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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN CHOSEN (KOREA)
(1912-13)

COMPILED
BY
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

KEIJO (SEOUL), DECEMBER, 1914.

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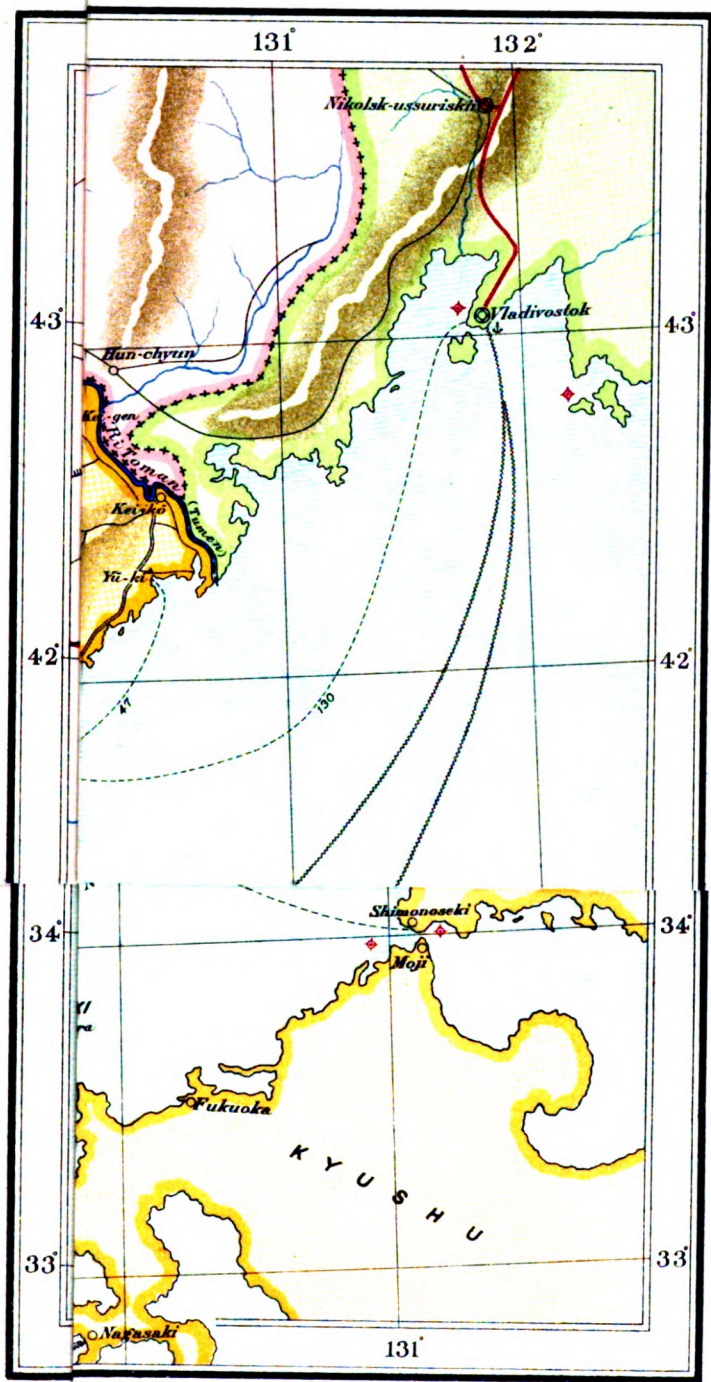
XI

Weights, Measures and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalents.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> , (Marine)	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles. . .	15.4234711 Kilomètres. Carrès.
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards . .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrès.
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>To</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" " " (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne.
" (Capacity of vessel)	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i> . . .	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir) . .	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
	10.0471021 " (Troy.) . .	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) . .	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
	1.6075363 " (Troy.) . .	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams. (Avoir.) .	3.7500000 Grammes.
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy.) .	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582.	2.583 Francs.

**Name of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands and Bays in Japanese
and Korean Pronunciations.**

Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans
Name of Provinces.			
<i>Chūsei-do</i>	<i>Chyung-chyong-To</i>	<i>Kijō</i>	<i>Kin-syong</i>
<i>Heian-do</i>	<i>Pyōng-an</i> „	<i>Kisen</i>	<i>Heui-chyon</i>
<i>Keiki-do</i>	<i>Kyong-geui</i> „	<i>Kōsan</i>	<i>Cap-san</i>
<i>Keishō-do</i>	<i>Kyong-sang</i> „	<i>Kōshō</i>	<i>Hu-chyang</i>
<i>Kōgen-do</i>	<i>Kang-uon</i> „	<i>Maho</i>	<i>Ma-po</i>
<i>Kokai-do</i>	<i>Hoan-hai</i> „	<i>Ranan</i>	<i>Na-nam</i>
<i>Kankyō-do</i>	<i>Ham-gyong</i> „	<i>Roryoshin</i>	<i>No-ryang-jin</i>
<i>Zenla-do</i>	<i>Chyol-la</i> „	<i>Ryūgam-po</i>	<i>Yong-gam-po</i>
		<i>Ryūsen</i>	<i>Yong-chyon</i>
		<i>Ryūzan</i>	<i>Yong-san</i>
		<i>Sakushū</i>	<i>Sak-jyu</i>
		<i>Seikoshin</i>	<i>Syo-ho-jin</i>
		<i>Sensen</i>	<i>Syon-chyon</i>
		<i>Shōjō</i>	<i>Chyang-syong</i>
		<i>Sosan</i>	<i>Cho-san</i>
		<i>Suiān</i>	<i>Syu-an</i>
		<i>Taiden</i>	<i>Tai-tyon</i>
		<i>Tōrai</i>	<i>Tong-na</i>
		<i>Ulsan</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>
		<i>Unsan</i>	<i>Unsan</i>
		<i>Yeitohō</i>	<i>Yong-dok-po</i>
Places where Provincial Government Located.		Principal Mountains.	
<i>Gishū</i>	<i>Wi-ju</i>	<i>Chōhaku-san</i>	<i>Chyang-paik-san</i>
<i>Heijō</i>	<i>Pyōng-yang</i>	<i>Shōhaku-san</i>	<i>Syo-paik-san</i>
<i>Kaishū</i>	<i>Hai-ju</i>	<i>Taihaku-san</i>	<i>Thai-paik-san</i>
<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Ham-heung</i>		
<i>Keijō</i>	<i>Seoul</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Koang-jyu</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Kong-jyu</i>		
<i>Kyojō</i>	<i>Kyong-syong</i>		
<i>Seishū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
<i>Shinshū</i>	<i>Chin-jyu</i>		
<i>Shunsen</i>	<i>Chyung-chyon</i>		
<i>Taikō</i>	<i>Tai-ku</i>		
<i>Zenshū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
Principal Seaports.		Principal Rivers.	
<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Daido</i>	<i>Tai-dong</i>
<i>Fusan</i>	<i>Pusan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Han-gang</i>
<i>Gensan</i>	<i>Won-san</i>	<i>Kinko</i>	<i>Keum-gang</i>
<i>Jinsen</i>	<i>Chemulpo</i>	<i>Oryoku</i>	<i>Yalu-gang</i>
<i>Jōshin</i>	<i>Syong-jin</i>	<i>Rakuto</i>	<i>Nak-tong-gang</i>
<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Toman</i>	<i>Tumen-gang</i>
<i>Masan(Masampo)</i>	<i>Masampo</i>		
<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Mokpo</i>		
<i>Seishin</i>	<i>Khyong-jin</i>		
<i>Shin-gishū</i>	<i>Shin-wiju</i>		
Principal Districts.		Principal Islands.	
<i>Hekido</i>	<i>Pyok-dong</i>	<i>Kyosai</i>	<i>Ko-jyoi</i>
<i>Junsen</i>	<i>Syun-chyon</i>	<i>Saishū</i>	<i>Chyoi-ju</i>
<i>Kaijō</i>	<i>Kai-syong</i>	<i>Utsuryo</i>	<i>Ul-laung</i>
<i>Kainei</i>	<i>Hoi-ryong</i>		
<i>Keikō</i>	<i>Kyong-heung</i>		
		Principal Bays.	
		<i>Chinkai</i>	<i>Chin-hai</i>
		<i>Kōryō</i>	<i>Koang-nyang</i>
		<i>Yeiko</i>	<i>Yong-heung</i>



INTRODUCTION.

The new administrative system of the Imperial Government in the Peninsula, as stated in the Annual Report for 1910, was inaugurated with the establishment of the Government-General of Chosen by readjusting the complicated administrative organs existing prior to the annexation of Korea by Japan. Yet taking into account the experience gained since the annexation, the organs of the Government-General, created rather to suit the conditions of the transitory period, were readjusted in the year 1912 in order to secure more reforms and improvements in the administration, central and local. Further financial readjustment in the Special Account of the Government-General was to be made in the fiscal year following, in pursuance of the financial retrenchment made by the Home Government in its general budget. The year 1912, however, was marked by a most lamentable event—the death of His Majesty, Emperor Meiji, during whose gracious reign the Peninsula of Korea was brought under an enlightened administration. The Imperial mourning was shared with profound sorrow, not only by all Japanese subjects and most of the civilized nations, but also by all classes of the newly-annexed territory—the royal family of Prince Li, the peerage, the old *Yangban* class and the people in general. They faithfully observed the Imperial mourning throughout the whole year equally with loyal Japanese.

With regard to the administrative readjustment, the central offices of the Government-General and its law courts were unified or amalgamated as far as practicable by simplifying the administrative process in order to curtail expenditure, while not failing to secure greater efficiency by avoiding "red-tape administration". With the money saved by such administrative readjustment, the local administration was expanded by appointing more officials, especially technical experts and assistant experts, to Provincial Governments in order to encourage agricultural and industrial development in the various localities. The results were, that various undertakings, conducted with the interest obtained from the "Imperial Donation Funds" and the revenues collected for local needs, stimulated the improvement of agriculture and the industries of the people generally, so that the annual production of the Peninsula, and the amount of money deposited in the postal savings banks, showed an upward trend.

The judicial system, which consisted of four classes of law courts, was reduced to three classes by amalgamating District Courts or First Courts with Local Courts, and, as a general principle, hearings in Local Courts were to be conducted by a single judge, a collegiate hearing in first instances being limited to special cases of an important nature, so that the more speedy and effective administration of justice could be secured. Simultaneously with judicial readjustment, several regulations concerning civil and criminal cases, real estate registration, and real estate certification, came into force in order to maintain uniformity in applying laws and regulations to Japanese and Koreans alike. Now the Koreans are enjoying not only the benefit of the modern Japanese laws but also that derived from taking into account Korean usage, since the law courts are enjoined to consider such in giving judgment.

The organs maintaining peace and order gradually gaining hold even in the remotest interior, most of the insurgent or brigand bands have been suppressed, except small parties of fugitive brigands in the mountain fastnesses of Kōkai and Kōgen Provinces which indulge in desultory attacks upon inoffensive people. Consequently, many small detachments of the garrison army hitherto distributed in scattered places have been concentrated in central stations, except those distributed along the northern borders where peace and order is occasionally threatened by fugitive insurgents fleeing to Chientao in North China or to Asiatic Russia. Now, too, the police are better able to participate in the carrying out of various administrative measures—sanitation, taking the census, etc.—in addition to the maintenance of peace and order. Thus peace and order being more firmly established, not only are the lives and property of the people more securely protected, but travellers can now visit even remote districts without any police escort whatever, which was all but impossible in former times. It is a matter for extreme regret, however, that a conspiracy of a horrible nature was formed against the life of Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Chosen, to take effect in the year 1911, and that Baron Yun Chiho, a gentleman of high birth, who not only received his higher education in Japan and America, but at one time served in high positions under his own Government, was one of the conspirators. Proceedings against these conspirators were begun in 1912 and continued well into the following year.

With regard to the fiscal administration of the Government-General, expenses for the central administration and law courts for the fiscal year 1912 were much curtailed, consequent upon the

administration readjustment, while there was a natural increase in the returns from taxation. The result was that there was a net increase of over 1,170,000 *yen* in the ordinary revenue, despite the fact that a decrease in the Customs receipts was expected through the abolition of duty on the principal articles of export. Although the budget of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1913 included a grant from the Imperial Treasury of 12,350,000 *yen*, as in the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of 2,350,000 *yen* was to be effected in the actual execution of the budget, by retrenchment in administrative expenditure and certain extraordinary expenses, when the administrative and fiscal retrenchments decided upon by the Imperial Government were put into operation. In addition, 1,210,000 *yen* was to be saved by postponing the full execution of certain public works. The modified law concerning the collection of State taxes being enforced from the fiscal year 1912, the collection of taxes and other public dues was more smoothly carried out; on the other hand, tax-payers developed a tendency to perform their duty willingly so that they often formed so-called Tax Paying Associations in order to afford mutual assistance in the payment of taxes. The fiscal condition of the Government-General showing a rather brighter tendency, the land tax and other taxes in general increased, and the receipts from public undertakings and State properties for the fiscal year 1913 were estimated to show an increase of over 1,700,000 *yen* as against the preceding year.

The financial and economic growth of the Peninsula stimulated the growth of banking institutions and other monetary facilities. The loans made for investment in agriculture for the year 1912 increased by as much as three times the amount of those for the previous year, while the amount of money in circulation at the end of the year 1912 had increased to over 30,000,000 *yen*. In order to facilitate the circulation of money for the promotion of trade between Korea and South Manchuria, the Bank of Chosen planned to extend its banking operations in the latter region. Banks maintained by Japanese and Koreans being brought under uniform supervision by the enforcement of the new Banking Act, their business was thus placed on a sound footing. The money market gradually becoming smoother, the rate of interest, hitherto very high, has shown a tendency to fall year by year. Wages in general on the other hand are rising with the growth of agriculture and industry, and the continuance of Government works.

Most of the public undertakings showed brighter promise, and the income derived from the ginseng monopoly for 1912 increased

by twice as much as that for the preceding year, while the salt produced in the same year reached over 10,000,000 *kin*, notwithstanding the Government salt-pans along Kōryo Bay were damaged by a tidal wave in the month of May. Coal mining carried on in the vicinity of Heijō (Pyōng-yang) produced over 120,000 tons of anthracite coal, which was more than the amount estimated.

The unification of the civil engineering administration by establishing a Civil Engineering Bureau resulted in a great advance in the carrying out of Government civil engineering works. The construction of highways, improvement of city streets, extension of harbours, etc. were steadily carried out. By the completion of a wharf in Fusan Harbour, thus connecting land and ocean traffic, great convenience has been afforded to communication between Asia and Europe. Street improvement works in Keijō (Seoul) and other cities were carried out as planned. The State highways constructed by the central government, totalling 320 *ri* in length up to the end of the year 1912, and those constructed by Local Governments amounting to about 2,000 *ri*, are now facilitating communication and assisting in the productive exploitation of the Peninsula.

The trade of the Peninsula increasing considerably year by year, the total export and import trade for 1912 amounted to over 88,000,000 *yen* against 72,000,000 *yen* for 1911, while that for 1913 reached 102,000,000 *yen*. Especially was the export trade augmented, for its total amount for 1912 reached over 20,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 2,000,000 *yen* over that of the preceding year. In 1913 it increased to over 30,000,000 *yen*, so that the export trade made for itself a record. Such remarkable increase in export must be regarded as a consequence of the growth in productive undertakings. In connection with the foreign trade, the Customs administration was improved by promulgating several regulations concerning dues. In order to encourage the export trade, the Customs tariff on articles for export, with the exception of eight agricultural and mineral products, was abolished.

Communication facilities are also on the advance, and railway communication being improved, passenger and freight traffic on the Fusan-Shin-gishu trunk line, connecting with the Manchurian line and the ferry steamers running to Japan, is affording great convenience. Construction works are steadily being carried out, and the length of lines open to traffic was increased by more than 69 miles in the year 1912. Marine transportation has been encouraged as hitherto by granting subsidies to appointed lines engaged in the coasting trade. But, in order to maintain a more uniform manage-

ment of the coastwise transportation, several owners of steamships engaged in contract services were caused to amalgamate into one steamship company. The postal and other communication facilities in the Peninsula are also steadily growing, so that in 1912 a post office was found to every 29 square *ri* on the average, a telegraph office to every 32 square *ri*, and a telephone office to every 41 square *ri*.

Agricultural encouragement being one of the principal measures taken by the Government for the development of productive undertakings, the Government has continued to improve or expand the various model farms or seedling stations, especially since annexation. The appointment of additional technical experts and other officials to Local Governments in the year 1912 was for nothing but the more effective distribution of better seeds and manures, the giving of instruction in improved farming and irrigation, or the encouragement of the formation of agricultural guilds. Now larger returns from agricultural products are being obtained year by year. The annual production of rice, compared with the year of annexation (1910), increased in 1912 from 7,500,000 *koku* to 9,000,000 *koku*, barley from 3,500,000 *koku* to 5,600,000 *koku*, cocoons from 13,000 *koku* to 30,000 *koku*, upland cotton from 130,000 *kan* to 1,150,000 *kan*, etc. Undertakings auxiliary to agriculture, such as stock breeding, being also encouraged in order to afford farmers greater opportunity for saving, cattle increased from 700,000 to over 1,000,000 head.

Protection of and encouragement in the development of afforestation, mining, fishing, and other productive undertakings were continued as before, and the efforts thus put forth are showing good results. The State forests not directly preserved by the Government being freely given over for private utilization by the people, under the new forest regulations which came into force in 1911, stimulated the love of afforestation in Koreans and also the afforestation undertakings carried on by Japanese on a large scale. The mining undertakings are also showing brighter prospects, there being a tendency for large firms in Japan to invest capital on a large scale, and speculative undertakings are rapidly being abandoned consequent upon the strict enforcement of the mining regulations. The new fishing regulations amended in 1911 guaranteed the pursuit of fishing to the natives, and encouraged the permanent settlement of Japanese fishers in place of their irregular visits to the Korean coasts, so that the fishing industries of the Peninsula have steadily expanded, and the total returns of marine products for the year 1912

reached over 13,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 3,000,000 *yen* over the previous year.

Sanitary administration, hitherto conducted conjointly by the Home Affairs Department and the Police Affairs Department, was completely transferred as a result of administrative readjustment to the latter department, except that concerning Government hospitals, in order to secure the uniform and prompt management of hygienic measures in the Peninsula. Several regulations concerning the supervision of foods, drinks and medicines coming into force, the public health was thereby more effectively guarded. Vaccination being carried out almost universally throughout the Peninsula, the total number of Koreans vaccinated during the year 1912 reached over 3,070,000, an increase of 163,400 compared with the preceding year. Outbreaks of smallpox, cholera, and other epidemic diseases are becoming less frequent year by year with the effective administration of hygienic measures.

The new educational ordinances promulgated two years ago were aimed at meeting the actual need of the times and the present condition of the native population. The fundamental aim of common schools is, therefore, not the giving of mere preparatory education to children but their development into good and loyal subjects of the empire, while most of the schools of a higher grade than common schools give industrial training in order to enable graduates from them to obtain a livelihood. The work of public common schools being appreciated by the people generally, the total number of these schools was 340 in the year 1912, an increase of 100. Religious schools and other private schools, adapting themselves to the need of the times, are gradually following the model set by Government or public schools and are adopting the curriculum laid down in the public school regulations. Not one of them now takes any educational measure contradictory to the national educational principle. Not only is the spread of the national language (Japanese), which is a vital factor in the assimilation of Koreans to Japanese, carried out effectively by the public schools, but the Korean general public has become much interested in studying the new national language. With regard to the educational system for Japanese children, most of the schools in the Peninsula, though following the educational system in force in Japan, have the Korean language as a regular subject of study, while industrial and other technical training may be added to the regular curriculum according to local conditions. With the growth of Japanese immigration,

Japanese common schools have increased, and at the end of the year 1912 they were about 200 in number.

More than two years and a half having elapsed since the annexation, and the new régime being now firmly founded, all classes of Koreans are enabled to pursue their avocations in peaceful enjoyment. Furthermore, Japanese and Koreans, putting trust in each other, are now engaging harmoniously in productive industries which are of vital importance in the exploitation of the Peninsula. The work done in administrative measures and other undertakings during the fiscal year 1912 (April 1912–March 1913) is dealt with in the following chapters. The present Report, however, also touches on the trade returns for the year 1913 and on the budget account for the same fiscal year, statistical accounts of which are obtainable much earlier than those relating to other matters, in order to bring the Report as far as possible up-to-date.

I. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Administrative Readjustment.

Having passed through two great wars, the burdens devolving upon the Imperial Government in consequence of the rise in national glory and territorial expansion, in addition to heavy war expenses, have enormously increased, so that it has become necessary to effect financial retrenchment. With this policy in view, the Imperial Government finally decided to commence a general administrative readjustment and financial retrenchment in the fiscal year 1913. The Government-General of Chosen, following the example of the Imperial Government, also determined in the same fiscal year to curtail its expenditure by cutting down the cost of administration, and by postponing as far as possible the execution of the various public works already under way.

But administrative readjustment and financial retrenchment in the Peninsula had already twice been carried out before the Imperial Government began a similar work. The first was effected when the Government-General was established by simplifying the complicated administrative system (composed of the Residency-General maintained by the Imperial Government and the ex-Korean Government) existing at the time of annexation (1910). The second one was carried into effect in the fiscal year 1912 mainly by unifying or reducing offices of the central administration of the Government-General and law courts, yet at the same time increasing the number of officials, technical experts, etc. in the local administration. The first administrative readjustment, though effected by the dismissal of 1,434 officials and employees, and the curtailment of administrative expenditure to the amount of 765,000 *yen*, was not a permanent measure, as it was principally carried out in order to lay a foundation for the new régime in the Peninsula on the eve of its inception.

However, benefiting by the experience gained in the two years following the annexation, the administrative readjustment enforced in April, 1912 brought about the amalgamation or reduction of offices of the central administration of the Government-General to the fullest extent possible, with the object of avoiding red-tapism and effecting economy in administrative expenditure. The money thus

saved was to be utilized for the development of the productive industries in local districts by appointing more technical experts, official and others, to Provincial Governments. The results of this administrative retrenchment were, (1) the General Affairs Department of the Government-General was reduced to the General Affairs Bureau of the Governor-General's Secretariat, and, the work of dealing with official despatches or documents of the Government-General being entirely taken over by the General Affairs Section of the Bureau, several General Affairs Sections hitherto maintained by various Departments were closed. (2) A Civil Engineering Bureau being also newly created in the Secretariat, the construction of harbours and highways, improvement of rivers, and the erection of Government buildings, hitherto conducted by different departments, were transferred to the sole charge of the new Bureau. (3) Several affiliated offices of the Government-General, viz. Old Usage Investigation Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, and Printing Bureau, were abolished and their business taken over by the different departments of the Government-General. (4) Certain hygienic administration hitherto conducted by the Home Affairs Department, and quarantine in open ports, inspection of cattle for export, control of poachers and enforcement of harbour regulations, hitherto conducted by the Finance Department, were transferred to the Police Affairs Department. (5) A Central Laboratory being newly created as an affiliated office of the Government-General, the work carried on by the Experimental Brewing Station of the Finance Department, and chemical analysis and other laboratory work connected with the chemical industry, hitherto conducted under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, were wholly transferred to the new office, which also took over the control of the Industrial Training School. (6) The Railway Bureau, hitherto comprising eight sections, was reduced to six sections, while printing shops maintained respectively by the Railway Bureau and the Police Affairs Department were abolished and the work formerly done by them undertaken by the Printing Office of the General Affairs Bureau of the Governor-General's Secretariat. (7) The President and Vice-President of the Land Survey Bureau were replaced by a Director only, but the working force in field and office, however, was increased in proportion to the progress made in the survey. (8) The functions of the Communications Bureau being enlarged, marine transportation and other marine matters hitherto conducted by the Finance Department were brought under the control of the Bureau, which also assumed supervision of the electric business, but the management of

observatories was wholly transferred from the Communications Bureau to the Educational Bureau of the Home Affairs Department.

The retrenchment in the organs for the administration of justice, which were reduced from four to three classes of law courts, and the readjustment of local administration, which resulted in the appointment of more officials and technical experts to Provincial Governments so that local industries might be more effectively encouraged, will be treated later on in their respective sections.

The above-mentioned readjustment of central administration and law courts resulted in a reduction of 187 officials and employees, and of 478,000 *yen* in administrative expenditure. The money thus saved was devoted to the extension of local administration.

Side by side with the general administrative and financial readjustment of the Imperial Government, the Government-General of Chosen had to carry its third administrative readjustment into effect in the fiscal year 1913. But this administrative readjustment not calling for further modification of, or retrenchment in, the administrative organs of the Government-General, that having been done only a year ago, nor acting upon important public undertakings planned by the Government for the development of the Peninsula, it was chiefly intended to effect reduction in the account for salaries or allowances, travelling expenses of officials, office expenses and other miscellaneous expenses, or postponement in the execution of certain parts of the public undertakings under way. By this means the Government calculated to save 2,350,000 *yen* out of the 12,350,000 *yen* allotted as a grant by the Imperial Government in the budget for the fiscal year 1913, while 1,210,000 *yen* was to be saved out of the loan account of the same budget by postponing parts of railway and harbour works, road improvements, etc.

2. The Government-General and its Affiliated Offices.

When Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910, the Government-General of Chosen and its Affiliated Offices were established by adjusting and unifying the double administrative system then followed. The general administration conducted by the Government-General in the Peninsula being brought into better working order, even in the short course of one year and a half, it was decided to readjust still further the administrative organ in order to curtail

Gove	Affiliated Offices of Government-General	Law Courts	_____
		Prisons	_____
		Railway Bureau	_____
		Communications Bureau	_____
		Land Survey Temporary Bureau	_____
		Custom Houses	_____
		LumberUndertaking Station	_____
		Government Hospital	_____
		Heijō Coal Mine Station	_____
		Model Farm	_____
		Central Laboratory	_____
		Customs Tariff Appeal	_____
		Civil Engineering Co	_____
		Higher Land Investiga	_____
		Local Land Investiga	_____
		Government Schools	_____
		Public Korean School	_____
Synopsis of Government March 31, 1913.			

expenditure and to encourage industrial development in various localities with the money saved by such readjustment. Having these objects in view, it was also decided that administrative offices in the central government and its law courts should be reduced or amalgamated as far as practicable by simplifying the administrative process. On the other hand, the number of officials or technical experts appointed to Provincial Governments was to be increased in order to encourage agricultural or industrial development in the various localities, matters most urgently needed in the Peninsula. As already stated in the previous section these plans of administrative readjustment were finally carried into effect in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912 (April), by amending the organic regulations of the Government-General and its affiliated offices. Details of the Government-General and its affiliated offices, as adjusted in April, 1912 and existing at the end of the same fiscal year, are shown in the synoptical table attached to this section. As to the change in personnel in the Government-General and its affiliated offices, effected by the administrative readjustment in 1912 by the abolition of the office of President and Vice-President in the Land Survey Bureau, the Civil Governor, Mr. Isaburo Yamagata, hitherto holding the office of president in addition to his own particular post, became Director of the Bureau, while the Vice-President, Mr. Magoichi Tahara, was relieved of his office. Mr. Yeizo Ishizuka, who was Director of the Old Usage Investigation Bureau, was appointed, on the abolition of that Bureau, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, Mr. Midori Komatsu, who was temporarily in charge as Director of the General Affairs Department, was relieved of his additional duty when that Department was abolished. Count Kodama, hitherto Director of the Accounts Bureau, was appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau on the abolition of the Accounts Bureau, while Mr. Rokusaburo Mochiji, formerly serving the Government of Formosa, was appointed to the Civil Engineering Bureau. Dr. Masanosuke Akiyama, Councillor of the Army Department of Japan with the additional post of Councillor of the Governor-General of Chosen, became the permanent Councillor of the latter Government. There was also a change made in the Governors of South Keishō and North Kankyō Provinces.

The number of officials and employees in the Government-General and its affiliated offices at the end of the fiscal year 1912 is shown in the following table :—

Offices		High Officials of <i>Chokunin</i> Rank	High Officials of <i>Sōnin</i> Rank	Subordinate Officials of <i>Hannin</i> Rank	Employees	Total
Staff of Government-General	Secretariat	8	37	280	377	702
	Home Affairs Department.	3	10	54	33	100
	Finance Department. . .	2	17	92	96	207
	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	2	19	73	88	182
	Judicial Department. . .	1	3	17	16	37
	Total.	16	86	516	610	1,228
Affiliated Offices of Government-General	<i>Chūsū-in</i> (Central Council).	1	—	3	66	70
	Local Governments. . .	13	429	2,408	2,049	4,899
	Law Courts	13	244	379	81	717
	Police Offices.	1	59	340	2,606	3,006
	Prisons	—	9	81	1,073	1,163
	Railway Bureau	3	55	408	1,564	2,030
	Communications Bureau .	2	44	774	2,349	3,169
	Land Investigation Bureau.	—	35	1,782	436	2,253
	Custom Houses	—	11	242	111	364
	Lumber Undertaking Sta- tion	—	4	17	82	103
	Government Hospital in Keijō (Seoul)	1	14	27	19	61
	Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine.	—	2	8	36	46
	Model Farm	1	9	25	12	47
	Agricultural and Dendro- logical School.	—	4	3	2	9
	Central Experimental La- boratory.	—	3	7	5	15
	Industrial Training School.	—	2	20	8	30
	Government Charity Asy- lum	—	1	10	5	16
	Other Government Schools.	—	26	80	29	135
	Total.	35	951	6,614	10,533	18,133
Grand Total.		51	1,037	7,130	11,143	19,361
Fiscal Year 1911.		41	982	6,256	10,348	17,627

3. Uniformity in Appointment.

For the appointment of officials of the Government-General and its affiliated offices, the Regulations of Official Appointment as enforced in Japan were also applied to the Peninsula as a general

principle. However, recognizing the necessity of adopting a special process of appointment suited to the peculiar conditions existing in the Peninsula, and so selecting a personnel of better ability and qualifications for colonial service, Regulations concerning Apprenticeship were promulgated by the Governor-General's Ordinance No. 103, issued in May, 1912. These Regulations require that in the appointment of high officials they shall be chosen from among those having the proper qualifications, shown by passing a higher civil service examination, and who have served over one year in the Government-General or its affiliated offices as apprentices, with the exception of technical experts, instructors, and others engaged by special appointment. Even a subordinate official should be appointed from among those who, having served over one year as apprentices, have passed the ordinary civil service examination, or, in the case of Koreans, the Korean ordinary civil service examination, or the "subordinate apprenticeship examination" except those to be appointed by special arrangement on account of special knowledge.

With regard to "*Koin*" (clerks and other employees) the Government-General, following the same process as the Government Offices in Japan, freely engaged them according to individual ability or experience without any formal examination. However, Regulations concerning the engagement of *Koin* were promulgated by the Governor-General's Ordinance No. 104, issued in May, 1912, by which a *koin* was to be selected from among those of good moral behaviour, under the age of fifty, and successful in the examination prescribed by the above-mentioned regulations. In the examination for appointment to apprenticeship as subordinate officials and the engagement of *koin*, the Japanese language for Korean candidates and the Korean language for Japanese candidates were made important requirements.

4. Uniformity in Dealing with Documents.

In the train of the administrative readjustments enforced in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912, the Official Documents Regulations, the Official Routine Regulations, and the Regulations concerning matters entrusted to Affiliated Offices were promulgated with a view to securing uniformity in dealing with official documents, and thereby obtaining the speedy and simplified execution of official business. These regulations give details concerning the blank forms for official documents, and provide for the functions and duties of important authorities and of their respective Departments, Bureaus, and Sections.

Several Departments of the Government-General used to maintain their own so-called General Affairs Section which dealt with official documents independently of each other, but these being abolished, the despatching, receiving, compiling, and preserving of all documents of the Government-General, are now the work of the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau. Official despatches of the same tenor issued in the name of Departments, Bureaus, Sections, or officials of the Government-General, addressed to Local Governments or other affiliated offices of the Government are, with the exception of those despatches requiring secrecy, published in the Official Gazette issued by the Government-General, and not sent separately to the different offices. Thus the measures taken to secure uniformity in dealing with official documents not only effected a speedy and simplified execution of official business but a considerable decrease in "red-tapism", so that the total number of official documents dealt with during the year 1912 decreased by 36 per cent. of the number in the previous year, as shown in the following table:—

Principal Offices	1912				1911			
	No. of Documents received	No. of Documents despatched	Total	Average Number per Day	No. of Documents received	No. of Documents despatched	Total	Average Number per Day
Governor-General's Secretariat	58,589	31,039	89,628	298	86,156	85,714	171,870	573
Home Affairs Department.	22,688	7,970	30,658	102	34,845	17,250	52,095	174
Finance Department.	23,768	10,860	43,628	145	54,270	19,952	74,222	247
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	35,804	17,148	52,952	176	37,260	24,625	61,885	206
Judicial Department.	17,280	8,712	25,992	87	14,516	3,322	17,838	59
Total	167,129	75,729	242,858	807	227,047	150,863	377,910	1,260

(Continued)

Principal Offices	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			
	No. of Documents received	No. of Documents despatched	Total	Average Number per Day
Governor-General's Secretariat	— 27,567	— 54,675	— 82,242	— 275
Home Affairs Department.	— 12,157	— 9,280	— 21,437	— 72
Finance Department.	— 21,502	— 9,092	— 30,594	— 102
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	— 1,456	— 7,477	— 8,933	— 30
Judicial Department	+ 2,764	+ 5,390	+ 8,154	+ 28
Total	— 59,918	— 75,134	— 135,052	— 451

Regarding the Official Gazette, a word should be added here. It being recognized as very important for the new régime in administration to make the Korean general public cognizant of important points in the principal laws and ordinances, the Official Gazette, with a Korean translation of such laws or regulations appended, was sent once a week to each *Men* (Village) office in and after December 1911.

5. Uniformity in Accounts.

Prior to the annexation, business relating to State accounts in the Peninsula was conducted independently by several departments of the ex-Korean Government, while the ex-Residency-General and other offices of the Imperial Government kept their own accounts. Furthermore a paymaster being appointed to each Department of State, under whom were many sub-paymasters, not only was it practically impossible for business connected with State accounts to be promptly carried out, owing to the lack of uniform supervision, but many evils accompanied such a system, so that frequently dishonest practices could not be prevented. After the establishment of the Government-General, the management of the State accounts of the Government-General's several departments and affiliated offices and of Prince Li's Household was unified, and brought as far as possible under the control of a Paymaster of the Government-General, except accounts belonging to the Police, Railways, Communications (Post, Telegraph, etc.) and other offices requiring special treatment according to the nature of their business, and for these sub-paymasters were entrusted with the discharge of part of the duty of the paymaster.

Though the handling of State accounts of important offices was thus brought under uniform management, the State accounts of local governments, law courts of lower grade, and other minor offices were placed under their own management by advancing to them the amount estimated for any one fiscal year. This system of advancing the annual estimated expenditure to local and other minor offices enabled them to make cash purchases of articles in daily use, so that not only was unnecessary delay in payment successfully prevented, but excessive "red-tapism" in dealing with State accounts, especially those between a Provincial Government and its District Magistracies, was avoided by not requiring them to go through so much formality. This system of advancing the amount estimated for

annual expenses was to be extended to post offices, branch offices of local courts, police offices, customs inspection stations, observatories and district magistracies by Imperial Ordinance No. 409, issued in 1910. This system being so simple that misapplication of funds or other evils might easily accompany it, if strict supervision were neglected, and not being applicable to the Peninsula in so early a stage, seeing that the special account of the Government-General had but just been established, its general application was postponed for the time being except in the case of post offices and of police stations located in the remote interior. But the good results arising from it as manifested in the above-mentioned offices showing its great usefulness, the system was generally applied in the fiscal year 1912 to all the other offices enumerated in the Imperial Ordinance. The general application of this system not only simplified the complex management of accounts hitherto maintained, but effected a considerable economy in expenditure, so that some offices were able to cut down their expenses by more than ten per cent. and others by more than thirty per cent.

6. Readjustment of Foreign Settlements.

There exist two kinds of foreign settlements in addition to foreign residences in native quarters. One is for the general residence of the nationals of the several Treaty Powers and is called a "General Foreign Settlement"; the other is an Exclusive Settlement provided for the nationals of any particular Treaty Power. Lots in these settlements were leased in perpetuity to foreign residents. Foreign residences located in native quarters were placed under the supervision of the general local administration. On the other hand, the general foreign settlement being limited to a special quarter in which no Korean is permitted to reside, the municipal administration in such quarter is independent of the local administration and is conducted by a Municipal Council organized by nationals of Treaty Powers. Exclusive Foreign Settlements differ somewhat in their system from the General Foreign Settlements. The administration of Chinese Settlements is chiefly controlled by the Chinese Consul, while the municipal administration in the Japanese Settlements, under the supervision of a Consul (later Resident, now Prefect), is carried on by a Municipal Council composed of members chosen by the Japanese residents. But as stated in the Report for 1910, seeing that the foreign municipal administration

hitherto maintained could not at once be merged into the local administrative system of the Government-General, the municipal administration maintained in the General Foreign Settlements and the Chinese Exclusive Settlements was left as it stood, for the time being, except with regard to police administration. Since then, more than two years having elapsed, during which various administrative measures have been inaugurated and improved, the Government-General, with a view to abolishing the special system of foreign municipal settlements, drafted a scheme for (1) abolishing the general foreign settlements and incorporating them in the respective local administrative divisions, (2) transferring all the duties and obligations hitherto performed and incurred by foreign municipal councils to the local authority of the Government-General, (3) transferring common funds and property belonging to the municipal council to the local authorities, (4) preserving existing foreign cemeteries as hitherto, but in conformity with the laws and ordinances of the Government-General, (5) giving leaseholders of land in perpetuity the option of converting their land leases in perpetuity into actual ownership and (6) giving recognition to the registration of the above-mentioned leases in perpetuity made in foreign consulates by the competent registration offices of the Government-General. This draft for the readjustment of foreign settlements was communicated through the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government to the Treaty Powers concerned. An agreement to open negotiation on the above-mentioned basis being obtained from the Powers, the negotiation between the proper authorities of the Government-General and the Consuls of the Powers concerned was begun on February 17, 1913, and a preliminary protocol relating to the abolition of foreign settlements was concluded and signed, and it was left with the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government to obtain the final approval of the Treaty Powers to the protocol in question.

7. Koreans Residing Abroad.

The places beyond the borders of the Empire in which Koreans mostly reside are Chientao (間島) west or north, belonging to the Chinese Republic, and the seaboard of Asiatic Russia. Koreans residing in the two districts of Chientao number more than 200,000, while those residing in Russian territory, according to the official report of Russia, number 50,000, of whom 15,000 are naturalized Russians. In addition, there is a stream of temporary emigrants to Russian

territory, amounting annually to several thousands, which has rather decreased of late compared with previous years. On the contrary, emigrants to North China have yearly increased, especially those migrating to Chientao from North and South Keishō Provinces, as many as 21,000 leaving during the year 1912. This increase was due to the fact that intending emigrants were beguiled by the misleading information given by Korean political refugees who had made Chientao their base. The result was that numbers of these ignorant emigrants encountered nothing but disappointment. The authorities concerned are now neglecting no means to dissuade misguided Koreans from going there.

Koreans residing in California, Hawaii and Mexico are estimated at about 10,000.

Koreans furnished with pass-ports and going abroad are increasing, especially to Russia, as shown in the table below. On the contrary, those proceeding to the United States have decreased and even practically ceased, as the United States regulation limiting Asiatic immigrants is being strictly observed.

End of December, 1912.

		Trade	Agriculture	Fishing	Labour	Permanent Emigrants	Domestic Affairs	Investigation	Missionaries	Students	Total
Seaboard of Asia	Male	175	28	189	3,086	8	318	2	1	—	3,807
	Female	4	11	4	348	11	192	—	—	—	570
China	Male	35	3	—	—	2	6	5	—	—	51
	Female	3	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	11
Chientao	Male	3	10	—	73	—	1	—	—	—	87
	Female	—	2	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	28
United States	Male	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
Hawaii	Male	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	13
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	32
Total	Male	214	42	189	3,159	10	333	8	1	—	3,961
	Female	7	15	4	374	15	232	—	—	—	647
1911	Male	297	98	—	1,448	—	283	4	1	2	2,133
	Female	35	10	—	201	—	188	2	—	—	436

8. Investigation of Old Usages.

The business relating to investigation of old usages and institutions was formerly conducted by the Old Usage Investigation Bureau. As a result of the administrative readjustment, this business was transferred to the Councillors' Office of the Governor-General in April, 1912, the Bureau at the same time being closed.

These investigations not only furnished material of great import in effecting improvement in administrative measures in general, but also afforded many useful examples of the application of old usages which were of great assistance in administering justice to Koreans. Having in view the framing of laws or regulations concerning legal capacity, family relations, succession, wills, etc. of Koreans, investigation of these particular usages is continually going on, as is also investigation of other usages. The investigation is carried out not only by referring to old books or official documents, but by despatching officials to local districts for personal inspection of actual conditions existing in those localities. During the year 1912 such personal inspection or investigation was made in twelve seats of Provincial Governments besides twelve other localities. In addition, special investigation of special usages was also made in accordance with requests of administrative offices or law courts, and investigations so made during the year were nearly fifty in number. The last Annual Report touched upon the investigation of the historical records of the Li (Yi) Dynasty (1392-1910) contained in 1,187 volumes. The method followed was the classifying of them under 30 indexes, such as foreign relations of the Dynasty, administrative measures, public institutions, etc. Of the 1,187 volumes, 632 volumes, bringing the record down to the reign of King Sön-cho (宣祖) (1568-1608), were indexed during 1911, while the remaining 555 volumes were classified during the year 1912. Immediately after completing the classification of the historical records of the Li Dynasty, investigation was begun of the diary kept in the office of the Keeper of the Privy Seal during the reign of Prince Li, Senior, who was Emperor of Korea from 1875 to 1907. The translation of an old Korean law encyclopedia, called the *Tai-jun-hoi-ton* (大典會通), into Japanese was completed in 1911, but revision and modification of it was commenced in 1912, and work on the section dealing with the organic regulations of Government offices (吏典) and of financial matters has already been completed.

9. Progress of Land Survey.

The general plan of land survey and the organization of the Land Survey Bureau have already been set forth in previous Reports. Although the organization of the Land Survey Bureau was reduced, as a consequence of the administrative readjustment, by merging the office of President and Vice-President into that of Director only, the advance of the survey work necessitated an increase in the official and working force, so that the number of permanent assistant secretaries of high officials was increased from two to five, and of permanent technical experts, from five to seven. Especially was the working force of lower grade both in the field and in the office greatly increased, and the total force of the Bureau at the end of the fiscal year 1912 reached 2,253 (about 500 Japanese and 1,750 Koreans), an increase of 607 compared with the number at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The laws relating to land survey and the detailed regulations with regard to their enforcement followed those enacted by the ex-Korean Government. But the progress made in land survey works especially after annexation necessitated a certain modification. Consequently the Law concerning Land Survey together with Detailed Regulations was finally promulgated in August, 1912, by *Seirei* No. 2 (Governor-General's decree having the force of a law proper) and *Furei* No. 6 (Governor-General's administrative ordinance). The new law sets forth the function and power of the Higher Land Investigation Committee which entertains complaints relating to land survey. Should land-owners fail to recognize a decision given by the President of the Bureau as to the status of their land, they may, according to the new law, appeal to the Higher Land Investigating Committee, but within sixty days instead of within ninety days as provided by the old law. But in those special cases in which the decision of the Committee calls for punishment, or in which documents used for evidence in giving a decision are found to be fraudulent, appeal may be lodged with the Committee within the next three years. A paddy field and upland contiguous to each other and possessed by the same owner, hitherto treated as one lot, are to be dealt with separately and independently. Land certificates were issued after the status of the land had been determined by survey, but the new law abolishing the issue of land certificates coming into force, the system of land registration was to be introduced simultaneously with the enactment of the Regulations for Land Registration.

The work of the Bureau is steadily being carried out in both the surveying section and investigation section as shown in the following tables :—

Survey.

End of March, 1913.

Description	Work Completed			Work Remaining
	Fiscal Year 1912	Up to End of Fiscal Year 1911	Total	
Points selected. . . .	Square <i>Ri</i> 3,858.00	Square <i>Ri</i> 9,184.00	Square <i>Ri</i> 13,042.00	Square <i>Ri</i> 1,158.00
Area Surveyed, containing Principal Points of Primary Triangulation { Signal Poles erected. . .	4,170.00	8,716.00	12,886.00	1,314.00
{ Points observed . . .	4,365.00	5,297.00	9,662.00	4,538.00
{ Points computed. . .	3,098.00	2,142.00	5,240.00	8,960.00
Area Surveyed, containing Subsidiary Points of Primary Triangulation	3,731.40	770.00	4,501.40	9,698.60
Area Surveyed, containing Principal and Subsidiary Points of Secondary Triangulation .	1,439.05	994.70	2,433.75	11,794.45
Places in which Base Lines were surveyed. .	Places 4	Places 6	Places 10	Places 2
Length of Levelling Lines surveyed	<i>Ri</i> 214.50	<i>Ri</i> 83.90	<i>Ri</i> 298.40	<i>Ri</i> —

Investigation.

End of March, 1913.

Description	Fiscal Year 1912	Up to Fiscal Year 1911	Total
Preparatory Investigation { No. of Villages, Boundaries of which were investigated. }	548	465	1,013
{ No. of Village Wards, Boundaries of which were investigated }	5,195	3,151	8,346
{ Estimated Area }	<i>Cho</i> 375,325	<i>Cho</i> 311,020	<i>Cho</i> 686,345
{ No. of Reports of Status of Land received by Bureau from Land owners . . . }	845,773	414,842	1,260,615
No. of Land Lots personally inspected by Authorities }	2,158,981	1,316,653	3,475,634
Theodolite Traverse and Detailed Survey { No. of Points, Theodolite Traverse }	465,596	218,016	683,612
{ Detailed Survey { No. of Lots . . . }	2,225,487	900,909	3,126,396
{ Area }	<i>Cho</i> 484,580	<i>Cho</i> 219,241	<i>Cho</i> 703,771

(Continued)

Description		Fiscal Year 1912	Up to Fiscal Year 1911	Total
No. of Lots receiving Official Approval . .	Outline Maps approved . .	1,340,402	302,873	1,642,775
	Reports submitted by Land owners and approved . .	2,027,527	573,728	2,601,255
	Books of Personal Inspection approved	1,232,218	410,557	1,642,775
Area Computed . .	No. of Lots	572,132	141,944	714,076
	Area	116,119 ^{Cho}	42,727 ^{Cho}	158,846 ^{Cho}
Plans Drawn . .	No. of Lots	964,239	20,052	984,291
	Area	205,508 ^{Cho}	8,167 ^{Cho}	213,675 ^{Cho}
	Sheets	32,021	1,120	33,141
No. of Land Lots Readjusted . .	Recorded in Investigation Books	277,297	33,804	311,101
	Recorded in Registration Books	32,412	—	32,412

II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

10. Reform of Local Administration.

A. Readjustment of Local Administration. Notwithstanding the central administration was retrenched by the administrative readjustment made in 1912, the local administration was expanded, chiefly with the object of encouraging productive industries in local districts. The organic regulations of local administration were modified in 1912, by which the number of secretaries attached to the 13 Provincial Governments was increased from 26 to 39, and although the fixed number of subordinate officials—clerks, interpreters and assistant experts—was reduced from 447 to 394, the modified regulations give greater scope to the local governments in the employment of officials competent to render good aid in industrial encouragement, so that Technical Experts of high official position and Assistant Technical Experts over and above the fixed number can be appointed to Provincial Governments within the limits of the salary account provided in the budget. Sanitary administration hitherto conducted by Local Governments was transferred to the Police Offices with the exception of the management of Government Hospitals. The new regulations also provided for appointment of deputies to Prefects or District Magistrates, to discharge the duty of Prefect or Magistrate in case of absence. The detailed regulations concerning prefectures, districts or villages, often issued by Provincial Governments themselves, were henceforward promulgated only by the Central Government in order to maintain greater uniformity in local administration.

The administrative divisions of the Peninsula are still in a confused state, so that there are Japanese municipal settlements, Japanese school associations, and foreign settlements, in addition to provinces, urban prefectures, districts and villages. While the area of a large district often overlaps that of several small districts, sometimes a large village is even bigger than a district. The readjustment of administrative divisions has been under consideration since the year of annexation, and its enforcement is to be effected later on.

B. Governor-General's Inspection Tours. Although conferences of Provincial Governors, Provincial Technical Experts, or other local

authorities have been annually or occasionally summoned by the Governor-General, to give them proper instruction and inform them as to the disposition of the central authorities regarding local administration, as well as to obtain reports upon the local administrative measures and receive requests of local authorities, or to hear their suggestions, official tours are often undertaken by him for the purpose of inspecting actual conditions of the local administration with a view to carrying out improvement in it in a most effective manner. Such official tours were first undertaken by him, in North and South Heian Provinces, when he proceeded to the northern part of Korea in December, 1910, and he visited these provinces again when he attended the opening of the railway bridge across the Oryoku (Yalu) River in October of the following year. During the years 1912 and 1913 he made official tours in North and South Keishō Provinces and North and South Zenla Provinces. Inspection tours in Keiki Province, in which the Government-General is seated, have been undertaken several times by the Governor-General, according as opportunity served, since the annexation, while his inspection tours in the remaining six Provinces, i. e. North and South Kankyo Provinces, North and South Chūsei Provinces, Kōkai Province, and Kōgen Province, were expected to be completed by the end of 1913. Wherever he went he gave instruction or advice suited to local conditions, and heard requests or reports from local officials or residents. Not only was he always warmly welcomed by local people, but his personality greatly impressed them, especially the Koreans who appreciated the industrial and agricultural encouragement given by the Government, and the benefit accruing from a good administration as contrasted with the old practice of maladministration.

This good example has also been followed by the Civil Governor whenever suitable opportunity presented itself.

11. Provinces.

Provincial Governors and Secretaries were separately summoned by the Governor-General for conferences in the early part of each year. Upon returning to his post, a Provincial Governor summoned a conference of Prefects and District Magistrates under his jurisdiction and gave instruction upon the policy and disposition of the Central Government regarding local administrative measures, and heard reports and requests made by them. A conference of the native Councillors attached to Prefectural and District Magistracies



Official Inspection Trip of Governor-General in South Keisho Province.



Official Inspection Trip of Governor-General in the Southern Provinces.



Official Trip of Civil Governor in Zenla Provinces.

was often called by a Provincial Governor in order to furnish him with information concerning the actual conditions of the people. The Provincial Governors and other authorities did not, on the other hand, neglect to undertake official tours within their jurisdictional districts in order to control and give proper guidance to local governments of lower grade.

The Provincial Government, paying special attention to education and other public undertakings carried on with the moneys derived from the Extraordinary Imperial Donation Fund, or from the special funds raised for local needs, caused Prefectural and District Magistrates to exert their efforts to improve such undertakings as far as possible. In encouraging people to save their money and to develop other good habits, no less zeal than hitherto was shown by them. Thus the local administration conducted by Provincial Governments is yearly improving, and industrial encouragement is also effectively carried out.

12. Prefectures and Districts.

Upon returning to their posts from conferences called by their Provincial Governors, Prefects or District Magistrates often summoned a conference of Village Head-men or clerks within their respective jurisdictional districts and gave them instruction in accordance with that received by themselves from Provincial Governors. Some Prefects or District Magistrates held such conferences more than 20 times in the year under review. Officials of Prefectures and Districts were often despatched to Village Offices to inspect the business done there. Although Japanese clerks, having experience of local administration in Japan itself, were appointed to District Magistracies (Magistrates of Districts are exclusively Koreans), yet they require certain training in local service in the Peninsula, where Prefectural and District Magistracies have not only to conduct the local administration proper, but to collect inland revenues and to deal with the certifying of real estate, in addition to various measures for industrial encouragement. Consequently the Government-General, summoning clerks employed by local governments, gave them lectures on local administration once a year, while these were also printed and distributed among them. Such lectures were also given by Provincial Governments and other local governments in order to train clerks in the service of District Magistracies and Village Offices.

The result of these measures is that local administration conducted by Prefectural and District Magistracies is carried on more smoothly and effectively.

13. Villages.

The local administrative measures participated in by village offices, consequent upon the administrative reforms of past years, increasing more and more in number, the business devolving upon them would be unnecessarily delayed if capable Village Head-men were not selected. However, suitable Village Head-men being recommended for appointment by Prefectural and District Magistrates and proper supervision of them being made by the latter, the evils previously connected with village offices were gradually swept away. Most of the villages are already provided with public offices, but, if it be necessary for Village Head-men to conduct public business in their private houses, they are required to provide a separate room for such in order not to mix up public affairs with private matters. Although the chiefs of the several wards or sections of a town or village (里洞長) are engaged in the public office in connection with tax collection, permanent clerks should be employed on account of the increase in business carried on by village offices, and their number determined according to the population of the villages in question.

14. Local Government Expenses.

As stated in the previous Annual Report, local self-government not yet being recognized in Korea, the localities are not self-supporting. Although State revenues are collected by the local governments they are handed over to the State Treasury, and the administrative expenses of the local governments are directly defrayed from it.

In the budget of the Government-General's Special Account for the fiscal year 1913, the total expenditure of local governments was estimated at as much as 4,304,640 *yen*, being an increase of 85,352 *yen* upon that of the preceding fiscal year. This increase is mainly due to augmentation in administrative expenses in connection with land certification, and waterworks in country towns.

The expenses to be defrayed on behalf of local governments from the central treasury for the fiscal year 1913, according to the various local offices, are shown in the following table :—

March 31, 1913.

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Magistracies	District Magistracies	Total
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Salaries	654,220	128,100	1,261,900	2,044,220
Office Expenses	117,040	25,589	268,476	411,105
Travelling Expenses.	182,588	31,616	324,375	538,579
Salaries of Employees and other Expenses	245,473	63,981	641,508	950,962
Management of <i>Yoktun</i> Lands	34,858	—	—	34,858
Recovery of Taxes in Arrears.	—	100	900	1,000
Land Certification	—	1,712	22,418	24,130
Local Expenses Fund and Sanitation	4,668	1,800	25,383	31,851
Veterinary Sanitation	27,458	—	—	27,458
Afforestation	33,688	—	—	33,688
Waterworks	206,789	—	—	206,789
Total	1,506,782	252,898	2,544,960	4,304,640
1912 (Fiscal Year)	1,487,820	245,776	2,485,692	4,219,288
1911 (Fiscal Year)	1,176,410	222,308	2,548,485	3,947,203

The local governments were required to effect further retrenchment in carrying out the budget for the fiscal year 1913, in order to fall in line with the policy of administrative and financial readjustment set forth by the Imperial Government. But such financial retrenchment being avoided with regard to industrial encouragement or other public works undertaken by local governments, the salary account, office expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses were to be cut down by 278,896 *yen* ; and the total amount of local government expenditure as estimated for the fiscal year 1913 was to be reduced to 4,025,744 *yen*, when the budget came into actual operation.

15. Village Office Accounts.

Unlike the expenses of Provinces, Prefectures or Districts, those of Villages are not defrayed from the State Treasury. The Village Office expenses are defrayed from additional levies on the rural house tax or urban building tax and land tax, from fees given to villages as commission for collecting State taxes, and from the revenue derived from village properties. The management of village office accounts being now under the strict supervision of Prefectural or

District Magistracies they have been brought into good order. The following table shows the income and expenditure of 4,336 village offices for the fiscal year 1913 as compared with the preceding year.

Income.

Description	Amount	
	1913	1912
Additional Levies	2,896,646 ^{Yen}	2,316,519 ^{Yen}
Receipts from Village Property.	23,238	7,528
Fees for collecting State Taxes given to Villages	191,712	180,882
Surplus of Preceding Year brought forward.	84,190	17,592
Total.	3,195,786	2,522,521

Expenditure.

Description	Amount	
	1913	1912
Salaries	2,535,661 ^{Yen}	1,966,450 ^{Yen}
Office Expenses.	456,578	485,643
Public Works	59,792	60,580
Funds Provided.	144,355	9,848
Total.	3,195,786	2,522,521

16. Special Expenses for Local Needs.

As referred to in the previous section, although the stage of local autonomy has not yet been reached in the Peninsula, and the general administrative expenses of local governments are defrayed from the central treasury, yet it is considered proper that the Governments should themselves furnish, as far as possible, the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., of local nature, the business relating to these matters having increased considerably in all the provinces. For these purposes Provincial Governments were authorized to impose an additional levy on the land tax, or to collect minor taxes or fees, as well as to manage public properties within their respective jurisdictional districts. However, the receipts from such sources being limited at present, subsidies are granted from the State revenues.

These subsidies have a tendency yearly to become larger in proportion as the measures for industrial encouragement increase. The total revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1913, balancing the expenditure estimated for the same fiscal year, reached 2,348,000 *yen*, showing a decrease of about 320,000 *yen* against the preceding fiscal year. However, this decrease being due to a falling-off in the surplus brought forward from the preceding year, the actual returns from revenue sources and subsidies showed rather an increase. The decrease in expenditure was caused by a reduction in the amount provided for civil engineering works and the reserve fund, but the amounts apportioned for industrial encouragement and educational measures were increased.

The budget of Special Expenses for Local Needs according to provinces for the fiscal year 1913, as compared with preceding years, is given below.

Revenue for Fiscal Year 1913.

Province	Taxes and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments						Surplus from preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Abattoir Tax	Market Tax	Fee for Land Certification	Fee for Mortgage	Total				
Keiki . . .	26,000	68,800	19,400	19,000	7,000	^{Yen} 140,200	30,000	157,588	1,298	^{Yen} 329,086
North Chūsei.	20,481	17,190	8,527	—	—	46,198	4,536	54,334	2,296	107,364
South Chūsei.	36,647	34,100	13,900	—	—	83,747	4,167	84,777	214	172,905
North Zenla .	39,974	20,604	9,786	—	—	70,364	12,000	83,674	5,528	171,566
South Zenla .	50,118	22,500	10,000	—	—	82,618	12,000	80,016	3,141	177,775
North Keishō	43,497	45,270	29,385	—	—	118,152	46,000	104,828	425	269,405
South Keishō	42,900	25,500	16,200	—	—	83,700	17,300	103,862	3,285	208,147
Kōkai . . .	32,900	24,000	9,580	—	—	65,580	41,408	67,169	770	174,927
South Heian.	25,960	33,362	20,611	—	—	79,933	20,337	146,372	19,733	266,375
North Heian.	15,400	30,000	10,700	—	—	56,100	20,000	80,291	776	157,167
Kōgen. . .	7,286	14,634	7,050	—	—	28,970	5,000	66,311	4,668	104,949
South Kankyo	17,520	10,750	10,530	—	—	38,800	23,000	61,865	2,090	125,755
North Kankyo	6,413	4,300	—	—	—	10,713	350	72,394	62	83,519
Total. .	363,296	351,010	164,769	19,000	7,000	905,075	236,038	1,163,481	44,286	2,348,940
1912 . . .	346,633	282,684	136,235	20,894	2,035	783,481	759,414	1,066,952	52,874	2,667,721
1911 . . .	362,105	277,962	143,208	28,745	2,989	815,009	578,031	729,938	98,986	2,221,946
1910 . . .	605,427	241,347	137,535	14,665	1,741	1,000,715	56,390	235,427	17,237	1,309,769

Expenditure for Fiscal Year 1913.

Province	Civil Engineering	Sanitation & Hospitals	Relief and Charity	Industrial Encouragement	Education	Reserve Funds	Other Expenses	Total
Keiki	97,907	14,755	1,610	80,291	114,521	6,429	13,573	^{Yen} 329,086
North Chūsei . .	35,868	3,626	462	35,382	27,592	1,074	3,360	107,364
South Chūsei . .	66,816	6,600	838	39,813	50,026	4,000	4,812	172,905
North Zenla . .	43,884	7,306	842	61,366	46,396	6,898	4,874	171,566
South Zenla . .	45,881	7,500	800	68,176	39,497	10,936	4,985	177,775
North Keishō . .	102,323	13,573	1,200	69,267	60,336	13,508	9,198	269,405
South Keishō . .	73,002	14,366	837	53,480	58,956	1,643	5,863	208,147
Kōkai	86,187	8,000	656	34,456	40,386	1,926	3,316	174,924
South Heian . .	138,471	4,560	800	49,339	62,668	6,042	4,495	266,375
North Heian . .	45,658	4,210	550	45,884	52,793	5,200	2,872	157,167
Kōgen	18,936	3,150	320	35,806	40,032	4,610	2,095	104,949
South Kankyo. .	47,965	3,770	400	29,515	38,228	2,924	2,953	125,755
North Kankyo. .	10,940	1,370	108	23,855	45,779	887	580	83,519
Total . . .	813,838	92,786	9,423	626,630	677,210	66,077	62,976	2,348,940
1912. . . .	1,130,782	93,823	9,558	594,506	652,294	134,716	53,875	2,669,554
1911. . . .	634,890	81,485	6,440	205,653	414,901	—	102,554	1,445,923
1910. . . .	303,464	35,281	3,600	104,458	164,238	—	135,265	746,306

17. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.

Undertakings maintained with the interest derived from 17,398,000 *yen*, the Imperial Donation Fund which was distributed among all Prefectures and Districts immediately after annexation, all came into existence in the year 1911, although some of them were started in the latter part of 1910. The utmost care in conducting these undertakings being exercised by the authorities concerned, the work done, though so short a time has elapsed, is already showing good results as detailed below :—

A. Undertakings affording Means of Livelihood. These undertakings aimed at affording means of livelihood to the *Yangban* and literati class, many of whom had no permanent occupation or substantial property, as well as to unemployed Koreans. These under-



Silk-Reeling.



Mulberry Farm attached to Sericulture Training Institution.



Training in Spinning Silk Thread.



Making Bamboo Trays for Sericulture.



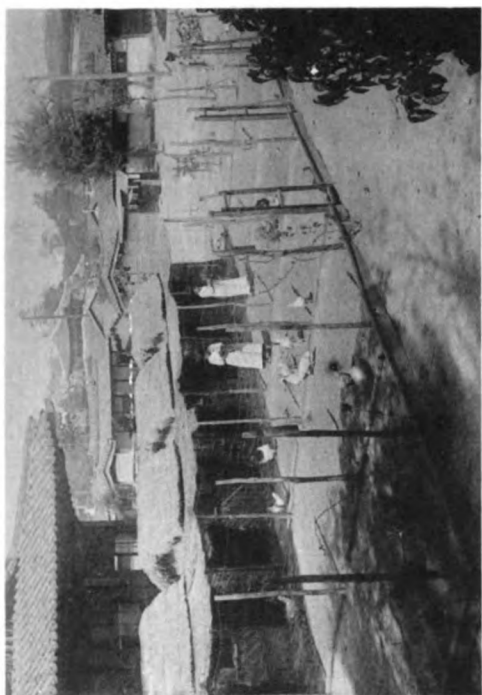
Training in Silk Weaving.



Sericulture Training.



Breeding of Chicken of superior species, maintained with Imperial Donation Fund, Keijō.



Hog Breeding maintained with Imperial Donation Fund, Keijō.



Training in mat-making with Imperial Donation Fund, Kunsan.

takings being carefully selected so that they might be varied to accord with local conditions, training stations for sericulture, filature, weaving, agriculture, manufacture of paper, hemp cloth, matting, charcoal, fishing, etc., were established. Such institutions giving a long-term training were started in 186 centres in the year 1912 and the number of persons receiving training reached 2,671, while many stations giving short-term training in making sericulture, filature, rope, or fishing tools were also established and those receiving training in them reached several thousands. Besides these measures taken, itinerant instructors giving popular lectures on those subjects were appointed, and seeds or seedlings, young animals for stock breeding, various tools and implements for industrial works, etc., were distributed among Koreans to aid in the development of agriculture, stock-farming, afforestation, fishing, and various other branches of industry. The result of these measures is that a marked impetus has already been given to the advancement of local industry. Especially is it noticeable that many young men of the *Yangban* and literati class, who formerly despised physical work, have begun to change their attitude. Many of them, after receiving a training in the above-mentioned institutions, have taken up agricultural or industrial work as a permanent occupation. Moreover, it is a matter for congratulation that many of the women, who in former days spent their time mostly in idleness, have received training in sericulture, filature, knitting, weaving, and other works, and are showing their appreciation by taking up such employments.

B. Educational Work. In educational undertakings the aim was principally to subsidize public common schools or private schools according to local conditions. The schools receiving such subsidies are 363 Public Common Schools and 9 Private Schools. Of these, 134 Public Common Schools were established during the fiscal year 1911 by the aid of such subsidies, and 107 in the fiscal year 1912, while 23 more schools are planned to be built in the fiscal year 1913.

C. Relief Work. With regard to giving relief during a famine or other calamity, the interest derived from the fund is mainly used in purchasing and distributing seed-grain, farming tools, food stuffs, etc. According to the locality or the nature of the calamity, medicines and pecuniary donations, for rebuilding dwellings or for the purchase of clothes, may be given, or loans made. During the fiscal year 1912, food stuffs and seed-grain were distributed in several localities on account of floods and fires.

The amount of the Imperial Donation Fund distributed according to Provinces, the interest derived therefrom, and the amount apportioned according to the nature of the undertaking, estimated for the fiscal year 1912, are shown in the following table :—

Province	Amount of Fund allotted	Annual Interest derived from Fund	Amount Apportioned to Certain Undertakings		
			Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Works	Relief Works
Keiki	Yen 2,637,900	Yen 131,850	Yen 79,110	Yen 39,555	Yen 13,185
North Chūsei	794,000	39,700	23,820	11,910	3,970
South Chūsei	1,489,000	74,450	44,670	22,335	7,445
North Zenla	1,312,000	65,600	39,360	19,680	6,560
South Zenla	1,694,000	84,700	50,820	25,410	8,470
North Keishō	2,013,000	100,650	60,390	30,195	1,065
South Keishō	1,606,900	80,300	48,180	24,090	8,030
Kōkai	1,094,000	54,700	32,820	16,410	5,470
South Heian	1,046,000	52,300	31,380	15,690	5,230
North Heian	1,149,000	57,450	34,470	17,235	5,745
Kōgen	1,125,000	56,250	33,750	16,875	5,625
South Kankyō	883,000	44,150	26,490	13,245	4,415
North Kankyō	556,900	27,800	16,680	8,340	2,780
Total	17,398,000	869,900	521,940	280,970	86,990

The following table gives the income derived from the Fund and other sources, and the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1912 as allotted to the various works undertaken.

Province	Estimated Income					Estimated Expenditure								
	Interest derived from Fund	Interest derived from Bank Deposits	Miscellaneous Receipts	Surplus from Preceding Year	Amount to be transferred from Permanent Fund	Total	Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Funds	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Reserve Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Total
Keiki	131,850	2,411	10,234	73,504	—	217,999	114,529	39,555	39,555	900	—	50	22,410	217,999
North Chūsei	39,700	150	7,134	15,100	—	62,084	33,493	11,910	13,895	742	—	—	2,044	62,034
South Chūsei	74,837	1,070	265	52,000	—	128,232	49,922	24,335	7,490	430	7,199	—	4,590	93,967
North Zenka	65,000	295	130	49,819	—	115,844	41,952	19,680	11,579	640	—	—	41,993	115,844
South Zenka	85,399	609	1,460	40,260	—	127,728	49,623	25,410	9,169	580	7,807	—	35,139	127,728
North Keishō	100,650	771	1,500	41,665	—	144,586	69,589	30,195	10,065	878	24,731	—	9,128	144,586
South Keishō	80,300	1,500	3,000	63,781	—	149,181	65,825	24,096	8,036	493	8,036	—	2,545	109,031
Kōkai	55,816	638	52	29,431	—	85,997	33,221	20,200	5,470	349	5,470	—	21,287	85,997
South Heian	52,715	91	235	26,079	—	79,120	33,662	15,690	5,230	531	10,392	19	13,596	79,120
North Heian	57,450	210	126	24,000	—	81,786	41,735	17,240	5,790	654	5,790	—	10,577	81,786
Kōgen	56,375	638	2,497	19,612	4,290	83,442	39,996	16,875	—	487	5,789	—	20,265	83,442
South Kankyō	44,316	256	88	26,283	—	70,943	30,124	13,245	4,415	255	3,723	—	467	52,229
North Kankyō	27,800	621	—	19,471	—	47,892	15,946	8,340	2,780	200	5,560	—	15,066	47,892
Total	872,868	9,320	27,321	481,005	4,290	1,394,804	619,618	266,771	123,474	7,139	84,497	69	200,107	1,301,675
Fiscal Year 1912	869,900	8,331	15,842	302,704	24,623	1,221,400	542,507	277,192	125,715	6,759	22,430	—	125,822	1,100,425
Fiscal Year 1911	869,900	4,890	2,903	304,403	102,797	1,284,893	445,067	325,658	1,076	3,165	56,296	796	—	832,059
Fiscal Year 1910	85,233	—	—	—	—	85,233	1,759	—	535	20	78,244	—	—	80,558

18. Japanese Municipal Settlements.

There are eleven Japanese Municipal Settlements existing in Keijō (Seoul), Heijō (Pyōng-yang), Jinsen (Chemulpo) and other principal cities and open ports. Although Japanese Settlement Municipalities were originally organized by Japanese residents, who had the same status as foreigners, they should now be amalgamated with local administrations proper, as a result of the annexation, in order to carry out uniform administrative measures upon Koreans and Japanese alike. But it was decided that Japanese Settlement Municipalities should continue as hitherto until the administrative division of the Peninsula was properly readjusted. The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of all Japanese Municipal Settlements :—

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
1913	1,138,706	902,893	2,041,599 ^{Yen}	1,076,052	965,547	2,041,599 ^{Yen}
1912	1,097,521	878,461	1,975,982	956,003	1,019,979	1,975,982
Increase (+). . . } Decrease (—) . . }	+ 41,185	+ 24,432	+ 65,617	+ 120,049	— 54,432	+ 65,617

Of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1913, that for municipal loans' account represents the largest amount, totalling over 615,641 *yen*, with 465,734 *yen* for educational purposes, 346,958 *yen* for civil engineering works, 202,313 *yen* for maintenance of offices, 162,789 *yen* for sanitation and 41,024 *yen* for police. The municipal loans approved by the authorities concerned for the fiscal year 1912 amounted to 445,000 *yen*, of which 195,000 *yen* was allotted for civil engineering works, 150,000 *yen* for the redemption of old loans and 98,000 *yen* for education. The aggregate of municipal loans outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1912 was over 2,882,070 *yen*.

19. Japanese School Associations.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, in places other than the cities or open ports in which Japanese Settlement Municipalities were organized, the education of Japanese children was conducted

by so-called School Associations, which were recognized as juridical persons, so far as educational work conducted by the compulsory levy of fees and other public dues from Japanese residents was concerned; the Associations were also authorized to conduct sanitary matters to meet the needs of the localities served by them. During the fiscal year 1912 applications for creating School Associations in 38 places were submitted for official approval, which was granted to 37 of them.

The following table shows the general accounts of the School Associations estimated for the fiscal year 1913.

Province	No. of Associations	Revenue				
		Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Fees	Other Sources	Total
Keiki	17	12,237	10,101	5,125	4,807	^{Yen} 32,270
North Chūsei . .	11	6,704	5,604	5,424	5,990	23,722
South Chūsei . .	21	32,190	11,575	13,940	12,689	70,394
North Zenla . . .	11	18,368	8,668	2,952	11,135	41,123
South Zenla . . .	18	26,514	10,364	2,765	22,954	62,597
North Keishō . .	22	13,223	12,486	3,003	2,915	31,627
South Keishō . .	42	39,595	26,604	6,848	68,347	141,394
Kōkai	14	14,471	8,510	5,109	5,443	33,533
South Heian . . .	6	3,923	3,630	314	1,040	8,807
North Heian . . .	11	9,382	6,900	3,016	8,829	28,127
Kōgen	8	6,016	4,810	636	794	12,256
South Kankyō . .	9	12,230	5,190	2,858	2,623	22,901
North Kankyō . .	6	25,295	3,720	4,651	8,689	42,355
Total . . .	196	220,048	118,162	56,641	156,255	551,106
Fiscal Year 1912 .	165	193,717	91,342	117,833		402,892
Fiscal Year 1911 .	97	82,193	48,192	44,744		175,129

(Continued)

Province	Expenditure					Amount per Member
	Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Sanitary Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
Keiki	4,682	22,135	1,964	3,489	^{Yen} 32,270	^{Yen} 7.51
North Chūsei . .	2,357	16,656	797	3,912	23,722	6.19
South Chūsei . .	12,958	33,139	9,990	16,107	70,394	10.21
North Zenla . . .	6,382	29,857	2,776	2,108	41,123	9.90
South Zenla . . .	8,832	43,615	2,776	7,974	62,597	11.29
North Keishō . .	4,409	23,917	1,964	2,237	31,627	7.47
South Keishō . .	18,327	95,942	12,275	14,850	141,394	6.71
Kōkai	4,072	22,986	2,940	3,535	33,533	10.03
South Heian . . .	851	7,234	273	449	8,807	6.26
North Heian . . .	3,965	20,136	1,841	2,185	23,127	8.93
Kōgen	1,329	9,085	350	1,492	12,256	6.52
South Kankyō . .	5,189	12,986	2,586	2,240	22,901	11.31
North Kankyō . .	9,623	16,299	8,997	8,336	42,355	11.74
Total . . .	82,076	353,237	47,429	63,314	551,106	8.71
Fiscal Year 1912 .	70,577	241,154	32,521	58,640	402,892	9.29
Fiscal Year 1911 .	31,954	101,043	11,624	30,508	175,129	8.26

Of the School Associations applying for permission to raise loans during the year 1912, those receiving official approval were 10 in number, and the total amount of their loans was 39,970 *yen*. At the end of the fiscal year 1912, the Associations with loans were 23 in number and the aggregate amount of indebtedness reached 62,762 *yen*, of which 56,597 *yen* was outstanding.

20. Certification of Real Estate.

Regarding the certification of immovable properties, there were two sets of regulations, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, one enacted by the ex-Korean Government for Koreans and the other promulgated by the former Residency-General for Japanese and foreigners. In order to secure the uniform application of the law to Koreans, Japanese and foreigners alike, the new Law for Certification of Immovable Properties was promulgated by *Seirei* (Governor-General's legislative decree) No. 15, in March, 1912, and came into force on the 1st of April. The new law, like previous regulations, designates Prefects and District Magistrates as the authorities for dealing with the certifying of immovable properties, and limits the certified legal rights to ownership and mortgage right. But the new law extended the scope of its application, so that certifying legal right not only effects the creation of ownership and mortgage right, but conduces to their preservation, their transference, their change, limitation of their dealings, and relinquishment of legal rights. It also grants approval to an application, if it complies with all necessary conditions specified in the law, without personal investigation of or survey by the official concerned, upon which procedure great stress was laid in the old regulations. The legal right thus created by this official certification can be set up against a third person according to the Regulations concerning Civil Cases promulgated for the Peninsula in March, 1912. Thus legal rights of immovable properties in the Peninsula were more firmly guaranteed. The operation of this new law being appreciated, especially by the Koreans, the number of cases certified during the year 1912 considerably increased as is shown in the following table :—

Description	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
No. of Official Certifications . .	39,739	52,731	91,414	121,029	161,279

21. Preservation of Temples.

The last Annual Report made mention of the Temples Preservation Law, which was promulgated in June, 1911, with a view to reviving Buddhism, which was in a decadent condition, and

preserving temples or shrines of historic interest. In accordance with a provision of its Detailed Enforcing Regulations, 30 cases for recognition of appointment as a resident or permanent priest were submitted for approval of the Governor-General up to the end of December, 1912, of which 24 were approved as shown in the following table :—

End of December, 1912.

Province	Approved		Pending		Total	
	No. of Chief Temples	No. of Affiliated Temples	No. of Chief Temples	No. of Affiliated Temples	No. of Chief Temples	No. of Affiliated Temples
Keiki	3	170	1	26	4	196
North Chūsei . .	1	41	—	—	1	41
South Chūsei . .	1	113	—	—	1	113
North Zenla . . .	2	86	—	—	2	86
South Zenla . . .	1	44	3	128	4	172
North Keishō . .	4	151	1	55	5	206
South Keishō . .	3	201	1	16	4	217
Kōkai	2	70	—	—	2	70
South Heian . . .	1	32	—	—	1	32
North Heian . . .	1	111	—	—	1	111
Kōgen	3	130	—	—	3	130
South Kankyō . .	2	103	—	—	2	103
North Kankyō . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	24	1,252	6	225	30	1,477

Thirty chief temples and 1,477 affiliated temples mentioned in the above list generally belong to the *Zen* (禪) School and *Kyo* (教) School. Recognition of affiliated temples other than those included in the above list should be approved by a Provincial Governor.

With regard to preventing the dispersion of property belonging to temples, the above-mentioned temples were ordered to submit to the authority concerned an inventory of properties and articles, classifying them as movable and immovable. They have also been prohibited from indiscriminately felling trees in temple compounds so that the surrounding views may not be spoiled.

22. Encouragement of Sidework and Saving of Money.

To render the Koreans, who have indulged themselves in an idle life for many years and been contented with their impoverished condition, good subjects of the Empire, the cultivation in them of habits of industry and saving of money is urgently needed. But to encourage them to save money out of their ordinary income, hardly covering as it does living expenses, would rather tend to make them averse to saving. Consequently the Provincial Governments were instructed to encourage auxiliary or sideworks in addition to ordinary occupations, with the idea that the people could save the additional income derived from such sideworks. As auxiliary works for farmers, varying according to local conditions, the making of sandals, ropes and mats from rice-straw, sericulture, the planting of fruit-trees, and stock-farming were selected, as these could easily be conducted by the family as a whole.

The Koreans having an interesting custom of forming among themselves a guild or association called *Kei* (契) in order to provide funds for extraordinary expenses, i. e. for marriages and funerals, or funds for famine or other calamity, the local authorities were instructed to encourage the formation of guilds for the saving of money. The measures taken, along with those for encouraging sideworks, soon induced the formation of money-saving associations, and the amount thus saved is increasing as shown in the following table :—

Province	No. of Money-saving Guilds	No. of Members	Amount of Money and Grain saved		
			Cash	Average Amount per Person	Amount of Grain
Keiki	254	76,655	Yen 42,255	Yen 0.551	{ 10,391 pairs of Sandals 210 Koku 149 Koku
North Chūsei . . .	818	41,479	13,046	0.315	—
South Chūsei . . .	447	32,155	15,428	0.480	{ 253 Koku 3 "
North Zenla . . .	2,541	86,436	2,139	0.025	21,933 Koku
South Zenla . . .	910	48,793	50,931	1.044	—
North Keishō . . .	344	12,794	30,793	2.407	10 Koku
South Keishō . . .	355	17,731	170,614	9.622	—
Kōkai	127	5,434	32,200	5.926	—
South Heian . . .	171	2,913	10,935	3.754	—
North Heian . . .	325	60,060	34,105	0.568	{ 451 Koku 273 "

(Continued)

Province	No. of Money-saving Guilds	No. of Members	Amount of Money and Grain saved		
			Cash	Average Amount per Person	Amount of Grain
Kōgen	1,077	64,663	<i>Yen</i> 28,822	<i>Yen</i> .446	—
South Kankyō . . .	22	9,342	17,064	1.827	—
North Kankyō . . .	127	9,025	2,990	.331	—
Total	7,518	467,485	451,323	.935	{ 22,806 Koku 675 Koku 10,391 Soku

23. Relief.

When floods visited the villages along the banks of the Kankō, Kinkō, Rakutokō, Bankeikō and Tanshinkō in July, 1912, a relief fund amounting to 2,700 *yen*, from the private purse of His Majesty, was given to the calamity-stricken people of the annexed territory. Such a gift was also made in the preceding year. Contrasting these measures with the old régime, during which such gift was hardly ever made on similar occasions, the newly-annexed subjects were deeply impressed by His Majesty's mercy and great benevolence.

In order to afford relief to people overtaken by famine or other calamity, a certain part of the fund provided for Special Expenses for Local Needs, as well as of the Imperial Donation Fund, is to be allotted as relief funds. However, if the extent of the calamity is so great that the sum thus apportioned is not sufficient to cover the damage done, the deficit is to be made up from the State revenue.

The relief measures relating to taking proper care of helpless persons taken sick when travelling, or dying away from their homes, are undertaken by local governments. A Japanese, encountering such calamity, is looked after by a Japanese Settlement Municipality or Provincial Government, and any expenses incurred through him are defrayed from the State Treasury, if such can not be discharged by his family. If a Korean meet with such calamity, he is relieved by the Provincial Government, and the expenses incurred through him are borne by the fund for Special Expenses for Local Needs or by the State Treasury should he have no family or friend to settle them. In the case of a foreigner, the expenses may be defrayed by the Government-General, should his family or friends not live within the Empire.

24. Charity Asylum.

A general account of the Government Charity Asylum, the organic regulation of which was promulgated in 1911, was given in the last Annual Report. The organic regulation being amended in April, 1913, and the law relating to the Special Account for the Government Charity Asylum, Government Hospital, and Provincial Charity Hospitals being promulgated, a juridical person, possessed of a fund of 3,468,959 *yen* partly derived from the Imperial Donation Fund and partly from a grant from the State Treasury, was formed. Public or private contributions to the Fund are accepted. The income derived from this fund is partly devoted to the work of the Government Charity Asylum and partly to that of the Government Hospital and Provincial Charity Hospitals.

The work to be carried out by the Government Charity Asylum is divided into four sections, viz. education of orphans, training of the blind and of deaf-mutes, and the care of the insane. When the institution began its work in August, 1911, 90 inmates of the Keijō Orphanage were transferred to the Orphanage Section of the Government Charity Asylum. At present 73 of them are being given primary education and simple manual training only, but improvements are steadily being introduced. The work of properly educating or training the blind and deaf-mutes was begun in April, 1913, when 27 blind persons and 7 deaf-mutes were received by the institution. The care of the insane was entrusted to the Government Hospitals.

A private school for the blind and for deaf-mutes is maintained at Heijō by an American missionary under the superintendence of Dr. Rosetta Hall.

25. Korean Tourist Parties.

With the view to investigating or studying the advanced system of agriculture or industry and of education in Japan, tourist parties are often formed by Koreans. The first tourist party thus organized, chiefly from among high officials of the Departments of Finance and Home Affairs of the ex-Korean Government, visited Japan in 1909. The next, consisting of one hundred officials and private individuals, was formed and conducted by the *Keijō-Nippo*, a Japanese newspaper published in Keijō (Seoul). Since 1910, under the auspices of the Oriental Development Company a tourist party has

been sent to Japan once a year, generally at the opening season of a national exhibition or some industrial competitive exhibition. Technical Experts are often attached to these tourist parties in order to assist the members to comprehend technical terms employed. In the year 1912, several tourist parties to Japan were undertaken by Local Governments and People's Bank Associations.

These trips to Japan stimulated the interest of the Koreans in modern civilization, especially in agricultural and industrial development.

Tourist parties organized in country districts often visited Keijō, the metropolis of the Peninsula, and its vicinity, since the principal Government buildings, army barracks, schools, hospitals, model industrial stations, etc. are located in them. During the year 1912, eight tourist parties aggregating 370 members visited Keijō.



Training the Blind in Massage.



Class of Blind, Government Charity Asylum.



Class of Mutes.



Class of Mutes.



Orphans Making Tobacco Packages.



Outdoor Exercise of Orphans.

III. JUSTICE.

26. Readjustment of Law Courts.

The judicial organ hitherto existing in the Peninsula having adopted the "three instance" system prevailing in Japan, the law courts of the Government-General comprised District Courts, Local Courts, Appeal Courts and a Supreme Court. Taking into account existing conditions in the Peninsula, as well as the carrying out of financial retrenchment, these four classes of law courts were reduced to three by abolishing District Courts when administrative readjustment was enforced in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912, though branch offices of Local Courts may be established in places formerly served by District Courts or in other important places. The hearing in a Local Court was placed under a single judge as a general principle, a collegiate hearing being limited to special cases of an important nature, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay in procedure. Thus the readjustment of law courts being enforced, law courts in the Peninsula now consist of one Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, and eight Local Courts with 60 branches. Branch Offices of Local Courts being increased in number as the result of the judicial readjustment and for the most part established in the seats of the abolished District Courts, no inconvenience could be felt by the people. As the result of readjustment, 20 law courts were closed, while the staff was reduced by 45 Judges, 3 Procurators, 17 Clerks and 21 Interpreters, as shown in the table below. In spite of a considerable increase in the cases of first hearing tried during the fiscal year 1912, the administration of justice was conducted promptly and speedily, notwithstanding the rather decreased judicial force, which good result must be attributed to the efficiency induced by the single judge system in law courts of lower grade.

The number of law courts opened to the public, their judicial force and employees, and the number of barristers at the end of December, 1912, compared with the year 1911, are shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Courts Opened					No. of Officials										No. of Attorneys-at-Law	
	Supreme Court	Appeal Courts	Local Courts		Total	Judges		Prosecutors		Clerks		Interpreters		Total			
			Proper	Branches		Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1912	1	3	8	60	72	161	38	54	3	200	60	42	89	457	190	50	73
1911	1	3	8	68	80	187	62	56	4	205	74	49	93	497	233	37	59

The number of cases, civil as well as criminal, received and decided by the law courts is yearly on the increase, and the following table gives the figures for the year 1912 as well as those for preceding years :—

Year	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases			
	Received	Decided	Criminal Cases Proper		Cases submitted to Examination by Procurator	
			Received	Decided	Received	Decided
1912	40,724	37,293	13,704	13,337	25,349	24,930
1911	34,963	31,359	10,866	10,695	19,464	19,053
1910	28,648	25,598	8,174	7,967	14,687	14,349

Since the annexation, all foreigners in the Peninsula having been brought under the jurisdiction of the modern law courts of the Government-General, which are second in no respect to those of Japan or other civilized countries, they are now enjoying ample protection. Of 173 civil cases relating to foreigners received by law courts during the year 1912, three concerned foreigners only and the remaining 170 were those of foreigners *versus* Japanese or Koreans or *vice versa*, while the cases decided in the same year numbered 148, of which 2 related to foreigners only and 146 to foreigners and Japanese or Koreans. Classifying them according to the nationality of the foreigners involved in the above-mentioned civil cases, 11 were American, 4 English, 2 German, 7 French, 2 Russian, 2 Italian and 1 Greek. As to criminal cases, 247 were received by law courts during the year 1912, and those decided numbered 242, all relating entirely to Chinese criminals.

27. Uniform Regulations concerning Civil and Criminal Cases.

Of the various laws or regulations concerning civil and criminal cases heretofore in force in the Peninsula, some of them applied exclusively to Koreans, and others to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, while Japanese and foreigners also came under laws and regulations not applicable to Koreans. Not only was the application of these laws and regulations complicated, but some of them were incompatible with the trend of the times. Simultaneously with the readjustment of the judicial system, the necessity of unifying the application of substantial law in Korea, as well as judicial procedure regarding civil and criminal cases, became apparent, and the "Regulations concerning Application of Laws" promulgated in 1898 as Law No. 10 were first extended to the Peninsula by Imperial Ordinance No. 21, issued in March, 1912. These regulations set forth the specified time after which a law comes into force and the principles of application of the laws to civil cases between Japanese subjects (including Koreans) and foreigners, and recognize Korean customs or usages as being in effect laws, provided they are not "contrary to the public welfare or to good morals". At the same time several Regulations concerning Civil and Criminal cases, Certification and Registration of Immovable Property, as well as Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the above-mentioned regulations, were promulgated by *Seirci* and *Furei* issued by the Governor-General. By these regulations Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners, in their civil and criminal cases, and the judicial procedure and other legal transactions relating to them, are to be treated alike, as a general principle, and mostly in accordance with the Civil and Penal Laws and other Laws and Regulations of Japan. But the conditions existing in the Peninsula differing so much from those in Japan, certain limitations or exceptions have been made, and certain Korean usages have been recognized, details of which are now given.

Civil Cases. 1. Those provisions in the Japanese civil code relating to judicial acts among Koreans not subversive of public order, judicial capacities, family relations, succession, description and efficiency of rights *in rem* concerning immovable property (excepting rights *in rem* defined in the civil code) should not be applied to Koreans, but native usages should be observed in deciding such cases.

2. In an action relating to the person among Koreans, the

Law of Procedure in Action relating to Personal Status, except procedure of disappearance, should not be applied to Koreans.

3. The rate of fees for registration and civil suits as provided in the law or regulations of Japan being rather high for Korea, special regulations suited to existing conditions were enacted, by which a lower rate of fees was made applicable to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike.

Criminal Cases. 1. Exception is made regarding homicide and armed robbery by Koreans, so that for the time being the Korean Penal Code is to be applied to such criminals instead of the Japanese Penal Code, since it was deemed that the application of the former code to Korean criminals, who frequently repeat these crimes and are extremely cruel in the committal of them, would prove rather advantageous to the maintenance of peace and order.

2. The right of inquiry into the proof of offences by public procurators or judicial police being extended, they may issue warrant of arrest, carry on inspection, make domiciliary searches, seize suspicious objects, or appoint experts to make examination, even in non-flagrant offences, within certain limits.

3. A barrister or attorney-at-law can not appeal to higher courts on behalf of his client in his own name.

4. The reasoning determining the decision in a minor criminal case delivered in the first instance may be omitted, but a statement of such reasoning must be given should the case be carried to a higher court.

In short, the newly promulgated regulations concerning civil and criminal cases not only brought Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners under the application of laws prevailing in Japan as a general principle, but limitations or exceptions were made in order to meet peculiar conditions existing in the Peninsula, where means of communication and other economic conditions are still inadequate or in their infancy, and particularly to observe the usages of the Koreans, since such cannot be ignored at the present stage of their civilization.

28. Regulations for Flogging.

Flogging being a form of punishment practised in Korea for ages past, it seemed likely to be more effective as a measure of punishment for trifling offences than short imprisonment or small fines, provided it was done in a proper manner. Consequently it was decided to retain it, but only for application to native offenders.

In March, 1912, Regulations concerning Flogging and the Enforcing Detailed Regulations being promulgated, many improvements were made in the measures hitherto practised. Women, boys under the age of fifteen, and old men above the age of sixty are exempted from flogging, while the infliction of this punishment upon sick convicts or the insane is to be postponed for three months. The method of infliction was also improved so that, by observing greater humanity, unnecessary pain in carrying out a flogging could be avoided as far as possible

29. Police Summary Judgment.

In accordance with the regulations concerning police summary judgment promulgated in December, 1910, minor offences relating to gambling or causing bodily harm, or to a violation of administrative ordinances, which ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of the lowest court, are adjudicated by police authorities instead of by ordinary judicial procedure. The experience of past years of police summary judgment has amply demonstrated its exceeding utility, for not only did defendants in such minor cases, especially Koreans, appreciate the great convenience afforded them by the summary judgment pronounced by local police authorities, obviating as it did unnecessary expense and loss of time, but the administration of justice in the Peninsula was more speedily and effectively carried on, in spite of a considerable increase in criminal cases, as the ordinary law courts entrusted minor criminal cases to the police for adjudication.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year 1912 by police summary judgment reached 21,483, being an increase of 2,586 over that of the previous year. Of the persons implicated in these cases, 433 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment with hard labour, 34 to imprisonment only, 5,736 to a minor fine, 1,807 to police detention, 9,705 to a police fine, 18,438 to flogging, and 800 were acquitted, making a total of 36,953 persons.

Of course, any defendant, Korean, Japanese or foreigner, not content with summary judgment, may apply for trial by an ordinary law court. During the year 1912, 42 appeals for trial by ordinary law courts were made, 9 of which resulted in acquittal.

30. Police Acting as Procurators.

The police authorities formerly acted as Procurators in such District Courts as lacked a Procurator's Bureau, but the District

Court being replaced by branch offices of Local Courts in April, 1912, as the result of the readjustment of judicial administration, the Governor-General issued an instruction in March, 1912, to the effect that a Police Inspector or Police Captain serving in the jurisdictional district of a branch office of a Local Court should act as Procurator in that Office, should he be requested so to do by the Chief Procurator of the Local Court.

31. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.

Seirei No. 11, promulgated in December, 1910, and amended by *Seirei* No. 10, promulgated in March, 1912, authorizes a Police Captain, or gendarme discharging the functions of a Police Captain, to exercise his good offices in bringing about an amicable settlement in minor civil disputes coming under the jurisdiction of a District Court (now Branch Office of a Local Court). The people, especially the Koreans, are beginning to appreciate this procedure for the settlement of minor civil disputes, as it avoids expense and unnecessary delay, and is not conducted arbitrarily. The total number of civil disputes receiving such good offices during the year 1912 reached 9,671, an increase of 4,474 compared with the preceding year. Of these cases, 4,439 were amicably settled, 2,106 met with failure, 2,461 were withdrawn, 19 were indeterminate, 134 were rejected, 444 were still pending, and the remaining 68 came under heads other than those enumerated.

32. Bailiffs.

With regard to the business of an executor in distraining property belonging to native debtors, a Local Magistrate, Local Police Inspector or Police Captain was required, according to the Regulations for Civil and Criminal Procedure enacted by the ex-Korean Government, to discharge *ex-officio* the function of executor in the Peninsula, since the office of professional bailiff or *huissier* was still unknown. Simultaneously with the establishment of uniformity in dealing with the civil and criminal cases of Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, compulsory distraint of the properties of any resident in Korea was required to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Civil Procedure of Japan, and those making such distraint should be clerks of Law Courts. But a Court

or Chief Procurator may appoint a police official or other person deemed suitable to discharge such a function. In Fusan and several other places chiefly populated by Japanese, professional bailiffs were appointed. The public auction of immovable property situated in inconvenient places should be conducted by the District Magistrate.

This revision in dealing with distraint of a debtor's properties affording more convenience in business transactions, and greater guarantee of property right, and police officials and gendarmes discharging police functions gaining more experience in carrying out the duties of a bailiff, the people in general, especially the Koreans, are appreciating more and more the greater guarantee of property right.

During the year 1912, the total number of distraints of property, and of warrants issued, reached 44,592, being an increase of 24,538 over that of the preceding year. Of these 6,228 were executed against Japanese and 7,554 against Koreans, while the number of warrants, etc. served on defendants by bailiffs reached 30,810.

33. Pardons.

When the late Emperor Meiji died, His Majesty the present Emperor issued on September 13, 1912, an Imperial Rescript in which was declared the Imperial Will of granting a general pardon to those who had offended against the Imperial Family, been guilty of treason, or had committed political offences, and a special pardon to those convicted of other crimes and worthy of compassion. Further, by Imperial Ordinance No. 24, issued on September 29, convicts or persons awaiting trial on account of offence against the Imperial Family, political offences against martial law, violation of peace and order, or violation of the law of libel and other administrative ordinances, were to be granted a general pardon. The convicts or persons awaiting trial in Korea, who thus benefited by the Imperial clemency, were 43 in all, of whom 38 were Koreans and 5 Japanese. In pursuance of the Imperial Will as declared in the Imperial Rescript, convicts in Korea recommended for special pardon numbered 4,729. The recommendations for pardon receiving Imperial sanction up to the end of December, 1912, numbered 3,075, by which 1,217 prisoners were released and 1,858 had their terms of imprisonment reduced.

When those thus pardoned were discharged from prison they were brought before the police authorities who explained to them the

Imperial Will, and gave them advice as to their future behaviour, and before being set free, photographs of them were taken. To those who had no money, travelling expenses were allowed to enable them to return to their homes. After release from prison, though subjected to police surveillance, they were encouraged to adopt a respectable calling. Thus not only did those who received a general or special pardon, followed up as it was by every possible care and kindness, form a profound conception of the Imperial grace, but their fellow-villagers also began to appreciate the new régime.

34. Prisons.

Prison administration in Korea was carried on by following the prison system established by the Residency-General in 1909. But lacking as it often did in uniform treatment of prisoners, the Organic Regulation of Prisons and Detailed Enforcing Regulations were promulgated in March, 1912, by which prisons of the Government-General were required to follow the prison system in vogue in Japan, with certain exceptions. The duty regarding prison administration discharged by the Minister of Justice in Japan was to be discharged by the Governor-General in the Peninsula. A more liberal treatment was afforded to prisoners, and food other than that provided by the prison may be supplied them, should they so desire. In the selection of outdoor work for convicts no restrictive regulation was drawn up, but the decision was entrusted to the discretionary power of the Prison Governor.

The number of officials and employees at the end of 1912 compared with the preceding year is shown in the following table :—

Year	Prisons		Officials and Employees																			
			Prison Governors		Jailers		Interpreters		Physicians		Preachers		Pharmacists		Warders		Female Warders		Instructors		Total	
	Main	Branch	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1912	9	13	9	—	65	8	—	9	14	—	16	—	9	—	582	381	26	—	12	—	733	398
1911	8	13	8	—	59	4	—	8	12	—	11	—	5	—	477	256	15	—	10	—	597	263

Following in the wake of the progress made in the administration of justice, the number of prisoners, convicted or awaiting trial,

considerably increased year by year, though that for the year 1912 owing to the amnesty was practically the same as the preceding year. The following table gives details of prisoners at the end of the year 1912, and of the previous year :—

Description		Convicts				Awaiting Trial			
		Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
1912	Male . .	710	7,553	127	8,387	86	655	9	750
	Female . .	25	368	—	393	3	32	—	35
	Total .	735	7,921	124	8,780	89	687	9	785
1911	Male . .	630	7,738	105	8,473	76	564	9	649
	Female . .	26	389	2	417	—	41	—	41
	Total .	656	8,127	107	8,890	76	605	9	690

35. Temporary Leave, etc.

The prison administration not only endeavoured to make advance in the more humane treatment of criminals, but neglected no means to prevent the repetition of crimes by prisoners after their release from prison. The good behaviour or reformation of convicts was encouraged by granting temporary leave, following the example of Japan. The Regulations for controlling those thus temporarily released, a procedure suited to the existing conditions in the Peninsula, were promulgated in March, 1912, by which the police station having jurisdiction over the residences of such persons was made responsible for the care of them. During the year 1912, 7 Japanese and 156 Korean convicts, making a total of 163, received temporary leave, an increase of 64 over the preceding year.

Suspension of execution of penalty was unknown to Korean criminal law but, with the extension of the application of the criminal law of Japan to Chosen, Koreans now share the same privilege with Japanese. During the year 1912, those granted stay of execution of penalty numbered 420.

In order to facilitate recognition of prisoners, should they again resort to crime after their release, prints of their fingers are to be kept. This finger print method has been employed in the Peninsula since August, 1910. On April 1, 1912, the Regulations dealing with

Finger Prints were issued by the Governor-General's Instruction to Prison Governors No. 47, by which two sets of finger prints of those undergoing penal servitude, confinement or flogging should be taken; one to be kept in the prison and the other in the Judicial Department of the Government-General. During the year 1912, copies of finger prints of criminals submitted to the Judicial Department numbered 12,461, out of which 189 were those of offenders guilty of a repetition of their evil doings.

36. Prison Labour.

With the improvement in prison equipment, prison labour was more extensively carried on in the Peninsula, where the provision of physical labour is very important, especially to those with whom the acquisition of a means of livelihood would successfully combat the repetition of crime, and the number of convicts so employed yearly increased. Of the 9,580 convicts in prison at the end of the year 1912, those made to engage in manual labour numbered 6,591. Unemployed convicts, in the proportion of thirty-one to one hundred of the employed, are mostly those who are sick or extremely old or minors. The works carried on in prisons were selected so as to enable convicts to obtain a living by following them after their release, and comprised rice-straw works, netting, making native sandals, carpentry, farming, stone cutting, tailoring, etc., in addition to making bricks and earthen pipes in the yards maintained by the Government.

37. Protection of Released Prisoners.

Undertakings or measures concerning the protection of discharged criminals being of great importance in criminal administration, the authorities concerned are striving to put them into effective operation by organizing Associations for Protection of ex-Convicts. Such associations were formed in Keijō, Shunsen, Yeitōho, Kaishū, Kankō, Zenshū and Kunsan during the year 1912, while similar associations were established in Jinsen, Kōshū, Seishū, Fusan and Taikō, in which places prisons are located.

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

38. Defence.

Most of the insurgent ring-leaders having been captured, and even those taking refuge in mountain fastnesses, if any, losing their old energy, tranquillity now practically prevails throughout the Peninsula, and warlike operations by the garrison army are hardly required, except for the occasional appearance of bands of brigands or highway robbers, and such ought rather to be dealt with by the gendarmery or police. Consequently, the many small military detachments scattered among the various districts were called in and quartered at the principal station of the company or battalion to which they belonged. On the other hand, a number of insurgents, taking refuge in Chientao, China, and in the bordering territories of Asiatic Russia, constituted a menace to the northern boundaries of Korea, so that certain of these detachments were transferred to the northern parts of the Peninsula, especially to the district of Keisanchin, in order to provide against any possible invasion by insurgent refugees.

The Naval Defence Station provisionally established on Kyosai Island in Chinkai Bay was transferred to Kendo, a ward of Chinkai, a village in Masan Prefecture, in April, 1912. The new station was to be completed in twelve consecutive years from March, 1910, at a cost of 8,135,000 *yen* of which 2,063,415 *yen* was defrayed during the fiscal year 1912.

For military expenditure to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury, 8,014,132 *yen*, i. e. 3,872,542 *yen* for ordinary and 4,141,590 *yen* for extraordinary expenditure, was apportioned, while 969,913 *yen*, i. e. 131,350 *yen* as ordinary and 838,563 *yen* as extraordinary, was apportioned for naval expenditure, making a grand total of 8,984,045 *yen*.

The health of the garrison army and of the marine forces at the Naval Defence Stations was in general well maintained, only a few cases of endemic diseases manifesting themselves.

The native army, consisting of a battalion of infantry and a company of cavalry, was attached to the Imperial Garrison Army after the annexation and was employed as a guard to Prince Li. Its maintenance, however, becoming of less importance, the cavalry

was disbanded and the infantry reduced to the degree necessary for fulfilling the requirements of a guard to Prince Li.

39. Police System.

Although the central administrative organ and law courts were retrenched as the result of administrative and financial readjustments, the police system was not retrenched or modified, as present conditions do not yet allow of such retrenchment. As it existed at the time of the annexation, the police system in the Peninsula consisted of the police force proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions, and police administration was conducted by placing all the police forces and gendarmeries under the uniform command and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* the Director-General of Police Affairs in the central office, and of the Chief of the Divisional Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* Director of Police Affairs in the provinces. As to their distribution, although gendarmes were stationed in such districts as required the presence of military police in order to put down insurgents or for other purposes, and ordinary police were stationed in towns, open ports, or at various points along the railway lines, the jurisdictional districts of the police system were so arranged as to be conterminat with the administrative divisions of the Peninsula to a certain extent, so that the police or gendarmery might render assistance in the execution of administrative measures undertaken by local governments. Observing the above-mentioned principles, the location of several police or gendarme stations was changed during the year 1912, and 16 sub-police stations and police boxes were newly set up for the extension of the police force. With the object of effectively carrying out the protection of forests, 34 Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes were added by breaking up three Divisional Gendarme Stations. The number of police organs distributed throughout the Peninsula, and the number of those engaged in police administration at the end of December, 1912, are given in the following table :—

Description	Number of Offices							Number of Force						
Ordinary Police	Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Departments	Police Stations	Sub-Police Stations	Marine Police Stations	Police Boxes in Country	Police Boxes in Towns	Total	Provincial Police Directors	Police Secretaries	Police Inspectors	Police Captains	Policemen	Native Assistant Policemen
	1	13	99	5	1	464	109	692	13	3	32	241	2,291	2,816
Gendarmes discharging ordinary Police Functions	Headquarters of Garrison	Gendarmery	Gendarmery quartered in Provinces	Gendarme Detachments	Divisional Gendarmes	Detachments of Gendarmes	Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes	Total	Officers	Sergeants	First class Privates	Native Assistants		Total
	1	13	78	57	394	413		942	77	695	2,516	4,500		7,789

40. Police Training.

With regard to police training and discipline, two divisions are made, one for training candidates for police service and the other for training or disciplining those actually so engaged. In the year 1912 only the former training was carried on. The candidates, Japanese or native, receive instruction in the Police Training School for three months, but the former are required to spend 44 hours per week in the school, the latter, 40 hours. The curriculum for Japanese candidates embraces 15 subjects in all, of which the Korean language, criminal law, police regulations, sanitary regulations, official discipline, military drill, financial regulations, and certain other regulations form the chief. For native candidates, instruction in the Japanese language, and short courses in criminal law, sanitary regulations, police administration, fencing, hand-cuffing, etc., are given. To such Japanese candidates as have already served as policemen for more than three years, and who have not left the force more than two years before, a short-term instruction of one month is given. During the year 1912, 174 Japanese candidates completed the long-term training, 85 Japanese candidates, the short-term training, and 117 Korean candidates, the long-term training, making a total of 376.

In training gendarmes discharging ordinary police functions, the necessary instruction in police administration, taking the census, the exercise of good offices in civil cases, and other matters appertaining to the duties of ordinary policemen, is not neglected, so that the

police service performed by gendarmes is second in no respect to that discharged by ordinary police. The service rendered by these gendarmes shows up better in some respects than that by the ordinary police and *vice versa*. Assistant gendarmes, who are exclusively Korean, being also assigned the duty of native assistant policemen, selection of them was not only carefully made, but their proper training was not neglected.

41. Police Offences.

With regard to police detention and fines, there were only the Regulations issued by the ex-Residency-General, by which Koreans were not affected, they being enforced only upon Japanese residents. Simultaneously with the readjustment of regulations relating to criminal cases, the Regulations for Police Offences were promulgated in March, 1912, so that the regulations might be uniformly applied to Japanese and Koreans alike. The regulations classify police offences into 87 kinds, violation of any one of which is punishable by police detention or a fine. From the enforcement of the Regulations on April 1, 1912, up to the end of December of the same year, the total number of persons punished by these regulations was 5,050—2,188 being Japanese, 2,783 Koreans, and 79 Chinese.

42. Conspiracy Case.

In the course of the prosecution of a robber arrested in Sensen, North Heian Province, in August, 1911, the fact that a gang of conspirators under the guidance of a certain ring-leader had been trying to assassinate Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, was discovered. After a thorough police examination of 149 suspected persons at the Police Affairs Department, and a minute examination by a procurator of 142 of them at the Procurator's Office, Mr. Chōsaburo Sakai, Procurator of the Keijō Local Court, finally brought an action on April 1, 1912, for the public trial of Yang Keuitaik, Baron Yun Chiho and 121 other Koreans charged with conspiring against the life of Count Masakata Terauchi. At the first trial, opened on June 28 and closed on August 30 after having sat twenty times, judgment was delivered on September 28 upon 121 accused, of whom 16 were acquitted on account of insufficiency of evidence. Baron Yun Chiho, Yang Keuitaik and 5



Fire Brigade attached to Police
Affairs Department.



Police Training School.



Inspecting Note Books of Policemen
by Police Surgeon.



Engines leaving the Fire Brigade Station.



Rifle Practice by Police.

others were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and the remainder to penal servitude varying from five to seven years. According to a provision of the Korean criminal law, which declares that whosoever should kill, instigate to kill, or help to kill another should be punished by hanging, Baron Yun Chiho, Yang Keuitaik and 5 others ought to have been sentenced to death, but their offence not having actually been executed, either through failure or mis-conducting the plan, they were treated as offenders who had not consummated their intended crime, and the penalty incurred by them was consequently reduced to ten years' penal servitude.

The accused in the conspiracy case not being satisfied with the first judgment given, they appealed to the Keijō Appeal Court, where the hearing was so carefully and minutely conducted that most of the evidence asked to be admitted as such by defendants or their attorneys was examined and approved, and the Court sat 51 times from November 26, 1912, to February 25, 1913. Judgment was delivered on March 20, 1913, by which the penalty of ten years' penal servitude inflicted at the first hearing upon Baron Yun Chiho, Yang Keuitaik and three others was reduced to one of six years, that of seven years' penal servitude inflicted upon Ok Kwanpin at the first hearing, to one of four years, and the other accused, 99 in number, were acquitted.

The decision given by the Keijō Appeal Court not being accepted by the defendants punished with penal servitude, they brought the case to the Higher Court of the Government-General for revision. This Court, taking only the decision relating to those defendants sentenced to penal servitude as delivered by the Keijō Appeal Court, transferred the case to the Taikū Appeal Court for a re-hearing.

The re-hearing of the conspiracy case was begun on July 1, 1913, at the Taikū Appeal Court and continued until the 4th of the same month. Decision was given on July 15, by which the six years' penal servitude inflicted upon certain of the defendants by the Keijō Appeal Court was upheld, while Ok Kwanpin's sentence of four years' penal servitude by the Keijō Appeal Court was increased to six years' penal servitude by the Taikū Appeal Court.

The case was again brought to the Higher Court by the defendants and a final decision was given on October 9, 1913, according to which the Court rejected any revision, upholding the judgment delivered at the Taikū Court of Appeal.

The proceedings relating to the conspiracy case occupied over two years, during which time not only was every possible opportunity of establishing their innocence given to the defendants, within

the limitations of the law, but they enjoyed all the privileges extended to prisoners awaiting trial, the privileges appertaining to those belonging to the peerage being especially and fully extended to Baron Yun Chiho.

The foregoing being but a brief account of the actual history of the conspiracy case, a few words should be added in reference to the absurd rumours spread abroad in connection with it, such as that the measure taken by the authorities aimed at "wiping out the Christian movement in Korea", since the majority of the accused were Christian converts, and that most of the accused made "false confessions against their will" as they were subjected to "unendurable ill-treatment or torture". As if such imputations could be sustained for one moment when the modern régime ruling in Japan is considered! Not only is religious freedom guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution, but the Resident-General, and later, the Governor-General, often made declaration that due protection and facilities were to be given to the legitimate propagation of religion, whether Christian, Buddhist, or any other. As to torture, several provisions of the Korean criminal law indirectly recognized it, but the law was revised and those provisions were rescinded when the former Korean law courts were reformed, by appointing to them Japanese judicial staffs, in August, 1908. Since the ex-Korean Government transferred the judicial system to the Japanese Government in June, 1909, Korean accused or witnesses in a criminal case have been examined by police authorities or a procurator in accordance with laws enacted after the Japanese laws, or according to Japanese laws themselves. As to the law or regulations concerning torture in Japan itself, such procedure was expressly prohibited by a *Dajōkan rei*, an old Japanese Cabinet ordinance issued in 1876. The old Japanese criminal law provides that judges, procurators, or police officials, extorting confessions from the accused by using violence or any kind of torture, should be punished with major imprisonment for a period of from four months to four years and a fine of from 5 to 50 *yen*. According to the new criminal law, the above-mentioned officials are liable, if they treat accused persons with violence or torture, to penal servitude or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. In reply to the memorial presented to the Governor-General concerning the case by certain missionaries in Korea in January, 1912, he said "I assure you that the entire examination of the suspected persons or witnesses is being conducted in strict compliance with the provisions of the law, and the slightest divergence from the lawful process will under no

circumstances be permitted". How then could anyone imagine that it was possible for officials under him to act in any other way than in accordance with the provisions of the law !

43. Fire-Brigades.

The last Annual Report alluded to protective and preventive measures against fires in the Peninsula. Along with the increase in the Japanese population and the growth of country towns, the number of fire-brigades voluntarily organized by Japanese or Koreans increased to 268 up to the end of December, 1912. The expenses of brigades in the Japanese Municipal Settlements are borne by the respective municipalities, while those of brigades in other places are maintained with fees or contributions, eked out by subsidies defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds. In the metropolis and certain open ports, standing brigades are provided.

The growth of the city of Keijō and the density of its population not permitting it to rely entirely upon volunteer brigades or brigades maintained by the municipal settlement, five permanent fire-brigades, well equipped, were formed by the Police Affairs Department by the end of 1912.

44. Control of Graves.

As Koreans hold their graves in the greatest respect they surrender their land for such usage in a most lavish manner, and superstitiously imagine that their descendants will never be prosperous unless the graves of their parents are situated in the place pointed out by the so-called grave geomancer. A Korean will often locate his family burial ground on land already occupied by that of another person if such site be selected by a grave geomancer, thus desecrating it for the sake of his own family. The result is that there are many disputes concerning graves among the civil cases instituted by Koreans, as well as the commission of many penal offences relating to encroachment upon public lands caused by the desire to locate a family grave in a propitious spot.

Graves being thus indiscriminately scattered around villages or towns, not only is the public health affected but productive utilization of lands is hindered. Consequently Regulations for Control of Graves and Crematoriums were promulgated in June, 1912, by the

Governor-General's administrative decree No. 123, by which graveyards and crematoriums are to be maintained in specified quarters only and by public co-operation, except in special cases, and the burial or cremation of the dead in places other than the specified graveyards or crematoriums is prohibited. These regulations are to be enforced at different times in different places as soon as such graveyards or crematoriums have been prepared in any one locality. Koreans have a great abhorrence of cremation, inherited from ancient times, so that even those dying from an epidemic or contagious disease are invariably buried in the ground. Now that cremation is being encouraged, such an evil custom will no doubt soon be eradicated.

45. Articles Lost.

Articles lost belonging to Japanese residents in the Peninsula were dealt with according to the Regulations for Articles Lost enacted in Japan. But there were no such regulations provided for Koreans, except certain provisions in the Korean criminal law relating to the reporting of articles lost. With the abolition of the Korean criminal law, the Regulations for Controlling Articles Lost as enforced in Japan were extended to the Peninsula by *Seirei* No. 23, promulgated in May, 1912, by which articles lost by Japanese, Koreans and foreigners are alike subject to the same procedure.

46. Control of Gambling.

The official extortion practised for so many years under the old régime discouraged the people from adopting respectable occupations, but encouraged them to indulge in gambling. Although the Korean criminal law provided for the punishment of those addicted to gambling, or the keeping of houses giving accommodation for that purpose, and the buying and selling of lottery tickets, still gambling during the first fifteen days of the new year, on the 15th of August, the summer festival, and on market days in country towns, was tacitly permitted. With the growth of the police force, the punishment for gambling was strictly enforced, and the practice became less popular. Especially are the physical works carried out under the new régime, and the encouragement given to the saving of money, instrumental in gradually sweeping away the practice of gambling.

47. Control of Meetings and Associations.

Most of the political associations and similar bodies affecting the peace and order of the Peninsula being ordered to dissolve at the time of annexation, associations of such nature scarcely exist at the present, yet several associations or meetings, though ostensibly organized or held for commercial, literary or religious purposes, intermeddled in policial affairs during the year 1912. These associations and meetings being deemed inimical to the public peace were ordered to dissolve, or advised to dissolve on their own initiative.

48. Control of Printed Matter.

Newspapers published by Koreans or foreigners in Korea, or by Koreans in foreign countries, were formerly supervised or controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law promulgated by the ex-Korean Government. On the other hand, the newspapers published by Japanese in Korea, or published in Japan and despatched to the Peninsula, were subjected to the control of the Press Regulations promulgated by the late Residency-General. After the annexation, these regulations were adopted by the Government-General, they being still necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. At the end of 1912 the newspapers published in the Peninsula numbered 25 in all, of which 22 printed in the Japanese language and one in the English language were published by Japanese proprietors, the remaining two being published respectively in the Korean and Chinese languages by Koreans. These newspapers generally fulfil their proper functions, but some of them often indulge in reckless articles leading to misunderstanding by, or arousing the ill-feeling of, the newly-annexed subjects, or in careless writings affecting public morals. To such, official warning is promptly given. Those not observing such warning are suspended, or the sale of their paper is prohibited, in accordance with the provisions of the libel law or regulations.

There are several newspapers published by Koreans resident in San Francisco, Honolulu and Vladivostok, and sent to the Peninsula. These newspapers still continue to print seditious matter. The contents of newspapers published in Japan, though not affecting the public peace in Japan itself, often seriously disturb the peace and order in the Peninsula. Such are also treated according to the law. The following table shows the number of newspapers confiscated

during the fiscal year 1912 on account of containing matter injurious to public peace or morality :—

Description	Papers published in Japan	Papers published in Korea	Papers published in America	Papers published in Vladivostok	Total
Confiscations	28	17	42	28	115
Copies Confiscated. . .	10,128	13,871	1,345	8	25,352

With regard to publications of literature and other printed matter, if such are published by Japanese and foreigners in the Peninsula they come under the Publication Law promulgated by the Imperial Government in 1893, and again in 1910, while the Publication Law, enacted by the ex-Korean Government in 1908, applies to Korean compilers or publishers. Books and other publications published during the year 1912 numbered 1,199, of which 540 were published by Japanese, 374 by Koreans and 285 by foreigners. The publications of foreigners were mostly of a religious nature. As in the case of newspapers, seditious literature was often circulated, and even text-books of a seditious nature were at one time carelessly used in private schools.

Statistics of books and other printed matter confiscated or prohibited sale during the year 1912, because of the seditious nature of their contents, are given below :—

Description	Compiled or published by Japanese	Compiled or published by Koreans	Compiled or published by Foreigners	Total
Books, etc. prohibited Sale .	49	27	9	85
Number Confiscated . . .	3,017	48,941	35,166	87,124

49. Control of Religious Teaching.

As stated in previous Reports, the proclamation issued by the Government-General at the time of annexation recognized freedom in religious propagation, and provided for due protection of, and the giving of facilities to, legitimate religious undertakings, but declared that such would be treated according to the law if they meddled in political affairs or injured the public peace. However, no law or regulation dealing with the supervision of religious undertakings has as yet been enacted, except the Regulation supervising

the religious undertakings of Japanese in Korea. A regulation supervising religious undertakings, applicable to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, will be enacted sooner or later.

In the conspiracy case aiming at the assassination of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, the majority of the accused were as it happened Christian converts. On that account, a certain class of people, as appeared in foreign newspapers, jumped to the conclusion that the Japanese authorities were "persecuting" or "crushing" Christianity in Chosen. As already stated in the section dealing with the conspiracy case, not only is religious freedom guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution, but it was repeatedly announced by the Resident-General and Governor-General that due protection and facilities were to be given to the legitimate propagation of religion, whether Christianity, Buddhism, or other. What the Police Offices and Law Courts did in the conspiracy case was simply to treat those violating the law in accordance with the law, without taking into account in the very least whether they were Christian or non-Christian. Unfortunately, among those guilty of violent acts were often found men admittedly Christian converts; and the assassins of Mr. Durham White Stevens, Diplomatic Adviser to the ex-Korean Government, at San Francisco, of Prince Hirobumi Ito at Harbin Station, when making a journey in North China after retiring from the office of Resident-General, and the would-be assassins of Mr. Yi Wan-yang, while still Prime Minister of the ex-Korean Government, were Christian converts. It should be remembered too that numbers of natives professed to be converted to Christianity for political or other reasons, while some missionaries were said to admit converts indiscriminately. But since the conspiracy case, missionaries have become more careful and admit to church membership only *bona fide* believers, instead of trying to make a good show on paper.

50. Control of Indiscriminate Trades.

The Government-General not only encourages the business activities of the people, but often gives positive protection or patronage to certain productive trades by granting them necessary subsidies. On the other hand, the Government has not neglected the proper supervision or control of the activities or indiscriminate dealings of certain trades affecting the public peace or good morals.

A. Pawnshops :—The control of pawnshops being effected by different regulations according as they were Japanese or Korean, great inconvenience was felt. Consequently Regulations for Control of Pawnshops similar to those in force in Japan came into effect on April 1, 1912, so that Japanese and Korean pawnbrokers might be brought under the same regulations. But details relating to limitation of interest, term of forfeiture of articles pawned, damages inflicted by receiving unlawful articles, etc. are to be adjusted according to local conditions.

B. Dealers in Second-Hand Goods :—The Regulations controlling dealers in second-hand goods, transactions in which are often of a criminal nature or are concerned with articles injurious to the public health, applied only to Japanese, since they were enacted by the administrative decrees of former Japanese Consuls or Residents, and Korean dealers were not affected by these Regulations. The number of Japanese inhabitants increasing considerably of late, and the exchange or purchase of second-hand goods by Koreans becoming more and more common, the Regulations concerning the Control of Dealers in Second-Hand Goods in force in Japan were also extended to the Peninsula on April 1, 1912.

C. Other Trades :—Supervision of theatrical performances and cinematograph shows being deemed necessary, each performance must be reported to the police and permission obtained for its representation, and in the case of a theatrical play a copy of it must be submitted. Any performance likely to prove injurious to public peace or good morals being prohibited, patrons of such are guarded against indecent or violent temptations as far as possible. The measures for the control of improper undertakings, such as low-class restaurants or cafés in the neighbourhood of decent streets in cities or towns, which were often secretly conducted as brothels with the aid of their waitresses or certain of their inmates, being strictly carried out since the year of annexation, and the enforced removal of such restaurants to a licensed quarter being effected, the public health and morals are pretty well maintained in cities, open ports and towns.

51. Control of Dangerous Articles.

The control of fire-arms, gunpowder, etc. has been strictly enforced since the Protectorate régime as stated in last year's Report. But the regulations concerning the control of these articles not being

applicable to Japanese and Koreans in the same degree, more uniform regulations for Koreans and Japanese alike were enacted in August, 1912, by *Seirei* No. 3, and came into effect in October.

52. Game Laws.

The enforcement of the game laws, which was effected in April, 1911, was productive of good results in the protection of certain birds and animals. The necessity of holding in check injurious insects or worms by the preservation of more species of game being very apparent, as well as the giving of more convenience to sportsmen, certain of these laws were amended in September, 1912, as follows:—(A) the shooting season was extended, (B) ordinary and special licenses being issued, holders of special licenses may hunt certain game outside the specified time for the purpose of collecting medical materials, (C) limitations provided in the game laws may be temporarily put in abeyance for those desirous of catching game for scientific study, or for the purpose of exterminating injurious insects, etc. During the year ending April 30, 1913, 13,112 licenses were issued, of which 5,450 were ordinary licenses, 7,658 belonged to B class and 4 were special licenses.

V. FINANCE.

53. Financial Readjustment.

Accompanying administrative readjustment, financial readjustment was again effected in the budget of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1912, and the curtailment made in the expenses for central administrative offices and law courts amounted to over 478,000 *yen*, i. e. 106,000 *yen* in the main office of the Government-General, 150,000 *yen* in Law Courts, and 60,000 *yen* in the Monopoly Bureau, Old Usages Investigation Bureau, Printing Bureau, and others. The amount thus saved was to be allotted principally for the development of agricultural and industrial encouragement in local districts by appointing more technical experts or specialists to Provincial Governments. Regarding the readjustment of revenue sources, export duties on principal products being abolished in order to encourage the export trade of the Peninsula, a decrease of about 450,000 *yen* in the receipts from Customs duties was estimated in the budget for the fiscal year 1912. Notwithstanding this anticipated decrease in export duties, the net receipts from Customs duties exceeded the estimates by as much as 1,170,000 *yen*, owing to the considerable increase in receipts from import duties as a consequence of the growth in the import trade.

Owing to the financial retrenchment in the general account of the Imperial Budget for the fiscal year 1913 carried out by the Imperial Government, the Government-General had to curtail its administrative expenditure to the amount of 2,350,000 *yen*, as the subsidy granted from the Imperial Treasury, amounting to 12,350,000 *yen* yearly up to the fiscal year 1912, was reduced to 10,000,000 *yen* in accordance with the budget for the fiscal year 1913. In the budget for the following fiscal year, the Government-General expects to have the grant from the Imperial Treasury still further reduced. On the other hand, not only are State revenues in the Peninsula yearly increasing, but the land tax and other taxes, which are exceedingly low in rate, can easily be raised without imposing any painful burden upon the people. Thus the fiscal condition of the Government-General's special account showing brighter promise, fiscal independence of the Home Government can no doubt be established in no long time to come.

54. Accounts of the Fiscal Years 1911 and 1912.

The special account of the Government-General for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912 showed rather better results than anticipated.

The total revenue obtained for the fiscal year 1911, amounting to 52,284,000 *yen*, exceeds by over 3,542,000 *yen* the budget estimates, while the total expenditure for the same fiscal year, amounting to 46,172,000 *yen*, was 5,787,000 *yen* below the estimates. Comparing the net revenue with the net expenditure, the former exceeds the latter by 6,112,000 *yen*.

The account for the fiscal year 1912 shows an excess in the total revenues obtained of more than 9,234,000 *yen* over the total of the estimates calculated as late as August 31, 1913, the total expenditure for the same year amounting to 52,892,000 *yen* is less than the estimates by over 4,929,000 *yen*, and finally the net revenue exceeds by 10,345,000 *yen* the net expenditure.

The considerable surplus in revenue obtained for the two fiscal years of 1911 and 1912 was due to the fact that more was derived from revenue sources than estimated, and that certain expenses ceased, while others were transferred to the budget for the fiscal years following.

The accounts for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912 belonging to the special account of the Government-General, and of those belonging to certain affiliated offices, compared with their respective estimates are shown in the following table:—

Special Account of Government-General.

Description	Fiscal Year 1911			Fiscal Year 1912		
	Estimated	Received	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)	Estimated	Received	Inc.(+) or Dec.(−)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Revenue						
Ordinary	24,067,583	25,564,176	+ 1,496,593	26,732,332	28,764,869	+ 2,032,537
Extraordinary	24,674,199	26,720,288	+ 2,046,089	26,159,877	33,362,154	+ 7,202,277
Receipts from Public Loans	12,324,199	10,000,000	− 2,324,199	12,596,540	14,900,000	+ 2,303,460
Grant from Imperial Treasury	12,350,000	12,350,000	—	12,350,000	12,350,000	—
Transferred from Balance of Old Korean Railway Capital Fund	—	207,241	+ 207,241	—	—	—
Surplus of Preceding Year transferred . . .	—	4,163,047	+ 4,163,047	1,213,337	6,112,154	+ 4,898,817
Total	48,741,782	52,284,464	+ 3,542,682	52,892,209	62,127,022	+ 9,234,813
Expenditure						
Ordinary	27,391,437	25,547,942	− 1,843,495	29,732,490	28,000,279	− 1,732,211
Extraordinary	24,567,986	20,624,368	− 3,943,618	26,978,475	23,780,947	− 3,197,528
Total	51,959,423	46,172,310	− 5,787,113	56,710,965	51,781,225	− 4,929,740

Special Account of Affiliated Offices.

Description	Fiscal Year 1911				Fiscal Year 1912			
	Revenue		Expenditure		Revenue		Expenditure	
	Estimated	Received	Estimated	Disbursed	Estimated	Received	Estimated	Disbursed
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Special Account for Railway Stores. . .	5,050,733	3,860,019	5,050,733	3,779,277	5,583,352	4,106,020	5,583,352	4,414,390
Special Ac- { Capital	941,549	961,201	21,420	10,519	939,406	950,695	33,135	19,536
counts for { Account								
Timber { Profit								
Undertak- { ing Station Account	1,677,527	1,107,918	1,665,479	1,077,294	1,263,510	1,332,645	1,463,275	1,249,880
Special Account for Public Works } Loans	—	—	—	—	24,920,739	—	24,920,739	—
Special Account for Government Hospitals and Charity Asylum }	—	—	—	—	932,076	923,923	932,976	720,470

A Special Account for Government Hospitals and Charity Asylum, distinct from that of the Government-General, was first formed in the fiscal year 1912. The expenditure for the Government Hospital in Keijō (Seoul), the Provincial Charity Hospitals and the Government Charity Asylum was up to that time defrayed from the Special Account of the Government-General. With the growth of their business, their accounts became more complicated, then, too, the Government Charity Asylum obtained a permanent fund of 2,850,000 *yen* from the Imperial Donation Fund, so their accounts were made the subject of special treatment and separated from the Government-General's Special Account, their incomes being regarded as revenues, and an annual grant was made them from the Government-General's Special Account amounting to not more than 450,000 *yen* annually in case of deficit.

55. Budget for the Fiscal Year 1913.

The total revenue as shown by the budget of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1913, ordinary and extraordinary, amounts to 57,989,610 *yen*. The chief items of the ordinary revenue are taxes, Customs returns, receipts from stamps, rents from cultivated State lands (chiefly from lands formerly known as *Yoktun*), receipts from Government undertakings and properties, and other miscellaneous receipts, and the total amount of the ordinary revenue reaches 30,106,163 *yen*. The total

for the extraordinary revenue is 27,883,447 *yen*, of which 12,350,000 *yen* is the grant from the General Account of the Imperial Treasury to meet the deficit, while 12,627,220 *yen* is to be defrayed from public loans and 2,506,227 *yen* is to be transferred from the surplus obtained in the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, being the same in amount as that of the revenue, 34,751,104 *yen* is allotted to ordinary and 23,238,506 *yen* to extraordinary expenditure. The details of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1913, compared with the preceding fiscal year, are given in the following table:—

Budget for Fiscal Year 1913 of Special Account of
Government-General of Chosen.

Description	Fiscal Year 1913	Fiscal Year 1912	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Ordinary Revenue :—			
Land Tax	6,474,045	6,272,619	+ 201,426
Taxes { Customs Duties	4,325,331	3,540,084	+ 785,247
Other Taxes	1,685,996	1,534,833	+ 151,163
Total	12,485,372	11,347,536	+ 1,137,836
Stamp Receipts	1,145,658	744,595	+ 401,063
Rent Receipts from <i>Yoktun</i> } Lands	1,160,938	1,271,582	— 110,644
Receipts from Public Undertak- } ings and State Properties	14,824,557	13,047,468	+ 1,777,089
Miscellaneous	489,638	321,151	+ 168,487
Total	30,106,163	26,732,332	+ 3,373,831
Extraordinary Revenue :—			
Receipts from Sale of Govern- } ment Articles	400,000	—	+ 400,000
Receipts from Issue of Public } Loans	12,627,220	12,596,540	+ 30,680
Imperial Treasury Grant	12,350,000	12,350,000	—
Surplus of Preceding Years } transferred	2,506,227	1,213,337	+ 1,292,890
Total	27,883,447	26,159,877	+ 1,723,570
Total Revenue	57,989,610	52,892,209	+ 5,097,401
Ordinary Expenditure :—			
Prince Li's (Yi) Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	—

(Continued)

Description	Fiscal Year 1913	Fiscal Year 1912	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Government-General (Central Office)	3,310,535	3,168,590	+ 141,945
Local Government	4,073,831	4,026,924	+ 46,907
Law Courts and Prisons	2,690,905	2,733,785	- 42,780
Police	3,223,433	3,107,973	+ 119,360
Medical and Sanitary	531,319	526,763	+ 4,556
Education	471,411	401,437	+ 69,974
Encouragement of Industry	368,786	323,590	+ 45,196
Public Undertakings	12,957,621	10,847,786	+ 1,209,835
Building and Repairs	403,476	328,476	+ 75,000
Public Loans	5,117,687	2,387,364	+ 2,730,323
Reserve Funds	1,900,900	1,900,000	—
Total	34,751,104	30,351,788	+ 4,399,316
Extraordinary Expenditure :—			
Central Administration	282,641	204,630	+ 78,011
Local Administration	3,000	—	+ 3,000
Police	1,138,690	1,097,365	+ 41,325
Medical and Sanitary	62,100	62,100	—
Education	701,941	649,123	+ 52,818
Encouragement of Industry	1,915,395	2,612,535	- 697,140
Public Undertakings	80,000	40,000	+ 40,000
Building and Repairs	1,571,294	1,885,538	- 314,244
Assistant Gendarmery (Native)	148,088	184,789	- 36,701
Land Survey	3,433,119	2,380,319	+ 1,052,800
Railways, Harbours, Salt Pans and other Public Works	13,902,238	13,424,022	+ 478,216
Total	23,238,506	22,540,421	+ 698,085
Total Expenditure	57,989,610	52,892,209	+ 5,097,401

As administrative and financial readjustment had already been carried into effect in the fiscal year 1912, the budget for the fiscal year 1913 was compiled with a view to meeting the increasing expenditure occasioned by local industrial encouragement, and the advancement of public undertakings, with the naturally increasing revenues and receipts from public loans, without asking the Home Government for any increase in the annual grant from the Imperial

Treasury, which was to be the same in amount as that for the preceding fiscal year. However, after the compilation of the budget of the Government-General, further financial retrenchment had to be effected in executing it, as the Imperial Government decided to curtail the expenditure of the General Account of the Imperial Treasury when carrying out the budget for the current year, and consequently the Government-General reduced the Imperial grant from 12,350,000 *yen* to 10,000,000 *yen*. But, reduction of the sums allotted for industrial encouragement and public works, these being most important in the present stage of the work in developing the Peninsula, being avoided as far as possible, the Government-General cut down over 1,500,000 *yen* in administrative expenditure by curtailing the salary and office accounts and other allowances, and over 800,000 *yen* in extraordinary expenditure, so that the diminution by 2,350,000 *yen* in the amount of the Imperial grant might not occasion monetary difficulty. In addition, 1,210,000 *yen* was to be curtailed from the amount designated for the construction and improvement of railways, highways, and harbours, the expenses for which were to be defrayed from the receipts from public loans, by extending the time originally decided upon for their execution.

The following table gives the formally published budget for the fiscal year 1913 with the budget as amended for that year as the result of the financial readjustment.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed	Amount in Published Budget	Amount in Revised Budget	Amount Curtailed
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Ordinary Section . . .	30,106,163	30,106,163	—	34,751,104	33,294,260	1,456,844
Extraordinary Section .	27,883,447	24,320,309	3,563,138	23,238,506	21,132,212	2,106,294
Grant from Imperial Treasury	12,350,000	10,000,000	2,350,000	—	—	—
Receipts from Public Loans	12,627,220	11,414,082	1,213,138	—	—	—
Receipts from Sale of Government Articles	400,000	400,000	—	—	—	—
Surplus of Preceding Year transferred . .	2,506,227	2,506,227	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	57,989,610	54,426,472	3,563,138	57,989,610	54,426,472	3,563,138

In the budget for the fiscal year 1913, expenses for public works to be defrayed in certain consecutive years are those for road construction, harbour improvements, railway construction and improvement, waterworks construction in Chinnampo, and post office construction in Keijō (Seoul). Of these, disbursements for road

construction, railway construction and improvement, and harbour improvement works being reduced on account of financial retrenchment, the time for completion was lengthened by one year respectively, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Total Amount apportioned	Amount already paid	Amount allotted for 1913			Fiscal Year in which Payment is to be completed
			Amount in Budget	Amount curtailed	Amount actually disbursed	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
Road Construction . .	10,900,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	1916
Harbour Extension . .	8,271,829	3,929,739	1,627,220	437,166	1,190,054	1917
Railway Construction and Improvement . . }	65,903,392	43,736,218	8,500,000	275,972	8,224,028	1916
Waterworks Construc- tion in Chinnampo . }	420,000	180,000	100,000	—	100,000	1914
Post Office Construction.	300,000	—	80,000	—	80,000	1915
Total	84,595,221	51,336,957	12,807,220	1,213,138	11,594,082	

56. Inland Revenue.

The last Annual Report stated that since the annexation the duty of collecting inland revenues has been charged to the Local Governments, separate revenue offices not being maintained, and the Law of State Tax Collection and its Detailed Enforcing Regulations promulgated in November, 1911, in order to replace the old State Tax Collection Law promulgated by the ex-Korean Government, so that Koreans and Japanese residents alike would be subject to the same, came into force on January 1, 1912. In this Law and its Regulations the general provisions of the State Tax Collection Law of Japan have been adopted. The differences in the Law as put into operation in the Peninsula, however, are that two per cent. of the amount of taxes collected by Village Head-men is to go to the Village, that the property seized from a person neglecting payment of the tax must be sold on a free contract, if the value of such property does not exceed 50 yen, and so on. Enforcement of this law being carried out, the negligence often shown before in the payment of the mining tax has been practically done away with. The collection of taxes is being carried out very smoothly in every province, especially since the enforcement of the new State Tax Collection Law. The result of the collection of the State taxes during the fiscal year 1912, compared with previous fiscal years, according to the various items, is shown in the following table :—

Taxes	Fiscal Year 1912		Percentage of Estimates received for several Fiscal Years				
	Estimated	Received	Fiscal Year 1912	Fiscal Year 1911	Fiscal Year 1910	Fiscal Year 1909	Fiscal Year 1908
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>					
Land Tax	6,723,420	6,703,440	99.	99.	97.	93.	79.
House Tax	731,279	730,561	99.	99.	91.	92.	77.
Building Tax	157,374	149,675	95.	92.	73.	96.	—
Liquor Tax	389,228	384,484	98.	97.	92.	96.	—
Tobacco Tax	349,935	345,697	98.	97.	94.	99.	—
Mining Tax	208,556	199,604	95.	72.	58.	52.	57.
Other Taxes	46,787	45,994	98.	93.	68.	79.	71.
Total	8,606,592	8,559,458	99.	93.	96.	93.	77.

Regarding the collection of additional levies for local purposes, the Regulations for Collection of Additional Levies for Local Needs being amended in August, 1912, Village Head-men were charged with the duty of collecting additional levies or other local imposts, as in the case of the State taxes. Along with the good results obtained in the collection of the State taxes, the collection of additional levies for local needs also yields better results every year, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1912		Percentage of Estimates Received			
	Estimated	Received	Fiscal Year 1912	Fiscal Year 1911	Fiscal Year 1910	Fiscal Year 1909
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>				
Additional Levy on Land Tax }	367,102	365,945	99.	99.	94.	89.
Abattoir Tax	343,653	342,679	99.	98.	97.	87.
Market Tax	166,463	166,365	99.	99.	99.	99.
Fees for Registration of Real Estate }	18,771	18,771	100.	—	100.	100.
Fees for Mortgages	7,721	7,721	100.	100.	100.	100.
Total	903,712	931,483	99.	99.	96.	91.

As to the punishment for offences against tax laws or regulations, the penal law not providing any special penalties for particular offences relating to taxes, Regulations for Penalties for Tax Offences were promulgated by *Seirei* No. 4 issued in August, 1912, and coming into force on September 1, 1912. By these Regulations, those provisions of the penal law relating to mitigation or commutation

of penalty, concurrent offences, etc. are not to be applied to those violating the tax law; punishable capacity of the juridical person is recognized, and any offences relating to indirect taxes committed by a representative of a tax payer, such as his family, his employees, etc. must ultimately be expiated by the tax payer. At the same time, the indirect taxes referred to in the above-mentioned regulations have been enumerated as liquor tax, tobacco tax, fishing tax, salt tax and ginseng tax.

57. Land Tax.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the Regulations for *Kyel* Registration Books promulgated on November 10, 1911, with a view to facilitating the levying of the land tax, were put into force on January 1, 1912, when the Law for Certifying Immovable Properties was promulgated. These regulations, setting forth the necessary items of registration, and giving specified forms, require the Prefecture, District and Village to provide the necessary registration books. In case of transfer of land or change of ownership, such must be promptly reported to a competent office. During the year 1912, changes of ownership so reported reached as many as 931,299 cases, the number of lots affected aggregating 1,961,202. Thus the basis for levying the land tax was made an accurate one by readjusting the *Kyel* * registration books.

The last Annual Report also mentioned that each Village Head-man was required by the Governor-General's Ordinance issued on March 4, 1912, to draft a plan showing each lot of land owned by the people of his village, in order to make clear the existence of each piece of land.

The drafting of such plans throughout the Peninsula, with the

* The land tax is levied on the basis of the so-called "*kyel*", which has existed in the country districts from ancient times. This *kyel* represents not only the unit of land tax but also the area of ground estimated to produce a fixed quantity of grain. The *kyel* was of six grades, according to the fertility of the land, irrigation facilities and the lay of the land. The first grade represented one hundred man-loads of unhulled rice, ten sheaves being reckoned as a man-load; the second represented eighty five man-loads, or fifteen man-loads less than the first grade; and so on to the sixth grade which represented twenty-five man-loads. The land tax, thus being levied on the *kyel* unit, was originally paid by the people with the grain produced on the land. When payment in grain was replaced, in 1894, by that in money, the original six grades of the *kyel*, according to transport facilities and other economic conditions, varying in different districts, increased to about 20 classes, the first class being calculated at 80 *yang* (about eight *yen*). When currency reform, commenced in 1905, was about completed the above-mentioned classes of the land tax were reduced to 13 by Law No. 10, issued in June, 1908, and one *yang* being converted into 10 *sen*, the highest rate of land tax became eight *yen* and the lowest 20 *sen*. The total number of *kyel* throughout the Peninsula was 1,038,974 at the end of 1911.

exception of certain parts in northern provinces (North Heian, Kōgen, North Kankyō and South Kankyō), was completed within the year 1912, as expected. Thus through the readjustment of "*kyel*" registration books and the drafting of plans of each piece of land, assisted by the enforcement of the Law for Certifying Immovable Property, the number of *kyel*, the basis for the land tax, was considerably increased, especially during the year 1912, as shown in the following table, lands evading the tax or waste lands recently brought under cultivation being discovered thereby :—

End of December, 1912.

Province	Number of <i>Kyel</i>					Amount of Tax Yen
	Paddy Lands	Uplands	Estates	Miscel- laneous	Total	
Keiki	43,371.8	27,125.2	2,801.9	588.5	73,887.4	527,865
North Chūsei	25,717.8	23,590.4	2,794.1	9.4	52,111.6	366,329
South Chūsei	68,330.2	22,631.4	4,894.4	137.0	95,993.1	760,297
North Zenla	83,098.2	21,939.0	4,640.3	215.2	109,892.7	864,457
South Zenla	94,459.3	32,694.1	6,048.7	2,298.4	135,500.5	1,085,390
North Keishō	79,241.2	51,882.2	6,078.1	127.4	137,328.9	898,485
South Keishō	73,172.8	32,718.1	5,131.0	2,733.3	113,755.2	852,763
Kōkai	22,778.0	57,816.3	2,813.9	869.1	84,277.4	639,792
South Heian	10,302.1	53,475.2	2,263.5	2,010.0	68,050.9	266,722
North Heian	7,559.1	32,831.5	2,387.2	258.7	43,036.5	153,182
Kōgen	9,427.1	13,764.9	1,035.0	66.9	24,294.0	147,547
South Kankyō	8,280.9	52,740.2	2,478.4	1,465.0	64,964.6	176,354
North Kankyō	992.9	43,756.3	854.0	967.8	46,571.1	63,708
Total	526,731.4	466,964.8	44,220.6	11,746.8	1,049,663.7	6,802,891
1911	521,126.5	470,919.0	39,924.1	7,904.2	1,038,974.0	6,752,313
1910	516,938.8	474,650.9	31,315.0	5,731.3	1,027,736.1	6,568,187

Although improvement or reform in the tax system has constantly been carried out since the inauguration of the Protectorate régime, such reform measures being principally limited to readjusting revenue offices, method of tax collection, maintenance of uniformity in tax levy, discovering evasion of payment of taxes, etc. measures for increasing the rate of existing taxes or for the creation of new taxes have been avoided as far as possible. But the present rates of the land tax being those determined by the ex-Korean Government twelve years ago (1902), they are so exceedingly low that at the

present time the value of the straw alone covers the tax on paddy land in certain districts. Development of transportation facilities and the industrial encouragement given in recent years favourably affecting the yield of agricultural products, as well as land values, an increase of 30 or 40 per cent. in the rate of the land tax would not in the least act as a deterrent to the economic utilization of land. With regard to urban lands especially, in spite of a considerable rise in the land value effected by the growth of communication facilities and increase in the number of Japanese residents, Koreans were customarily exempted from taxation, while Japanese and foreigners paid no other tax than special imposts or rents in settlements set apart in cities or open ports, the proceeds of which were spent for municipal purposes and could by no means be considered as arising from State taxes. But the foreign settlement system and Japanese settlement municipalities being done away with at the end of the fiscal year 1912, and the urgent necessity of imposing a uniform burden as regards the land tax in urban districts on natives, Japanese and foreigners alike being felt, it was considered that the creation of such a land tax in cities containing more than a thousand domiciles would not hinder their growth or prosperity. Consequently the raising of the rates of the land tax in rural districts and the creation of a land tax in urban districts are now the subjects of investigation, and laws or regulations concerning these taxes will be promulgated in the near future.

58. *Yoktun* Lands.

As the result of investigation and detailed land survey carried out several times with regard to the *Yoktun* lands or cultivated State lands scattered about in various provinces, their aggregate area has been increased. In 1912, however, 1,867 *cho* of paddy land and 532 *cho* of upland were transferred to the Oriental Development Company in lieu of the third cash payment on the shares owned by the Government. On the other hand, 1,428 *cho* of paddy land and 874 *cho* of upland in the vicinity of Chinkai Bay belonging to the Imperial Navy were transferred to the Government-General, so that the total area of cultivated State lands amounted to 133,633 *cho* at the end of the year 1912, as against 130,301 *cho* at the end of the preceding year. As stated in the last Annual Report a reformed tenancy system, by which the troublesome process of collecting rents in kind was to be replaced by cash payment, was enforced

from the fiscal year 1911. The new tenancy system operating smoothly, 98 per cent. of the rents for the year 1912 were collected within the specified period, i. e. 1,255,409 *yen*, as against 1,201,216 *yen* for the preceding year, as shown in the following table:—

End of December, 1912.

Province	Area						Receipts from <i>Yoktun</i> Lands			
	Description					Number of Tenants	Legal Amount due	Amount Estimated	Amount Received	Percentage
	Paddy Land	Upland	Cultiva- ted Land in Moun- tain Re- gions	Other Land	Total					
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Cho</i>		<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	
Keiki . . .	8,088	7,436	479	2,590	18,595	47,081	177,255	174,284	172,421	99.
North Chūsei .	1,687	1,084	162	—	2,935	7,044	45,372	44,044	44,044	100.
South Chūsei .	4,140	801	186	22	5,150	16,867	84,543	79,518	79,518	100.
North Zenla .	3,344	545	115	—	4,004	13,216	82,516	79,216	78,712	99.
South Zenla .	10,409	15,968	731	107	27,217	69,784	127,967	115,674	111,819	96.
North Keishō .	3,042	1,834	329	25	5,232	24,164	84,103	90,404	90,390	99.
South Keishō .	4,432	2,577	260	285	7,556	31,115	149,378	162,205	162,168	99.
Kōkai . . .	7,124	9,758	291	8,029	25,203	39,285	168,958	236,067	225,421	95.
South Heian .	3,061	4,137	105	2,884	10,189	14,296	58,435	62,224	61,787	99.
North Heian .	2,652	8,631	194	642	12,120	18,973	72,801	73,842	73,802	99.
Kōgen . . .	2,207	3,273	295	1,112	6,887	21,154	65,660	67,745	67,143	99.
South Kankyō.	936	3,978	324	64	5,303	19,134	66,170	67,761	66,602	98.
North Kankyō.	280	2,681	270	1	3,233	9,635	21,526	21,652	21,577	99.
Total . .	51,407	62,710	3,748	15,766	133,633	331,748	1,205,092	1,274,641	1,255,409	98.
1911 .	53,293	62,705	3,550	10,754	130,301	317,391	1,242,670	1,252,875	1,201,216	95.

The present rates being rather low, the rent for one *tan* of first class paddy land being only about four *yen* as against 21 *yen*, the average value of its yearly product, the rates ought to be raised simultaneously with the raising of the land tax.

With a view to encouraging agricultural improvement on State lands, tenants were induced, as far as possible, to form guilds among themselves in order to promote agriculture, to facilitate money circulation, thus helping them in the sale of products, and to cultivate good habits in the matter of money-saving. Such guilds increased to 114 by the end of the fiscal year 1912. With regard to encouragement of money-saving by tenants, the rent of State lands being much lower than that of private lands, from the autumn of

1912 they were encouraged to save the difference, and such saving amounted to 95,913 *yen* up to the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913). With the object of facilitating the storing of products belonging to tenants for consignment sales, go-downs or granaries were erected from 1910 onward, and such buildings numbered 56 by the end of the fiscal year 1912.

59. Rural House Tax.

With regard to the house tax, every dwelling in rural districts is liable to pay 30 *sen*, 15 *sen* in spring and 15 *sen* in autumn. But a certain number of houses evaded this tax owing to the absence of reliable census returns.

With the progress of census registration, the investigation of taxable houses has become more accurate, registration books for houses now being kept by Prefects or District Magistrates, so that they can correct the registration according to reports on dwelling houses, and now there is hardly a single case of evasion of this tax. A person in extreme poverty and thus unable to bear the house tax, or whose house is wholly or partly damaged by calamity, is exempted from the levy. The dwelling houses thus exempted during the fiscal year 1912 numbered 99,835. The general conditions of the rural house tax at the end of the fiscal year 1912 are given in the following table:—

March 31, 1913.

Province	House Tax		No. of Houses exempted
	No. of Houses	Amount of Tax <i>Yen</i>	
Keiki	230,637	69,191	11,517
North Chūsei	116,451	34,935	11,222
South Chūsei	179,525	53,857	6,488
North Zenla	185,520	55,656	6,197
South Zenla	291,463	87,438	20,275
North Keishō	308,558	92,567	11,378
South Keishō	265,790	80,728	6,727
Kōkai	205,257	61,577	4,852
South Heian	170,102	51,030	3,294
North Heian	172,483	51,744	6,091

(Continued)

Province	House Tax		No. of Houses exempted
	No. of Houses	Amount of Tax <i>Yen</i>	
Kögen	171,014	51,304	2,216
South Kankyō.	152,728	45,818	8,120
North Kankyō.	68,273	20,481	1,458
Total	2,517,801	756,331	99,835
1911	2,344,622	704,278	147,414
1910	2,242,303	672,691	181,572
1909	2,070,876	621,263	—
1908	1,938,914	581,667	—

60. Urban Building Tax.

The general nature of this tax has been set forth in previous Reports. This building tax being only imposed in cities, towns, or open ports, where the house tax mentioned in the above section is not levied, the districts in which this tax is imposed were determined by Imperial Ordinance. However, owing to railway and road construction, and other economic conditions affecting certain urban districts, such were readjusted and reduced in area by the Governor-General's Ordinance No. 23 issued in October, 1912, and the parts exempted thereby from the urban building tax were amalgamated with the adjoining district subject to the rural house tax.

Although house owners are required to report the location of houses, nature of construction, etc., there is still a number of them evading this tax by making false returns. Consequently Prefects and District Magistrates were instructed to compile plans of buildings within their respective jurisdictional districts by the end of February, 1913, so that the basis for levying this tax could be more accurately fixed. The result of this compilation of plans of taxable buildings was that the number of such buildings was increased by as much as 4,781, the tax on them amounting to 6,318 *yen*, as compared with the number prior to the compilation of these plans.

But as shown in the table below, the total number of taxable buildings and the total amount of their taxes at the end of the

fiscal year 1912 being respectively 214,686 buildings and 154,757 *yen*, there are decreases of 10,977 buildings and 1,771 *yen*. These decreases are due to the reduction in jurisdictional area of the taxable districts by the above-mentioned readjustment.

March 31, 1913.

Province	No. of Buildings	Amount of Tax
		<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	46,740	48,078
North Chūsei	5,298	3,046
South Chūsei	8,974	7,213
North Zenla	13,395	7,712
South Zenla	19,813	10,905
North Keishō	23,387	14,601
South Keishō	30,729	18,666
Kōkai	16,713	10,989
South Heian	13,350	8,337
North Heian	10,524	6,552
Kōgen	4,973	3,529
South Kankyō	14,378	9,587
North Kankyō	6,412	5,536
Total	214,686	154,757
Fiscal Year 1911	225,663	156,528
Fiscal Year 1910	218,822	140,858
Fiscal Year 1909	191,047	123,442

61. Liquor Tax.

As stated in the last Annual Report, this tax only coming into existence as recently as 1909, together with the building tax and tobacco tax, but first introduced as an indirect tax, the result obtained was not quite as expected.

The object of this tax, however, being gradually understood by brewers and distillers, and investigation of items for assessment being advanced, persons evading this tax are now exceedingly few, and the amount of this tax is on the increase, as shown in the following table :—

November 1, 1912.

Province	No. of Manufacturers	Amount of Tax in Yen
Keiki	36,031	42,856
North Chūsei	19,548	20,600
South Chūsei	26,668	27,733
North Zenla	26,925	28,490
South Zenla	24,440	26,096
North Keishō	56,427	60,174
South Keishō	53,289	57,745
Kōkai	23,024	28,995
South Heian	11,345	24,074
North Heian	10,477	16,235
Kōgen	19,179	19,634
South Kankyō	10,195	18,920
North Kankyō	9,573	10,361
Total	327,121	381,913
End of March, 1912	312,893	363,703
Fiscal Year 1910	197,019	230,588
Fiscal Year 1909	155,832	202,770

62. Tobacco Tax.

The rate of the tobacco tax, which is imposed on cultivators and dealers, and other particulars have been given in previous Reports. As in the case of the liquor tax, supervision and inspection being strictly carried out, those evading this tax are becoming fewer in number. Those who sell tobacco in more than one place are required to obtain a license for each place. The number of tobacco cultivators and dealers, and the amount of their respective taxes at the end of the year 1912 are shown in the following table :—

End of December, 1912.

Province	Tax on Tobacco Cultivation		Tax on Tobacco Dealers		Total	
	No. of Cultivators	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Cultivators and Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen
Keiki	34,055	20,773	4,155	9,054	38,210	29,827
North Chūsei	21,473	14,416	729	1,554	22,202	15,970

(Continued)

Province	Tax on Tobacco Cultivation		Tax on Tobacco Dealers		Total	
	No. of Cultivators	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen	No. of Cultivators and Dealers	Amount of Tax in Yen
		Yen		Yen		Yen
South Chūsei . . .	20,280	12,017	1,418	2,924	21,698	14,941
North Zenla . . .	19,552	17,672	1,703	3,662	21,255	21,334
South Zenla . . .	14,147	8,991	1,863	3,926	16,010	12,917
North Keishō . . .	56,670	35,687	2,062	4,316	58,732	40,003
South Keishō . . .	58,878	35,663	2,190	4,636	61,068	38,293
Kōkai	41,761	23,623	1,671	3,486	43,432	27,109
South Heian . . .	31,934	19,278	1,780	3,848	33,714	23,126
North Heian . . .	65,315	33,588	1,797	3,674	67,112	37,262
Kōgen	39,064	24,787	867	1,894	39,931	26,681
South Kankyō . . .	41,404	24,415	1,474	3,068	42,878	27,483
North Kankyō . . .	19,664	10,503	637	1,338	20,301	11,841
Total	464,197	279,409	22,346	47,380	486,543	326,789
1910	388,606	233,657	18,508	40,864	407,114	274,521
1909	336,991	203,818	16,653	35,906	352,744	239,724
1908	275,378	170,409	15,559	34,966	290,937	205,375

63. Salt Tax.

The existing regulations concerning the salt tax provide that the tax is to be levied upon actual production, the rate being fixed at six *sen* per 100 *kin*. Investigation of details for levying this tax has hitherto seemed lacking in thoroughness. It is expected that improvement in the levying of the tax will gradually be made, by discovering those evading it and by investigating the actual amount of production. As, however, the production of native salt is handicapped by its relatively high cost, owing to the rise in the price of fuel and by the importation of cheap Chinese salt, the tax cannot be increased. The following table gives the number of licensed manufacturers, kilns, area of salt basins, quantity of production, and amount of the tax for the year 1912 :—

End of December, 1912.

Province	No. of Manu- facturers	No. of Kilns	Area of Salt Basins	Quantity Produced	Amount of Tax
			<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	1,348	657	2,114,590	3,726,800	2,236
North Chūsei	—	—	—	—	—
South Chūsei	485	519	831,199	3,593,100	2,155
North Zenla	165	169	277,159	1,349,400	809
South Zenla	1,573	1,024	2,358,298	8,577,300	5,146
North Keishō	168	81	203,736	1,711,200	1,026
South Keishō	836	393	1,660,608	10,169,400	6,101
Kōkai	132	110	261,481	1,121,900	673
South Heian	168	167	1,544,517	1,735,600	1,041
North Heian	22	22	141,303	218,500	131
Kōgen	318	158	203,813	2,444,800	1,466
South Kankyō	314	319	634,406	4,668,500	2,801
North Kankyō	240	191	126,550	1,298,100	778
Total	5,773	3,810	10,357,660	40,614,600	24,368
1911	5,546	3,856	9,167,244	41,975,000	25,175
1910	5,746	3,965	6,009,096 1,088 <i>to- raku</i>	38,354,505	23,011

64. Mining Tax.

The mining tax in Korea which previously yielded most meagre returns is now improving, owing to the strict enforcement of the mining law. Certain concession holders, obtaining permits simply for speculative purposes without any intention of actually developing the mines, and neglecting to pay the mining tax, having been eliminated, sound undertakings are now being carried on, and the amount obtained from this tax is on the upward trend, owing to increase in mining districts and mining products, as shown in the following table:—

December, 1912.

Year	Tax on Mining Districts	Tax on Production	Tax on Placer	Total
				<i>Yen</i>
1910	119,478	34,103	15,290	168,871
1911	97,424	39,184	24,447	161,055
1912	132,008	43,126	24,427	199,561

65. Fishing Tax.

The present law concerning the fishing tax replacing the law enacted by the ex-Korean Government, as alluded to in the last Report, was promulgated in February, 1912, and adopted the tax rates of fishing concessions, progressively differentiating in the several classes, according to increase in value of yield. This new law being intended to secure greater justice and equity, by applying the experience gained from the operation of the old law, it was smoothly put into force, and no complaints were made. The general condition of the fishing tax obtaining for the fiscal year 1912, compared with preceding fiscal years, is given below.

Year	Fishing Concessions		Fishing Permits		Fishing Licenses		Total	
	No. of Fishers	Amount of Tax Yen	No. of Fishers	Amount of Tax Yen	No. of Fishers	Amount of Tax Yen	No. of Fishers	Amount of Tax Yen
1910 . .	594	5,308	647	4,500	8,437	18,440	9,678	28,248
1911 . .	1,576	9,524	1,105	6,403	7,718	15,597	10,399	31,524
1912 . .	2,343	32,706	2,211	23,866	7,782	15,011	12,336	71,593

66. Customs Duties.

As stated in previous Reports, the Imperial Government adopted, even after the annexation of Korea by Japan, the Customs duties conventionally fixed by the ex-Korean Government with several treaty powers. The actual conventional rates,* in accordance with the most favoured nation clause, work out at 5, 7½, 8, 10, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to export duty, all native goods or products, other than gold or silver coins or bullion, coins of other metals, gold dust, plants, and samples in reasonable quantities, are subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. Under such a conventional tariff system, complications and difficulties in determining the correct standard often arose in its actual operation, frequently causing disputes concerning the levying of duties. Furthermore, traders were often handicapped in obtaining exact estimates as to their business transactions. With the object of

* In order to encourage the investment of foreign capital in mining development in Korea, import duties on machinery, instruments, explosives, and chemicals necessary for mining gold (including placer gold), silver, or copper, and export duties on copper and concentrates of gold, silver, or copper, were abolished by a law promulgated on August 19, 1908.

avoiding these defects, as well as of facilitating the Customs administration, Regulations concerning the Customs Tariff of Chosen were promulgated on March 28, 1912, and enforced on April 1, by which a table* giving tariff rates for each class of articles was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the conventional tariff. As for export duties, they were abolished, except on barley, beans, and six other articles, in order to give impetus to the export trade, as well as to encourage the development of productive industry in general in the Peninsula.

In spite of the anticipation that the Customs returns for the fiscal year 1912 would not show any great increase, owing to the abolition of export duties, entailing an estimated loss of 450,000 *yen*, the actual receipts exceeded by more than one million *yen* the estimates, as shown in the table below.

Owing to the growth of trade, especially the import trade, the Customs receipts are a safe and steady source of revenue to the Peninsula, and stand next to the land tax. The actual receipts from this source are mostly in excess of the estimates. The following table shows the Customs receipts estimated, and the actual receipts collected, from imports and exports during the six years since 1906.

Year	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Customs Duties } estimated	3,540,084	3,122,303	3,127,874	3,123,015	2,454,639	2,221,219	850,000
Actual Receipts .	4,712,124	4,061,875	3,596,125	3,012,126	3,177,837	3,078,014	2,112,664

67. Readjustment of Miscellaneous Taxes.

In the time of the ex-Korean Government there were many unimportant taxes collected by the State. Since the establishment of the Protectorate, certain of them have been abolished or readjusted, yet the boat tax, ginseng tax, river tax, freight tax, pawnbroking tax, with several other taxes, still bring their number up to over twenty. Not only were these taxes inadequate in amount, but no end of trouble was experienced in their collection, so it was decided to discontinue them as separate State taxes and either abolish them or incorporate them with other State revenues. The "water tax" or "reservoir tax" (泫税) paid for water taken for irrigation purposes

* For this table, see appendix E.

from the State reservoirs, and the so-called bamboo forest tax (竹田税), reed land tax (蘆田税), grass land tax (草坪税), and other taxes collected according to the nature of the Government lands, were all readjusted in 1911 and henceforth collected as part of the rent of *Yoktun* lands. Fishing concession tax (漁區税), fishing basin tax (漁基税), fishing reservoir tax (漁磯税), oyster-bed tax (基址税), seaweed tax (毛蠶税), etc., were all merged into one, the fishing tax, when the fishing law was promulgated in 1912, while the so-called iron tax imposed on iron works (水鐵店税) or manufactured iron goods (水鐵税) was dropped. The pawnbroking tax (典當舖税) was also abolished when the regulations for controlling pawnbrokers were promulgated in 1912. Thus most of the unimportant State taxes being readjusted, those still existing at the end of the fiscal year 1912 were but few, viz., river tax, freight tax, boat tax, ginseng tax and salt tax.

Of these five taxes, the "river tax" was imposed on goods, import or export, crossing the Yalu in North Heian Province, while the "freight tax" was levied on cattle, other animals, and hides crossing the frontier of North Kankyō Province. As the result of the promulgation of the Frontier Customs Regulations, these two taxes have been annulled and the Customs Tariff takes their place.

The present boat tax, provided for by the shipping regulations enacted by the ex-Korean Government and ex-Residency-General, is levied according to the size of the boats or ships. This tax amounted to 4,280 *yen* in the fiscal year 1912. The existing ginseng tax is, according to the Regulations of ginseng tax enacted by the ex-Korean Government in 1908, levied on the products yielded in districts other than those controlled by the ginseng monopoly, and this tax still amounts to very little, being 1,452 *yen* only for the fiscal year 1912. The salt tax has already been spoken of in a previous section.

68. Stamp Receipts.

The taxes, fees, fines, and other receipts, collected by means of stamps, number more than 50 in all. The receipts from revenue stamps are on the increase with the gradual advance in the general standard of living and of economic growth, so that the total amount from stamp receipts for the fiscal year 1912 reached 1,291,193 *yen*, showing an increase of 370,517 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year.

69. Registration Tax.

At the same time that the enforcement of the Company Regulations was begun, the regulation concerning the registration tax for companies was promulgated in June, 1911, by which the registration tax to be paid by commercial companies was first imposed. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the Regulations for Certification of Immovable Property, Regulations concerning the Registration Tax were promulgated by *Seirei* No. 16 in March, 1912, by which persons applying for registration or certification of their immovable property are required to pay a registration tax varying in amount according to the value of the property, or the amount of the loan in the case of mortgages. To those matters requiring official registration according to the provisions of the civil and commercial laws, the registration tax has been applied since April 1, 1912. The following table shows the general features of the registration tax :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1912	Fiscal Year 1911	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Company Registration Tax . .	12,171	11,532	+ 639
Immovable Property Registra- tion Tax }	426,361	187,449	+ 238,912
Trade Marks and other Marks Registration Tax }	632	856	— 224
Total	439,164	199,837	+ 239,327

70. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties.

Receipts belonging to this category are steadily on the increase year by year, except those from the Printing Office and Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Mining Station, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Estimate for 1913	Estimate for 1912	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Railways	8,224,219	7,334,904	+ 889,315
Posts, Telegraphs and Tele- phones }	3,320,634	2,917,480	+ 403,154
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine }	924,666	957,770	— 33,104
Printing Office	362,762	408,675	— 45,913

(Continued)

Description	Estimate for 1913	Estimate for 1912	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Waterworks	330,582	263,393	+ 67,189
Weights and Measures	202,122	186,379	+ 15,743
Ginseng Monopoly	706,860	382,300	+ 324,560
Salt Manufacture	255,263	214,098	+ 41,165
Lumber Undertaking	156,713	52,952	+ 103,761
Forest Products	108,603	105,702	+ 2,901
Publication of Text-books and Calendar }	41,842	40,255	+ 1,587
Sale of States Properties	14,590	14,080	+ 510
Sale of Articles made by Con- victs }	175,701	169,480	+ 6,221
Total	14,824,557	13,047,468	+ 1,777,089

71. Public Loans.

The public loans and other debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1911 (March 31, 1912) amounted to 31,175,422 *yen*. Of loans, amounting to 10,000,000 and incurred for public works, advanced by the Bank of Chosen, 6,000,000 *yen* had been repaid up to January, 1913, while a loan of 116,825 *yen*, issued in June, 1910, to provide a solatium for superintendents of the estates of the ex-Korean Imperial Household on the abolition of their office, was repaid in March, 1913, out of the surplus of revenue collected for the fiscal year 1912. Another loan of 1,000,000 *yen*, incurred for public works and made in December, 1908, by the Deposit Section of the Finance Department of Japan, was converted into a four per cent. bond of the Imperial Government to suit the convenience of the said Deposit Section. On the other hand, loans raised during the fiscal year 1912, ending March 31, 1913, aggregated 20,900,000 *yen*, and all of them were advanced by the above-mentioned Deposit Section and the Bank of Chosen, owing to the difficulty of raising public loans in the market. The total of the public loans and debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913) was 46,011,247 *yen*, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Description	Amount	Interest	Date of Issue or Borrowing	Creditors	Outstanding Period	Date of Complete Re- demption
	<i>Yen</i>				<i>Years</i>	
1st Public Undertakings Loan	5,000,000	6½	March, 1906	{Industrial Bank of Japan}	5	March, 1916
2nd Public Undertak- ings Loan	12,963,920	6½	December, 1908	{Industrial Bank of Japan}	10	December, 1933
First Four per cent. Imperial Bond . . .	1,052,650	4%			5	Within 50 years
Temporary Loans for Government-General's Special Account . . .	2,094,677	5%	March, 1911	Bank of Chosen		Within 3 years from date of borrowing
Public Works Loan . .	4,000,000	6%	March, 1912	Bank of Chosen		"
Public Works Loan . .	2,500,000	6%	August, 1912	Bank of Chosen		"
Public Works Loan . .	6,000,000	6%	March, 1913	Bank of Chosen		"
Public Works Loan . .	12,400,000	5½	March, 1913	Deposit Section of Finance Dept. of Japan		March, 1916
Total . . .	46,011,247					

Of the loans raised for public works during the fiscal year 1912, amounting to 20,900,000 *yen*, 6,000,000 *yen* was employed for redemption of part of previous loans and the rest, 14,900,000 *yen*, was to be allotted chiefly for road construction, railway construction and improvement, harbour improvement, etc.

72. Investigation for Increasing Revenue Sources.

With regard to increasing the revenue, which is urgently needed in the Peninsula where the State revenue hardly covers the State expenditure, measures for investigating or experimenting in the production of tobacco, liquors, and salt were conducted respectively by the Tobacco Experimenting Stations, Liquor Experimenting Station and the Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Department. Investigation of or experiment in salt manufacture was concluded with the completion of the establishment of the salt manufacturing station at Koryō Bay. The experimental making of liquor carried on by the liquor experimenting station of the Finance Department was transferred to the newly created Central Laboratory in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912. The experimental and investigating work in tobacco has been conducted at the Tobacco Experimenting Stations at Taiden in South Chūsei, and Taiko in North Keishō,

for several years past, with a view to improvement of the native tobacco and the acclimatizing of the American *yellow orinoco* and improved Japanese seed. In this fiscal year these stations were transferred to the Detached Offices of the Revenue Bureau of the Finance Department, and these offices conduct experimental and encouraging work in tobacco cultivation as formerly. American *yellow orinoco* proving adaptable to the Korean soil and climate by experiments carried on for several years, and the demand for cigarettes made from its leaves increasing, cultivation of this tobacco was furthered by establishing one more detached office at Chūshū in North Chūsei in the year 1912, and 5 *cho* 1 *tan* of land was appropriated for the direct use of the Government Station, while 9 *cho* 8 *tan* has been planted with this yellow leaf by private individuals under the encouragement of the Government.

Investigation and experimental work in liquor manufacture will be treated later on in the section devoted to the Central Laboratory.

73. Treasuries.

The handling of cash in connection with the revenue and expenditure of the Government is conducted by the Bank of Chosen and its branches, by the Agricultural and Industrial Banks and their branches, and by certain Post Offices. 21 Post Offices were newly authorized to deal with Government cash during the fiscal year 1912. Thus the treasury organs in the Peninsula at the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913) were, a central treasury conducted by the Bank of Chosen, 24 sub-treasuries conducted by the Branch Offices of the Bank of Chosen and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks and their branches, and 417 Post Offices acting as treasury agencies in places where sub-treasuries are not yet established. The following table shows the amounts thus handled during the fiscal year 1912, as compared with the preceding fiscal years :—

Year	Offices		Revenue		
	Banks	Post Offices	Banks	Post Offices	Total
1910 . . .	24	271	13,985,419	7,993,283	21,978,702
1911 . . .	24	396	44,053,158	8,231,307	52,284,465
1912 . . .	24	417	40,955,194	8,701,900	49,657,094



Specimen of Japanese Tobacco.



Specimen of American Yellow Orinoco.



Specimen of white Burley for Cigar-making.



Taiku Experimental Tobacco Farm.



Taiden Experimental Tobacco Farm.



Chūshū Experimental Tobacco Farm.



Packing of Tobacco Leaves raised at Experimental Farms for foreign shipment.

(Continued)

Expenditure			Total		
Banks	Post Offices	Total	Banks	Post Offices	Total
15,709,968	2,105,687	17,815.655	29,695,387	10,098,970	39,794.357
40,878,831	5,293,480	46,172,311	84,931,989	13,524,787	98,456.776
45,621,114	6,147,329	51,768,443	86,576,308	14,849,229	101,425.537

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

74. Money Market for 1912.

The money market in the Peninsula, though affected by the monetary condition of Japan, since the economic and political conditions of Chosen have close connection with those of Japan, is growing smoother year by year with the increase of the money in circulation, the growth of banking facilities, and the expansion of other economic and financial matters in harmony with that growth. Referring to the general features of the money market for the year 1912, it became rather tight in the Peninsula in the early part of the year, and the rate of interest was raised $2/1000$ or $3/1000$ *yen* in March, mainly in consequence of the rise in interest declared by the Bank of Japan owing to the financial sluggishness then prevailing in Japan. This monetary tightness was made to display a tendency to relax by the disbursement of Government moneys especially for public works, such as road or railway construction or harbour improvement, as well as by investment of capital by private individuals. But the favourable tendency was soon overcome by the flow of specie into Japan owing to excess of imports. Although the money market somewhat recovered tone in June on account of the activity in the export trade, stimulated by the high price of Korean rice, and the re-imburement of capital invested in real estate, it collapsed again in August through the decline of the export trade, caused partly by the falling-off in price of products exported to Japan. The monetary tightness was further accentuated by the excess of imports and the over investment of fixed capital in real estate, which had amounted almost to a mania since last spring. Repayment of a loan amounting to 4,500,000 *yen* to the Bank of Chosen by the Government-General in November was of great effect in restoring the sluggish monetary circulation. Meanwhile the export trade being again encouraged by Korean products commanding a higher price in Japan at the close of 1912, the year was safely passed without any acute financial difficulty. But the rate of interest, through the above-mentioned circumstances, ruled rather high throughout the year as shown in following table :—

Year		Deposits						Loans								
		Fixed Deposits (Annual Interest)			Current Deposits (Annual Interest)			Common Loans (Annual Interest)			Current Loans (Annual Interest)			Bills Discounted (Annual Interest)		
		One Year	Six Months	Three Months	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate
1912	{ June . . .	6.0	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.0	3.0	10.9	9.0	13.0	18.0	9.0	13.0	17.5	9.5	13.0
	{ December .	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.5	2.0	3.5	18.5	9.0	13.0	18.5	9.5	14.5	17.5	9.5	13.0
	{ Average per Month. }	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.0	2.0	3.5	18.5	9.0	13.0	17.5	9.5	13.0	17.5	10.0	13.0
1911	{ Average per Month. }	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.5	3.0	3.5	16.0	10.0	13.0	15.5	11.5	13.5	14.5	10.0	12.5

The higher rate prevailing in the year 1912 compared with the previous year was due rather to a temporary feature occasioned by the money market of Japan and other provisional events. But compared with that prevailing in the Peninsula for several years past, interest on money has without doubt a tendency to fall, owing to the gradual increase of money circulating in the market, and to the growth of banking facilities and other economic and financial developments.

75. Money in Circulation.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, when the readjustment of the Korean currency was completed, it was decided that the Korean coinage issued by the ex-Korean Government should gradually be withdrawn and be replaced by the currency of the Empire. This process of exchange has quickened rapidly since 1911.

The following table shows bank notes, Japanese subsidiary coins, and Korean subsidiary coins in circulation at the end of each of the last five years :—

Year	Bank Notes * issued by Bank of Chosen	Subsidiary Coins			Total
		Issued by Imperial Government	Issued by ex-Korean Government	Total	
1908 . . .	9,221,060	163,340	7,459,735	7,623,075	16,844,135
1909 . . .	12,228,887	62,824	6,202,954	6,265,778	18,494,665
1910 . . .	16,631,965	70,676	7,087,271	7,157,947	23,789,912
1911 . . .	21,382,957	2,425,343	5,531,541	7,956,884	29,339,841
1912 . . .	22,861,224	3,736,779	4,090,926	7,827,705	30,688,929

* In addition, there are bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan, but most of them are retained by the Bank of Chosen as reserve and the few circulating in the market are not included in this table.

The economic growth, and especially the expansion of undertakings, public and private, demanded increase in currency year by year as the above table shows, and a considerable increase in Japanese subsidiary coins for 1911 and 1912 was witnessed, owing to the need for them to replace the Korean coins in order to effect monetary uniformity in Japan and Korea.

76. Bank Notes.

As a result of the natural economic and financial development of the Peninsula the issue of bank notes is on the increase year by year. During the fiscal year 1912 the issue of notes, though reaching the minimum in May, was not less than 22,000,000 *yen*. Stimulated by a loan made to the Government by the Bank of Chosen, and trade relations, the highest point in the issue of notes was reached in March and August, when the amount was 27 to 28 million *yen*. But owing to the settlement of foreign trade and the consequent movement of specie, the total amount of the bank notes issued had decreased at the end of the year to 25,550,000 *yen* which yet exceeded by 500,000 *yen* that at the end of the preceding year. The total amount of bank notes actually circulating in the market, however, exceeded that of the previous year by over 1,500,000 *yen*, as shown in the following table :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Issue of Bank Notes			Amount of Notes circulating in Market
	Specie for Reserve	Securities for Reserve	Total Amount of Issue	
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907	4,582,506	8,222,794	12,805,300	11,615,835
1908	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900	9,221,060
1909	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700	12,228,887
1910	7,025,750	13,138,150	20,163,900	16,631,965
1911	8,836,990	16,169,550	25,006,540	21,382,957
1912	8,766,620	16,783,780	25,550,400	22,861,224

77. Bank of Chosen.

With the economic and financial growth, especially after the annexation, the Bank of Chosen, authorized to assume the functions

of a central bank in the Peninsula, is fulfilling its responsibility, particularly in the maintenance of financial harmony in the money market, and its business conditions are gradually showing sound results. The Government guaranteed for a certain fixed time a dividend of six per cent. by providing that, should the dividend on the shares owned by persons other than the Government not reach six per cent. per annum, the Government would make good the deficit for five years after the establishment of the bank. The bank, however, so successfully conducted its business that it was able to dispense with Government aid when declaring the dividend for the second term of the business year 1911, i. e. two years after its establishment. With the growth of business, the bank called for the third payment on its authorized capital in March, 1912. The paid-up capital of the bank not being sufficient to meet the growing demand for money, more funds were advanced to it by the Deposit Section of the Imperial Treasury. No new branch or detached office being opened in the year 1912, their number remained the same as in the preceding year. But, owing to changing conditions along the northern border of the Peninsula, a detached office in North Kankyō Province was transferred from Jōshin to Kainei in October. In order to meet the growth of commercial relations between the northern part of the Peninsula and Manchuria, and to provide more funds in Manchuria where Korean money is in circulation, branch offices were to be established in Mukden, Dairen, and Chang-chun in the year 1913.

The general features of the Bank of Chosen at the end of December, each year, since its establishment, are as follows :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Branches	Capital		Government Subsidies		Deposits by Government	Ordinary Deposits
		Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made		
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1909 . .	13	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,230,000	6,625,183	7,631,639
1910 . .	14	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,220,000	5,000,000	5,960,651
1911 . .	14	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	—	6,978,281
1912 . .	14	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	—	13,244,707

(Continued)

Year	Loan to Bank	Loan to Government	Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Reserve Fund	Profit or Loss	
						First Term	Second Term
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1909 . .	500,000	7,979,911	1,931,809	1,824,156	—	—	92,303
1910 . .	—	7,329,355	2,542,419	4,729,093	7,150	26,240	39,858
1911 . .	2,000,000	4,594,677	4,435,617	5,668,129	34,653	73,829	135,171
1912 . .	3,000,000	10,994,677	6,042,289	7,871,432	53,523	150,527	205,405

78. Clearing House.

As a result of the economic and financial growth, the use of bills of exchange in trading circles increased year by year. In order therefore to facilitate commercial transactions, as well as to prevent the abuse of an indiscriminate issue of bills, a Clearing House was first established in Keijō on July 1, 1910. A Clearing House Association was also created in April, 1911, in the port of Fusan, while several branches of banking houses in Jinsen (Chemulpo) organized an association of the same nature in the same year. The following table shows the general features of the work conducted by the above-mentioned clearing house or associations during the last three years.

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Clearing Houses	No. of Cheques and Bills	Amount	Balance of Exchange
1910	1	59,416	<i>Yen</i> 20,489,581	<i>Yen</i> 7,649,447
1911	3	247,924	72,555,541	24,590,823
1912	3	331,939	98,488,617	26,391,476

79. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The gradual progress of industries and agriculture in the various localities stimulated the expansion of the business conducted

by the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and *vice versa*. The working funds of the banks were increased several times by the calling-in of instalments of the authorized capital and by issuing debentures. More funds being needed in the year 1912, in order to meet industrial and agricultural expansion, the authorized as well as the paid-up capital was increased. As Note Associations, details of which will be given later on, were abolished in July, 1912, claims and obligations belonging to them were transferred to Agricultural and Industrial Banks located in their spheres of operation, and thereby loans aggregating 345,300 *yen* hitherto advanced to the Associations by the Government were transferred to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. The general condition of these banks at the end of the year 1912, as compared with that at the end of previous years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Banks		Capital		Government Subsidy		Debentures issued
	Head Offices	Branch or Detached Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made	
1908 . .	6	22	<i>Yen</i> 1,200,000	<i>Yen</i> 555,250	<i>Yen</i> 329,960	<i>Yen</i> 1,214,680	<i>Yen</i> 1,050,000
1909 . .	6	26	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	1,050,000
1910 . .	6	27	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	960,000
1911 . .	6	30	1,200,000	848,575	329,960	1,134,680	1,870,000
1912 . .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	325,960	1,479,980	1,780,000

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Funds	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills	Profit	
					First Term	Second Term
1908 . .	<i>Yen</i> 84,263	<i>Yen</i> 752,286	<i>Yen</i> 1,579,324	<i>Yen</i> 1,102,251	<i>Yen</i> 67,722	<i>Yen</i> 40,442
1909 . .	114,839	1,650,120	2,218,353	1,898,592	28,061	50,948
1910 . .	144,925	3,205,389	2,886,854	3,457,870	29,416	53,910
1911 . .	185,338	4,100,099	3,706,272	4,803,183	35,633	86,848
1912 . .	386,277	4,469,654	4,910,556	5,546,204	95,681	98,345

The main business functions of these banks are primarily to furnish loans, redeemable by annual instalments during a long term or at fixed periods, for the purpose of encouraging agricultural and industrial undertakings. However, as monetary organs were not at the time sufficiently developed in the Peninsula, these banks were authorized to engage in discounting commercial or other bills

appertaining to ordinary banking functions as an auxiliary business, with the permission of the Governor-General. The agricultural methods of the Korean people being rather elementary, loans made for agricultural or industrial undertakings did not reach any considerable amount at the beginning. But of late, especially since the annexation, an increasing demand has arisen for funds for irrigation, civil engineering, and other agricultural undertakings, so that loans made for these purposes have grown to a considerable amount, as shown in the following table. This feature proves that the economic condition of the Peninsula has reached a stage requiring the funds furnished by banks of this nature.

Year	Loans Redeemable by Annual Instalments		Loans Redeemable at Fixed Periods		Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Balance overdrawn in Current Deposit for Commercial Purposes	Total
	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes				
1908	Yen 86,262	Yen 17,060	Yen 43,464	Yen 7,765	Yen 1,394,639	Yen 1,102,251	Yen 30,134	Yen 2,631,575
1909	124,754	309,475	68,401	31,745	1,648,720	1,898,592	35,258	4,116,949
1910	392,728	556,495	92,137	46,882	1,740,839	3,457,870	57,773	6,344,724
1911	865,927	400,527	149,206	207,379	2,031,801	4,803,182	51,435	8,509,457
1912	1,531,723	573,209	1,269,147	334,090	1,126,923	5,474,199	147,469	10,456,780

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks, in order to facilitate more generally the movement of funds for agricultural purposes, entrusted the People's Bank Associations to act as agents of the former in furnishing loans of small amount on easy terms. The banks also made the People's Bank Associations their agents for receiving deposits from the local people.

80. "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai.*"

(PEOPLE'S BANK)

In order to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby to encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior, so-called "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai*," or "Local Monetary Circulation Associations" were established as organs auxiliary to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in 1907 onward. These Associations increased to 160 by the end of 1911, and 30 more were established during the year 1912. That is to say, rather more than one association is now to be found to every two districts on an

average. As alluded to in the preceding section, these Associations acting as agents of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, have been accommodating local people with loans of less than 500 *yen* without going through formal proceedings since May, 1912. Several other undertakings concerning seedling grounds, experimental farming, distribution of seedlings, especially improvement in rice cultivation, etc., conducted by the Association, are showing better results. These Associations are also undertaking the consignment sale of agricultural products, the joint purchase of agricultural implements and fertilizers, and warehousing as collateral business. More warehouses on a small scale were built by the Government in 1912, as in the preceding year, and rented to the Associations. The general state of the business conducted by all the Associations at the end of 1912, compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

End of December, 1912.

Province	No. of Associations	No. of Members	Capital	Balance of Loans	Reserve Funds	Profits	No. of Warehouses lent by Govt.
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	
Keiki	19	5,478	190,000	132,544	25,806	8,491	14
North Chūsei . .	9	3,257	90,000	93,019	15,586	7,943	8
South Chūsei . .	16	6,102	160,000	147,606	27,591	5,618	12
North Zenla . .	16	6,531	160,000	153,194	21,026	11,918	12
South Zenla . .	20	8,617	200,000	23,168	43,392	19,664	8
North Keishō . .	20	7,434	200,000	190,229	25,959	12,363	14
South Keishō . .	17	6,420	170,000	157,898	22,467	10,102	11
Kōkai	13	5,205	130,000	134,378	20,642	12,873	12
South Heian . .	13	3,573	130,000	80,223	19,770	4,591	9
North Heian . .	14	4,244	140,000	131,458	11,933	7,393	7
Kōgen	11	3,765	110,000	115,060	21,129	7,412	6
South Kankyō . .	13	4,555	130,000	100,813	16,102	3,891	9
North Kankyō . .	8	2,633	80,000	57,134	4,553	4,565	5
Total . .	189	67,814	1,890,000	1,725,244	275,956	116,824	127
1911 . . .	152	51,933	1,520,000	1,178,594	159,044	115,891	76
1910 . . .	130	43,747	1,300,000	762,816	59,785	103,073	41
1909 . . .	100	30,996	1,000,000	492,697	16,493	47,688	—
1908 . . .	50	16,993	500,000	210,878	13,537	16,593	—
1907 . . .	9	3,610	90,000	30,612	—	-605	—

81. Local Warehouses.

With a view to helping the organs facilitating the circulation of money, the Government for some time past has been establishing warehouses in important localities and loaning them to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks ; and such warehouses now number 19. Smaller warehouses were also set up by the Government for the use of the People's Bank Associations conducting the business relating to consignment sale of agricultural products, joint purchase of agricultural implements and fertilizers, and the warehousing of securities, while the Government also subsidized the Associations building such warehouses. The total number of warehouses so used by the People's Bank Associations at the end of the year 1912 was 127.

82. Abolition of Note Associations.

With a view to preventing the abuses arising from the issue of *Oum-pho* [(於音票) a kind of promissory note of crude form extensively used by native traders several years ago] as well as to facilitate money circulation among members, by mutually guaranteeing the promissory note or bill of exchange issued by a member, several Note Associations were established in accordance with the Regulations of Note Associations promulgated in 1905 by the ex-Korean Government. The establishment of associations of this kind was very important in those days when banking facilities were not adequately provided.

But, with the growth of banking facilities in recent years, the existence of such associations having become of less moment, they were finally required to dissolve themselves by the end of July, 1912 ; and claims and obligations entered into by them were transferred to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. The general business conditions for the few years elapsing since their establishment are shown in the following table :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Associa- tions	No. of Members	Capital	Reserve Funds	Total Amount of Bills guaranteed	Amount of Bills paid	Amount of Outstanding Bills guaranteed
1906 . .	4	201	Yen 250,000	Yen 5,550	Yen 1,363,379	Yen 823,729	Yen 539,590
1907 . .	6	433	340,000	18,920	3,733,289	3,245,069	1,027,810
1908 . .	6	536	330,000	41,420	3,857,430	3,991,300	893,940
1909 . .	6	580	313,300	51,683	3,483,439	3,573,014	804,365
1910 . .	6	629	313,300	60,850	3,762,484	3,623,151	943,697
1911 . .	6	649	313,300	73,111	4,747,082	4,572,810	1,117,970
1912 . .	6	661	313,300	78,250	2,622,609	3,104,520	636,050

83. New Banking Regulations.

In the supervision of the ordinary banking business, different laws or regulations were applied according as the banks were maintained by Japanese or Koreans, so that not only was uniformity in such supervision lacking, but the greatest inconvenience was felt in applying these laws to those banks organized of late as joint undertakings by Japanese and Koreans. Consequently a Bank Act and its Detailed Enforcing Regulations were promulgated in October, 1912, by *Seirei* No. 5 and *Furei* No. 26, respectively, by which supervision and control of the banking business, whether conducted by Japanese or Koreans, could be uniformly carried out, and those desiring to undertake banking were required to apply to the Governor-General for his permission. The principal point of difference between this law and those of Japan is that supervision of the banking business is more minutely and strictly provided for than in the mother country.

84. Ordinary Banks.

There have hitherto been two kinds of ordinary banks; those maintained by Japanese, and those by Koreans. But the economic relation between Japanese and Koreans becoming closer, the authorities concerned were approached during the year 1912 by promoters of several banks, to be conducted jointly by Japanese and Koreans, for permission for their establishment. The general business conditions of the ordinary banks existing at the end of December, 1912, as compared with preceding years, are given below :—

Year		No. of Banks			Capital		
		Main Offices	Branch Offices	Branch Offices of Japanese Bank	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds Provided in Korea by Japanese Bank
1912	Banks maintained by Japanese . . }	2	—	16	Yen 115,000	Yen 115,000	Yen 3,650,000
	Banks maintained by Koreans . . }	3	10	—	4,075,000	2,037,500	—
	Banks maintained by Joint Under- taking . . . }	2	—	—	800,000	200,000	—
Total . . .		7	10	16	4,990,000	2,352,500	3,650,000
1911		4	7	16	4,000,000	1,122,813	3,650,000
1910		4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	3,650,000
1909		4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	4,850,000
1908		4	5	28	950,000	251,500	4,350,000

(Continued)

Year	Government Subsidies		Reserve Funds	Deposits	Ordinary Loans	Profits	
		Loan for Banks					
1912	Banks maintained by Japanese . }	Yen —	Yen —	Yen 15,229	Yen 7,877,330	Yen 12,190,211	Yen 414,720
	Banks maintained by Koreans . }	13,395	541,696	246,000	2,183,977	4,239,791	178,956
	Banks maintained by Joint Under-taking. . . }	—	—	—	62,088	251,133	7,643
	Total . . .	13,395	541,696	261,299	10,123,395	16,681,135	601,319
<hr/>							
1911	29,813	265,097	140,000	9,544,082	13,038,370	512,557	
1910	29,813	280,097	211,280	9,679,766	11,287,228	392,227	
1909	29,813	280,097	177,800	9,488,497	9,818,879	1,032,928	
1908	—	340,000	90,339	13,443,387	13,805,394	983,655	

In addition to the banks mentioned in the above table, the Seoul Joint Stock Co-operative Warehouse Company was also engaged in facilitating the circulation of money, assisted by a Government subsidy, besides its proper business. It being thought that the business would be better conducted by an ordinary bank, the company was incorporated with the Chosen Commercial Bank in March, 1912. With regard to the supervision of monetary organs the Act relating to ordinary banks was, as already stated in the previous section, promulgated in October, 1912, with a view to

maintaining uniform supervision of the business conducted by ordinary banks, while the business of the Bank of Chosen, Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and People's Bank Associations is supervised in accordance with their respective laws or regulations. In the case of ordinary banks receiving Government subsidies, greater control and supervision is exercised.

85. Wages.

The last Report gave the general condition of the labouring classes in the Peninsula. Wages in general have a tendency to rise with the growth of cities and towns and the advancement of public works. Wages of Korean *jinrikisha* pullers and men employed in hard manual labour are approaching those of the Japanese, who naturally enjoy higher wages, as the ability of the Korean labourers advances, though the wages of Japanese are falling owing to increase in the supply of labour. The wages of carpenters, plasterers, stonemasons, sawyers, both Japanese and Korean, have a tendency to rise on account of increase in building, public or private.

The following table shows the wages of seven principal classes of labourers ruling in the chief cities since 1906 :—

Description	<i>Jinrikisha</i> men	Common Coolies	Carpenters	Plasterers	Sawyers	Stonemasons	Shoemakers
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keijō { Japanese	1.450	0.800	1.500	1.500	1.500	2.000	—
{ Korean	1.100	0.600	1.000	—	1.000	1.200	—
Kunsan { Japanese	2.000	0.800	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.600	1.300
{ Korean	1.800	0.450	0.800	—	1.200	0.800	—
Fusan { Japanese	1.500	0.850	1.300	1.300	1.350	1.800	1.300
{ Korean	1.500	0.450	0.700	—	0.875	—	—
Taikō { Japanese	1.300	0.850	1.300	1.450	1.450	1.650	1.000
{ Korean	1.000	0.500	0.550	—	0.600	0.850	—
Heijō { Japanese	2.000	1.000	1.800	1.800	1.600	1.800	1.000
{ Korean	1.700	0.400	0.700	—	0.800	0.900	—
Gensan { Japanese	1.000	0.800	1.500	1.500	1.800	1.800	1.800
{ Korean	0.500	0.500	0.550	—	1.000	1.000	—
Average { Japanese	1.542	0.850	1.483	1.508	1.533	1.775	1.280
{ Korean	1.267	0.483	0.717	—	0.913	0.950	—

(Continued)

Description	<i>Jinriki-</i> <i>sha</i> men	Common Coolies	Carpen- ters	Plasterers	Sawyers	Stone- masons	Shoe- makers
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1911. . . . { Japanese	1.710	0.908	1.425	1.435	1.538	1.763	1.151
{ Korean	1.140	0.433	0.858	0.821	0.808	0.825	0.693
1910. . . . { Japanese	1.580	0.833	1.422	1.448	1.515	1.753	1.277
{ Korean	0.875	0.485	0.792	—	0.898	0.920	—
1909. . . . { Japanese	1.603	0.800	1.427	1.448	1.611	1.745	1.464
{ Korean	0.723	0.477	0.778	—	0.785	0.874	—
1908. . . . { Japanese	1.586	0.883	1.414	1.431	1.470	1.623	1.053
{ Korean	1.105	0.658	0.820	0.660	0.774	0.700	0.700

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

86. Ginseng Monopoly.

The undertakings relating to the ginseng monopoly and the manufacture of salt by natural evaporation, hitherto conducted by the Monopoly Bureau, were transferred to the charge of the Monopoly Section of the Finance Department in April, 1912, when the Bureau was abolished as a result of the administrative readjustment.

The ginseng monopoly, which once fell into a most discouraging state by indiscreet management, is now assuming brighter prospects through the various improvement measures carried out since 1907, so that the area of cultivation has been considerably extended since 1908, and the manufacture of medicinal ginseng, which requires the roots of five-year-old plants at least, began to increase in the year 1911, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Ginseng Cultivation			Ginseng Roots				Prepared Ginseng				Revenue Obtained
	No. of Growers	No. of Plantations	Area	Area yielding Roots	Quantity Purchased	Amount Paid	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	Quantity Prepared	Sold			
									Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
1908	123	216	140,691	40,322	13,242	71,041	5.365	4,173	12,064	561,000	46.502	561,000
1909	102	278	197,357	22,514	7,903	31,910	4.038	2,394	4,148	267,691	64.535	267,691
1910	133	626	427,874	7,356	2,771	12,383	4.469	894	2,623	175,868	67.048	175,876
1911	183	916	837,906	14,345	7,719	36,760	4.762	2,299	1,662	119,459	71.877	121,484
1912	143	1,104	1,429,601	56,464	18,805	94,545	5.028	5,886	4,645	379,561	81.714	393,661

With regard to diseases destroying ginseng plants, preventive and curative measures have been carried out, as often stated in previous Reports, by using liquid formalin and bordeaux liquid. But acid phosphate of American origin, experiments with which have been made for several years past in the experimenting ground attached to the monopoly, proving not only far superior to formalin and bordeaux liquids, but more economical as manure, ginseng growers were induced to use this new stuff as far as possible, and the result was that the total area disinfected with these chemical stuffs reached 291,700 *kan*. The preventive measures against

(Continued)

Description	<i>Jinriki-</i> <i>sha</i> men	Common Coolies	Carpen- ters	Plasterers	Sawyers	Stone- masons	Shoe- makers
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
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									Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
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diseases were also encouraged by giving the growers a short lecture or instruction upon the method of disinfection, and by the purchase of injurious worms and insects or their eggs.

87. Salt Manufacture.

As related in the previous Annual Report, the Government planned to construct natural evaporation basins covering 1,000 *cho* at Kōryo Bay near Chinnampo, and Shūan near Jinsen (Chemulpo), where a basin covering 32.6 *cho* was already being worked as an experimental station, at an estimated cost of 1,164,287 *yen*, and work on these basins was to be carried out as a consecutive enterprise extending over three years from 1909, by dividing the basin at Kōryo Bay into 8 sections, and the basin at Shūan into 5 sections. But the work could not be completed in the fiscal year 1911, as originally expected, owing to the heavy rainfalls experienced in that year. However, the work remaining was completed in the year 1912, and the aggregate area set apart for the manufacture of salt by natural evaporation reached 1,031.3 *cho*—933.1 *cho* comprising 8 sections along Kōryo Bay and 98.1 *cho* forming 5 sections in Shuan. When these basins are fully ripened and can be utilized to their utmost extent, which will be but a few years hence, the total amount of the annual yield is expected to be over 100,000,000 *kin*. The salt obtained each year from these basins, since the commencement of its manufacture by evaporation, is shown in the following table :—

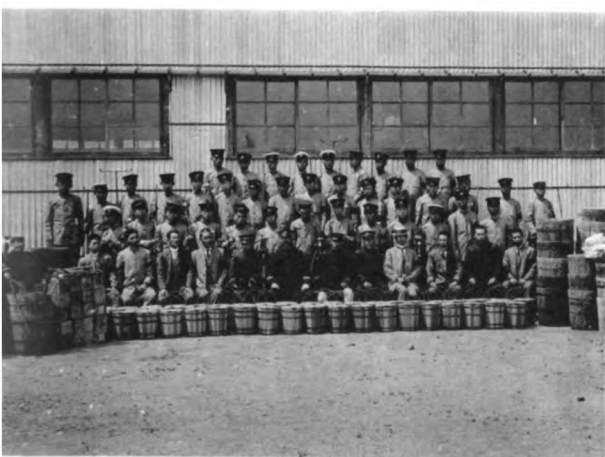
Year	Kōryo Bay				Shūan			
	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907 . . .	—	—	—	—	1.0	6,998	—	—
1908 . . .	—	—	—	—	1.0	132,753	30,000	168
1909 . . .	—	—	—	—	5.6	202,049	191,621	1,008
1910 . . .	57.1	258,043	217,000	1,161	32.1	738,180	809,427	3,448
1911 . . .	479.4	2,988,368	2,177,246	11,370	97.6	1,522,057	1,207,430	7,012
1912 . . .	854.8	10,958,456	8,387,000	54,084	97.6	3,872,673	2,214,049	14,530



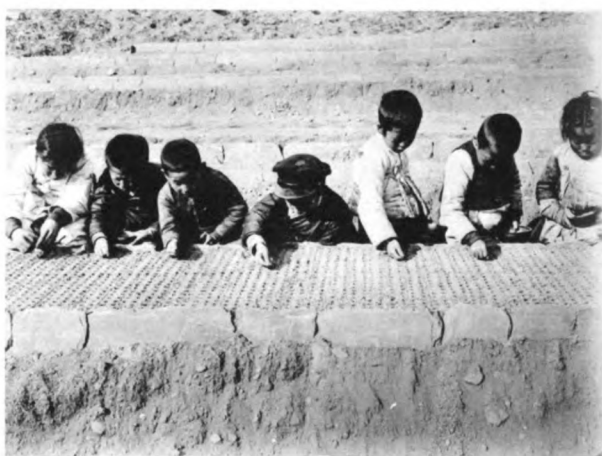
Ginseng Garden.



Nursery Bed of Ginseng.



Extraordinary Disinfecting Committee.



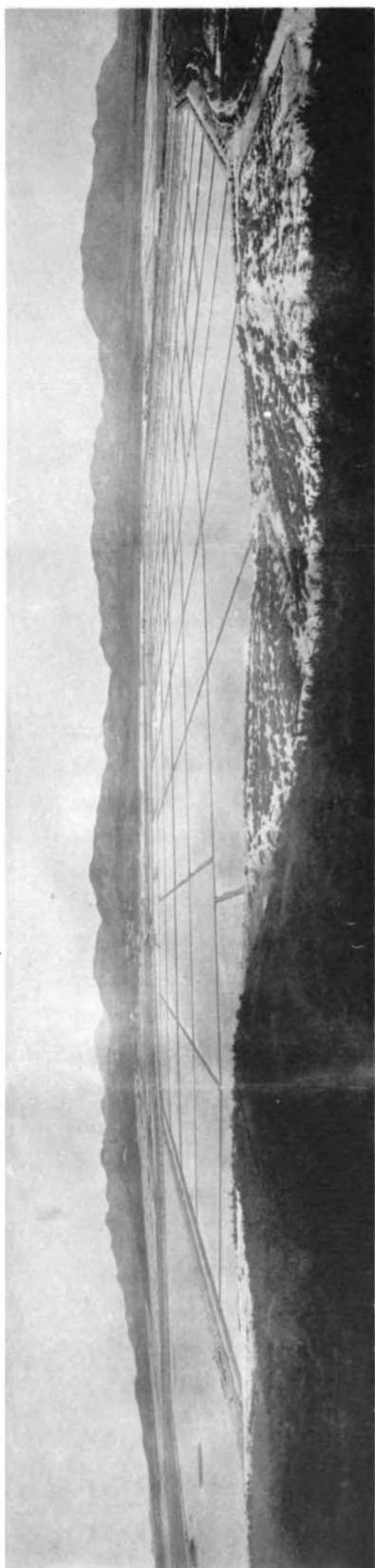
Sowing Ginseng-Seeds by Children peculiarly fitted for the Work.



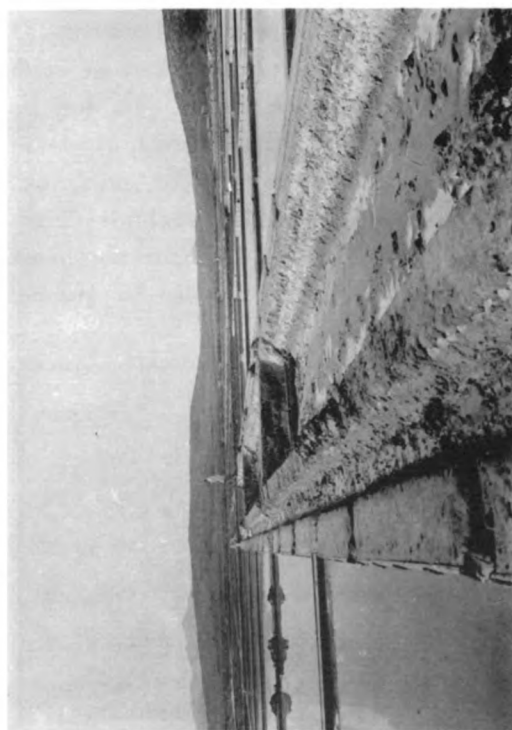
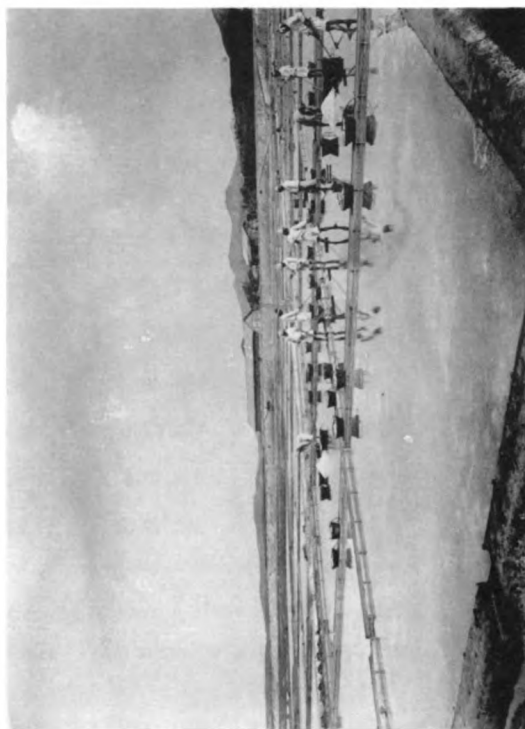
Disinfecting a Ginseng Garden with Bordeaux Liquid.



Making Beds for Ginseng Seedlings.



Government Salt Pans at Shuan Bay, near Jinsen.



(Continued)

Year	Total			
	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907 . . .	1.0	6,998	—	—
1908 . . .	1.0	132,753	30,000	168
1909 . . .	5.8	202,049	191,621	1,008
1910 . . .	89.3	996,223	1,026,427	4,609
1911 . . .	577.0	4,510,425	3,384,676	18,383
1912 . . .	952.4	14,831,129	10,801,049	68,814

The salt produced at the Government basins during the year 1912 was wholly sold to the *Kyoyeki* Partnership Company, a Korean undertaking.

By the tidal wave that visited Kōryo Bay on May 18, 1912, and damaged the embankment of the salt basins, over 560,000 *kin* of salt in stock was washed away. The civil engineering work of repairing the damaged embankment and basins was commenced in September, by defraying 180,998 *yen* out of the second reserve fund, and completed in May, 1913, as planned.

The salt industry as carried on by private individuals, mostly Koreans, by adopting the boiling system is rather ruinous. The production of native salt is handicapped not only by the rise in the price of fuel, but by the importation of cheap Chinese salt. While those applying for permission to erect salt kilns, or to re-commence the working of old ones, numbered 45 during the year 1912, the total number reporting suspension of manufacture reached 95. The following table shows the general tendency of salt imported into the Peninsula for several years past :—

Year	From Japan	From Formosa	From Kantung Peninsula	From China	From Other Places	Total
	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>
1908 .	6,144,350	15,232,500	—	54,705,853	4,300	76,087,003
1909 .	3,538,085	8,495,000	—	45,610,593	2,775	57,646,453
1910 .	5,289,418	4,680,000	—	83,324,783	547	93,294,748
1911 .	5,611,118	11,131,200	—	125,963,724	42,921	142,748,963
1912 .	7,646,670	5,658,360	45,391,642	123,515,291	16,299	182,228,262

88. Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mines.

The mining of anthracite coal dust along the Daidō (Taidong) River in the vicinity of Heijō was begun by the Government in 1907. The principal mining districts are in Jidō Ward and Kobō Hill, Heijō Prefecture, and the annual output of these mines was estimated at as much as 110,000 tons (50,000 tons for Jidō Ward and 60,000 tons for Kobō Hill) after the completion of the extension work of the Mining Station which took place in 1910. But over 120,000 tons being taken out during 1912, the output for the year exceeded the estimate, as was the case in the preceding year. In accordance with the contract for supplying anthracite coal dust to the Tokuyama Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station of the Imperial Navy, 90,000 tons were despatched to Tokuyama during the year 1912, while 4,000 tons were made into briquets by the Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mining Station of the Government-General, and 10,000 tons were sold to the general public. The business done by the Heijō Coal Mining Station during the fiscal year 1912, as compared with preceding fiscal years, is as follows :—

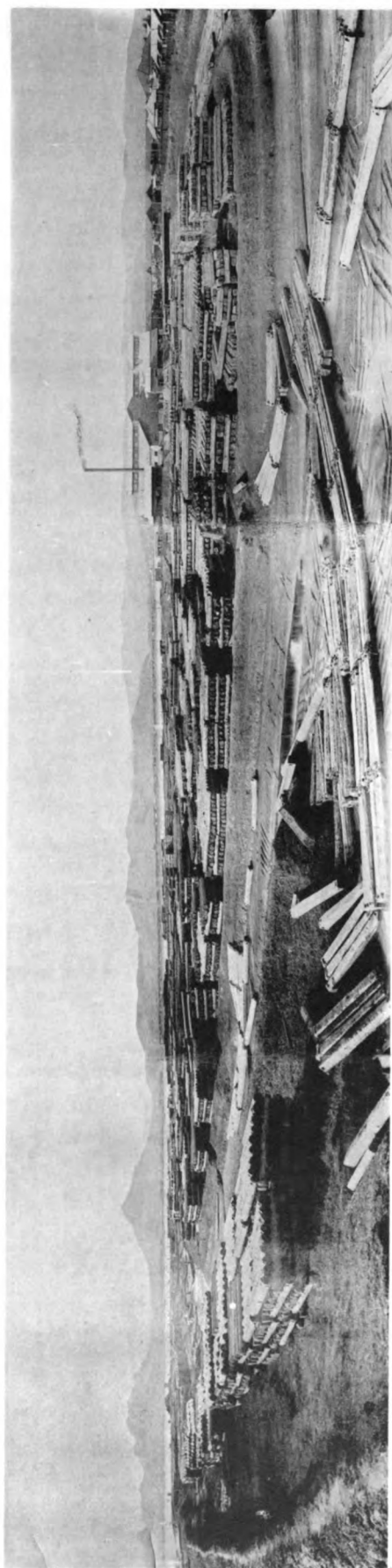
Year	Output	Quantity Sold	Receipts			Operating Expenses and Extension Works	Number of Working Days
			Sales	Other Sources	Total		
1910	Tons 100,173	Tons 99,466	Yen 761,045	Yen 923	Yen 761,968	Yen 731,134	291,185
1911	110,108	99,856	813,662	867	814,529	733,814	348,666
1912	122,414	105,668	898,839	1,087	899,926	819,479	427,785

The total receipts of the Heijō Coal Mining Station for the fiscal year 1912 were 898,839 *yen*, derived from the sale of products with the exception of 1,087 *yen* derived from miscellaneous receipts. The total expenditure of the Station for the same fiscal year amounting to 819,479 *yen*, there was a net profit of 80,447 *yen* from this Government undertaking.

For the further extension of mining operations, the work of surveying and investigating other coal fields in Heijō Prefecture was commenced with an appropriation of a fund amounting to 40,000 *yen*.

89. Lumber Undertaking Station.

As alluded to in the last Report, the area of the forests along the upper reaches of the Oryoku (Yalu) and Toman (Tumen) Rivers,



Saw Mill attached to Lumber Undertaking Station, Shin-gishū.

in which lumber undertakings are carried on by the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General, is so extensive that a reliable and comprehensive investigation would require considerable expense and time. It was therefore decided that investigation for the purpose of making distinction between preserved forests and forests for felling, State forests and private forests, and for other details should be carried out, and investigation made during the fiscal year 1911 was limited to the preliminary examination of the State forests controlled by the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General along the Oryoku and Toman Rivers.

During the year 1912 investigation of forests covering an aggregate area of 31,675 *cho* extending over Kijō and three other districts in North Heian Province and of parts of the forests covering an aggregate area of 112,242 *cho* extending over Gishū Prefecture and one District in the same province was made, and these forests were added to those assigned for permanent preservation for use of the Lumber Undertaking Station. An investigation into the utilization of the lumber of forests covering an aggregate area of 101,009 *cho* in Kōshō District, North Heian Province, was also carried out during the year 1912.

The business done during the fiscal year 1912 by the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General in the felling of trees, logs rafted, and logs arriving at the station, shows rather dull as compared with the preceding fiscal year, owing to the limitations made in the felling or transportation of trees in order to maintain a steady and permanent undertaking, and to several hindrances arising from disturbances caused by floods, decrease of labour supply owing to rise in the price of food stuffs, etc. The following table shows the general business conditions for the last three years :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Trees felled			No. of Logs rafted			No. of Logs arriving at Station		
	Oryoku River District	Toman River District	Total	Oryoku River District	Toman River District	Total	From Oryoku River District	From Toman River District	Total
1910 { Cubic <i>shaku</i> Trees	131,493 21,085	— —	131,493 21,085	114,674 21,085	— —	114,674 21,085	157,705 —	19,945 —	177,650 —
1911 { Cubic <i>shaku</i> Trees	128,252 43,871	— —	128,252 43,871	151,002 43,871	— —	151,002 43,871	217,178 425	— —	217,178 425
1912 { Cubic <i>shaku</i> Trees	102,182 300	— —	102,182 300	132,203 300	— —	132,203 300	144,256 15,428	— —	144,256 15,428

The station is also conducting wood sawing at Shin-gishū (Shin-Wiju) at the mouth of the Oryoku River. The growth of the lumber market in the Peninsula is keeping this section busy all the year round. One of the saw-mills having been destroyed by fire in March, 1912, a larger mill equipped with improved modern machinery was soon erected in the same year. Lumber cut and sold during the fiscal year 1912, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Lumber		Quantity of Timber or Lumber Sold			Amount realized by Sale		
	No. of Trees for Lumber	No. of Logs	Trees	Logs	Total	Trees	Logs	Total
1910 {Cubic shaku Trees	240,598 —	131,282 —	46,418 7,042	120,557 —	166,975 7,042	Yen 151,333	Yen 994,028	Yen 1,145,361
1911 {Cubic shaku Trees	221,542 911	135,213 —	45,355 21,518	99,573 —	144,928 21,518	206,502	712,454	918,956
1912 {Cubic shaku Trees	159,013 980	96,168 —	82,471 9,894	100,849 114,942	183,320 124,836	345,956	924,887	1,270,843

The number of working days of employees engaged at the Lumber Undertaking Station for felling, rafting, sawing, etc., during the fiscal year 1912, as compared with preceding years, is as follows :—

Year	No. of Days by Employees according to Nationality			Total
	Japanese	Korean	Chinese	
1910	85,145	121,634	77,737	284,516
1911	70,927	172,781	99,803	343,511
1912	37,128	144,399	57,275	238,802

The capital value of the Lumber Undertaking Station was estimated at 1,205,891 yen at the end of the fiscal year 1912. Compared with the previous fiscal year, there is a decrease of 73,692 yen owing to loss caused by the burning of one mill.

In the business account of the Station for the same fiscal year, the total income being 2,485,853 yen and the total expenditure 2,356,824 yen, the net profit of the Station amounted to 128,929 yen.

For children of the Japanese employees who are principally engaged in rafting timber, several schools were established at rafting stations along the Oryoku River.

90. Printing Office.

The printing of the Government publications, blank forms of public documents, and bank notes, as well as the manufacture of special paper, was formerly conducted by the Printing Bureau, one of the affiliated offices of the Government-General. As a result of the administrative readjustment, the Bureau was reduced to a Printing Office and placed under the charge of the General Affairs Bureau of the Governor-General's Secretariat. In order to maintain uniformity in Government printing in the Peninsula, its business, however, was enlarged, so that the printing shops maintained respectively by the Police Affairs Department and Railway Bureau were incorporated with the Printing Office of the Government-General.

The principal business conducted by the Printing Office of the Government-General during the year 1912, was the printing of the Official Gazette, bank notes to be issued by the Bank of Chosen, forms for commercial bills, vouchers of official payments or receipts, certificates of Government approvals or permits, printing and binding of text-books compiled by the Educational Bureau, printing of periodical reports compiled by various Government Offices, shares of various banking corporations, and other ordinary documents, and even lithographic work was also executed. As to the paper manufacture, not only did the returns hardly cover expenses, but the steam power used in its manufacture being capable of rather more economical utilization in printing, the work was discontinued by the Printing Office and transferred to the charge of the Central Laboratory Station. The work done during the year 1912 by the Printing Office, as compared with that done during the preceding year, is shown in the following table :—

Description		1912	1911	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Printed Matter.	Sheets	33,175,879	32,078,806	+ 1,097,073
	Copies	1,630,689	2,611,232	— 980,543
	Volumes	1,970,068	—	+ 1,970,068
Manufacture of Special Paper		Sheets 7,400	Sheets 30,015	— 22,615
Books Bound (Book keeping)		5,503	730	+ 4,773

The accounts of the Office for the fiscal year, and the number of its employees at the end of December, 1912, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	No. of Employees		
			Japanese	Koreans	Total
1912 . . .	Yen 367,576	Yen 357,458	323	420	743
1911 . . .	368,939	343,538	316	401	717

91. Brick and Earthen Pipe Manufacture.

The Annual Report for 1910 stated that the manufacture of bricks and earthen pipes by the Government at Maho and Yeitōho respectively had been conducted by the Account Bureau of the Government-General since the annexation. A large prison having been built at Maho in 1912, those two stations were transferred to the control of the Judicial Department, and it was decided that the labour needed by them should be furnished by convicts kept in the prisons at Maho and Yeitōho respectively. The output of bricks and earthen pipes during the fiscal year 1912, compared with the preceding fiscal year, can be seen in the following table :—

Year	No. of Bricks			No. of Tiles			No. of Earthen Pipes			No. of Working Days
	Manufactured	Supplied		Manufactured	Supplied		Manufactured	Supplied		
		Number	Value		Number	Value		Number	Value	
1912	5,451,011	4,435,682	Yen 45,241	204,033	555,211	Yen 15,325	50,630	48,407	Yen 16,575	80,624
1911	7,198,043	5,882,118	51,780	419,949	244,743	8,675	52,687	36,108	12,349	28,943

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

92. Formation of Civil Engineering Bureau.

As remarked in the last Annual Report, the administration of civil engineering works was conducted by different offices according to the nature of the work. As a sequel to the administrative readjustment, a Civil Engineering Bureau was formed in the Governor-General's Secretariat, and, from the fiscal year 1912, is to take uniform charge of all civil engineering works and construction of Government buildings, except those belonging to the Railway Bureau and Communications Bureau.

93. State Road Construction.

The general plan of constructing 23 State roads, measuring over 587 *ri*, at the cost of 10,000,000 *yen*, which is to be carried out in five consecutive years beginning with the fiscal year 1911, was fully stated in the previous Report. Most of the time in the year 1911 being spent in preliminary preparations, actual work done in the same fiscal year did not amount to more than 18 per cent. of the work planned for that year. With the balance of the fund allotted for the fiscal year 1911, amounting to 1,606,900 *yen*, and the fund for the fiscal year 1912 amounting to 1,305,000 *yen*, road construction was steadily carried on during the fiscal year 1912, and at the end of the year there was left a balance of 630,000 *yen* only, which sum is to be transferred to the account for the year following.

The table below shows the general programme of State road construction planned by the Government to be carried out from the fiscal year 1911, and the condition thereof at the end of the fiscal year 1912 :—

Name of Road	Province Served	Class of Road	Width	Length	Length Completed at End of Fiscal Year 1912
Risen-Chōkoin	Keiki	First	<i>Ken</i> 4	<i>Ri</i> 7.18	<i>Ri</i> —
Keijō-Risen	Keiki	„	4	12.18	—

(Continued)

Name of Road	Province Served	Class of Road	Width	Length	Length Completed at End of Fiscal Year 1912	
			<i>Ken</i>	<i>Ri</i>	<i>Ri</i>	
Risen-Kōryo	{ Keiki Kōgen. }	Second	3	48.18	4.25	
Seishū-Injō	North Chūsei	„	3	12.00	10.22	
Chūshū-Injō	North Chūsei	„	3	6.18	—	
Chūshū-Shōshū	{ North Chūsei North Keishō }	First	4	22.18	—	
Kōshū-Ronsan	South Chūsei	„	4	10.00	—	
Shōshū-Shinshū	{ North Keishō South Keishō }	Second	3	44.00	14.28	
Katō-Inden	South Keishō	„	3	7.00	—	
Zenshū-Junten	{ North Zenla South Zenla }	„	3	32.00	32.00	
Kaishū-Sainei.	Kokai	„	3	15.18	13.30	
Heijō-Gensan	{ South Heian. South Kankyō }	First	4	55.00	15.07	
Anshū-Manpochin	{ South Heian. North Heian. }	Second	3	80.18	9.33	
Neihen-Unsan	North Heian.	„	3	6.00	—	
Unsan-Shōjō	North Heian.	„	3	19.00	—	
Jōshin-Keisanchin	{ South Kankyō North Kankyō }	„	3	40.00	2.06	
Hokusei-Jōshin	{ South Kankyō North Kankyō }	First	4	35.00	—	
Seishin-Kainei	North Kankyō	„	4	23.18	16.07	
Yūki-Keikō	„	„	4	9.00	—	
Kainei-Kōyei	„	„	4	6.18	—	
Kōyei-Onjō	„	„	4	11.18	—	
Kotan-Suinan	„	„	4	9.00	—	
Yujō-Mosan	„	Second	3	23.00	—	
Partial Improvement {	Kōyei-Keiko	„	3	6.18	—	
	Keijō-Gensan	{ Keiki Kōgen. South Kankyō }	First	2 from 4	30.00	5.21
	Chūshū-Chōkoin	North Chūsei	„	„	5.00	—
	Taikō-Shōshū	North Keishō	„	„	10.00	—
	Shariin-Sainei	Kōkai	Second	3	—	2.15
	Keijō Street.	Keiki		4—19	—	0.15
Total.				537.18	117.29	



**Improved Bridge built in connection
with Road Construction.**



Crude Bridge made by Koreans.



**State Road Construction, Risen-Chokō
Road, Keiki Province.**



**State Road Construction, Seishin-Keinei
Road, North Kankyo Province.**



**Local Road constructed with labour contribution
and money defrayed from Local
Expenses Funds.**



**Construction of first-class Road by Keiki
Provincial Government.**

Thus of the State road construction planned after the annexation as a five years' consecutive work, as much as 117.29 *ri* was completed by the end of the fiscal year 1912. Should there be added to this the construction prior to the annexation, the total length of State roads constructed by the Central Government reaches 325 *ri* 35 *cho*.

As mentioned in the section dealing with financial readjustment, the fund provided for public works for the year 1913 being held over for one year, the original State roads construction plan of five years' consecutive work was extended to one of six years' consecutive work, as shown in the following table:—

Description	Estimate for Con- secutive Works	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Construction . .	Yen 8,700,000	Yen 1,740,000	Yen 1,305,000	Yen 1,740,000	Yen 1,305,000	Yen 1,305,000	Yen 1,305,000
Office Expenses .	1,300,000	260,000	195,000	260,000	195,000	195,000	195,000
Total . .	10,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

While the construction of new highways is in progress, the maintenance and repair of constructed roads ought equally to be carried out. To effect this in the case of State roads aggregating 300 *ri* constructed since the Protectorate régime, 100,000 *yen* was apportioned in the budget for the fiscal year 1912, and 60,000 *yen* of that sum was given to Provincial Governments, which were required to participate in repairing State roads, while 40,000 *yen* was designated for repairs directly conducted by the Central Government.

The Road Regulations promulgated in April, 1911, generally provide that the maintenance and repair of first and second class roads shall be undertaken by the Central Government, third and fourth class by Local Governments, and others, i. e. village roads, by village communities. Yet first and second class roads or State roads having close relations with localities, the Provincial Governments were, in accordance with the Government-General's Instruction No. 60 issued in May, 1912, made responsible for the maintenance and repair of State roads in their respective jurisdictions, except those parts requiring important and expensive engineering works, and the expenses incurred in repairing such may be partly defrayed by the Central Government and partly by labour contribution which, in accordance with ancient custom, may be made use of in effecting such work.

94. Local Roads.

Road construction by the Central Government only being still inadequate for the expansion of transportation facilities, construction of local roads by Local Governments has been encouraged, especially since the annexation. Local roads were constructed not only by the Provincial Governments with money defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, or with subsidies given by the Central Government, but by Prefectural and District Magistracies with contributed labour, or with subsidies given by the Provincial Government. The custom of *Puyok* (賦役), contribution of labour for road construction or other public works, has been in existence for ages past. This system of labour contribution became later on greatly abused, and gradually most of the *yangban*, the literati, and influential people were exempted from the service, until finally those called upon for such service were the small farmers only. As this system in itself is good, and of great use in road construction, it has been adopted to help on the work. However, in order to distribute the burden equally, the authorities concerned call upon Koreans and Japanese alike, whether rich or poor, for labour contribution, allowing those not capable of contributing labour to liquidate the demand by the payment of a sum of money corresponding to the amount of labour required of them.

Local roads repaired or constructed throughout the Peninsula during the year 1912 aggregated 74.20 *ri*, and cost 547,450 *yen*, of which 299,996 *yen* was defrayed from the State Treasury and the remainder from the Special Expense Fund for Local Needs.

The following table shows the road construction by localities from the year of annexation up to the end of December, 1912 :—

September, 1910–December, 1912.

Class of Road	Length constructed by State Subsidies	Length constructed by Local Expenses Fund	Length constructed by Labour Contribution	Total
Streets	<i>Ri</i> 3.33	<i>Ri</i> 1.01	<i>Ri</i> —	<i>Ri</i> 4.34
First Class Roads . . .	6.06	4.01	112.04	122.12
Second Class Roads . . .	76.17	35.29	346.22	458.33
Third Class Roads . . .	55.01	175.12	482.29	713.07
Other Roads	5.01	12.11	781.04	798.18
Total	146.25	228.20	1,722.25	2,097.35

95. Street Improvement.

Consequent upon the growth of cities, open ports, and other towns, good streets and sanitary facilities became most urgently needed, and the Government is, especially since the annexation, carrying out street improvement by defraying funds from the State Treasury, or by giving subsidies to local governments, so far as the revenues will permit. Although street improvement in the capital or other important cities is carried on directly by the Civil Engineering Bureau of the Government-General, Provincial Governments, in accordance with the Governor-General's Instruction No. 9 issued in October, 1912, must obtain permission of the Governor-General for street improvement or expansion, if such be conducted by the former. The places in which street improvement was commenced during the year 1912 are Chinkai, the seat of a naval station, and Kankō, the seat of the Provincial Government of North Kankyō. Street improvement work in 1912 was continuously carried on in Keijō, Fusan, Heijō, Taikō and Zenshū.

96. Harbour Improvement.

The last Report gave fully the general plan of the further extension work of harbour improvements in Fusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo and Heijō, such as would provide full facilities for connecting land and water traffic, and stated that this extension work was to be carried out in six years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 8,271,829 *yen*, as the second stage in harbour improvement.

The actual work in these harbours was steadily carried out in the fiscal year 1912 as planned. The Chinnampo Harbour scheme of a wet dock with a lock system at the entrance was modified in June, 1912, to a plain open dock system, in order to execute the work effectively and economically with the fund allotted to this harbour. According to the modified plan, the dock will provide a quay wall 140 *ken* in length, giving mooring accommodation for two steamers of 3,000 tons, and a stone wall extension running 616 *ken* to provide for the landing of freight from smaller steamers as well as junks, while the navigable route running from the dock to the mouth of the Daidō River is to be dredged to the depth of 18 *shaku* at neap tide.

As already mentioned, the greater part of the funds apportioned for public works for the fiscal year 1913 being held over for one year, as the result of the financial retrenchment effected in that year, the funds allotted for six consecutive years for harbour improvement works were spread over seven consecutive years, as shown in the following table :—

Harbour	Estimate	Amount defrayed in consecutive Years.						
		1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fusan . .	Yen 3,824,060	Yen 902,845	Yen 1,090,125	Yen 600,054	Yen 681,709	Yen 549,327	Yen —	Yen —
Jinsen . .	3,483,394	533,394	600,000	420,000	455,000	455,000	535,000	485,000
Chinnampo	835,000	325,000	340,000	170,000	—	—	—	—
Heijō . .	129,375	62,960	66,415	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	8,271,829	1,824,199	2,096,540	1,190,054	1,136,709	1,004,327	535,000	485,000

The first wharf at Fusan Harbour connecting land and water traffic and providing mooring for two ocean steamers of 3,000 tons, work on which was completed in March, 1912, has been accommodating ferry steamers from Japan and express trains from Manchuria since June, 1912. The opening ceremony was, however, held at the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 29, 1913) after a booking office, post office, waiting room, toilet room, a detached customs office, etc. had been erected along the wharf.

97. River Improvement.

Rivers of considerable length are by no means few in the Peninsula. But proper care or improvement of most of the river systems being neglected, together with the deforestation of mountains, vast tracts of land bordering rivers are not only left untilld, but many thousand *cho* of cultivated land are subjected to natural calamities. Furthermore, occasional floods not only cause the loss of thousands of lives, but damage navigable streams and serviceable harbours. Although the need for river improvement was felt, such could not be commenced, owing to financial limitations and the execution of other undertakings of a more urgent nature.

But the need for improvement of the Akada, a river running into the centre of the harbour at Gensan, was keenly felt. Occasional floods not only shallowed the harbour by forming sandbanks, but



The dredger "Torai-maru", at work
in Fusan Harbour.



The dredger "Koka-maru", at work
in Jinsen Harbour.



Street Improvement work in front of the Bank of Chosen.



River Improvement work along the Akada, Gensan, Keijō.

often inflicted considerable damage upon the town, both old and new, of Gensan. Consequently, the Government decided to carry out the improvement of this river in two consecutive years from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 107,500 *yen*, and this work was completed by January, 1913, at a cost of 100,135 *yen* excluding office expenses.

Improvements of other principal rivers in the Peninsula are being planned, and an appropriation for investigation of them was first made in the fiscal year 1912.

98. Expropriation of Lands.

The Regulations for Expropriation of Land promulgated in April, 1911, were fully given in the previous Annual Report. With the expansion of public works—road construction, railway construction, undertakings for water utilization, etc.—the number of cases to which these regulations are applied are yearly increasing.

99. Investigation referring to Civil Engineering Works.

The investigation of important river systems and the physical features of harbours is very important in the carrying-out of civil engineering works relating to river and harbour improvement.

For the investigation of river systems and water utilization, 12,644 *yen* was appropriated for the fiscal year 1912, and investigation of the Rakutō, a tributary of the Nankō, and the Bankei was commenced.

As the last Report mentioned, 6,000 *yen* was also spent for further investigation and survey of the physical features of the harbours of Jinsen, Shin-gishū, Kunsan, Mokpo, Jōshin, etc. and of the depth of these harbours and other particulars.

100. Government Buildings.

Government Buildings constructed, repaired, or extended, at an aggregate cost of 1,224,544 *yen*, by the Civil Engineering Bureau of the Government-General during the fiscal year 1912, numbered 159

in all. The offices, official residences, warehouses, etc. of the Government-General, Local Governments, Law Courts, Prisons, Police Stations, Hospitals, Schools, Store-Houses, etc. formed the majority of these buildings. The following table gives particulars of these Government buildings :—

Description	Offices Built, Repaired or Extended		Official Residences Built, Repaired or Extended		Total	
	No. of Buildings	Cost	No. of Buildings	Cost	No. of Buildings	Cost
Government-General . . .	5	Yen 26,670	10	Yen 113,575	15	Yen 140,245
Affiliated Offices of Govern- ment-General }	87	805,678	21	78,044	108	883,722
Hospitals	8	68,450	—	—	8	68,450
Schools	2	85,883	—	—	2	85,883
Store-Houses for <i>Yoktun</i> } Lands }	9	17,340	—	—	9	17,340
Other Buildings	17	28,904	—	—	17	28,904
Total	123	1,032,925	31	191,619	159	1,224,544

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

101. Railway Traffic.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic, passenger or freight, was 837 miles at the end of the fiscal year 1912, showing an increase of 69.4 miles, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. This increase was principally due to the opening of portions of the Keijō-Gensan and Taiden-Kunsan lines. On examining operating results, the total train mileage is found to have been 3,015,987 miles, and the total traffic receipts, 6,636,667 *yen*, showing an increase, respectively, of 708,320 miles and of 1,006,811 *yen*. Transportation traffic conducted during the fiscal year 1912, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, is shown in the table below :—

Description	1912-13	1911-12	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Length of Lines open to Traffic . . .	<i>Miles</i> 837	<i>Miles</i> 767	+ <i>Miles</i> 69
Total Train Mileage	3,015,987	2,307,667	+ 708,320
Total Number of Passengers	4,399,022	2,429,687	+ 1,969,335
Total Amount of Luggage	<i>Kin</i> 11,984,452	<i>Kin</i> 10,326,418	+ <i>Kin</i> 1,658,034
Total Amount of Freight	<i>Tons</i> 1,105,362	<i>Tons</i> 1,063,111	+ <i>Tons</i> 42,251
Total Receipts from Passengers . . .	<i>Yen</i> 3,820,185	<i>Yen</i> 3,008,391	+ <i>Yen</i> 811,794
Total Receipts from Freight	2,816,482	2,621,465	+ 195,017
Total	6,636,667	5,629,856	+ 1,006,811
Average Receipts from Passengers	<i>Yen</i> 12.10	<i>Yen</i> 10.46	+ <i>Yen</i> 1.64
Average Receipts from Freight	7.84	8.51	— .67
Total Average Receipts	19.86	18.87	+ .99

As shown in the above table, the brighter returns in each item of the traffic for the fiscal year 1912 are principally due to the great increase in passengers and freight, consequent upon the extension of traffic along the Keijō-Gensan and Taiden-Kunsan lines, to

revision in rates, and to other improvements introduced in traffic operation.

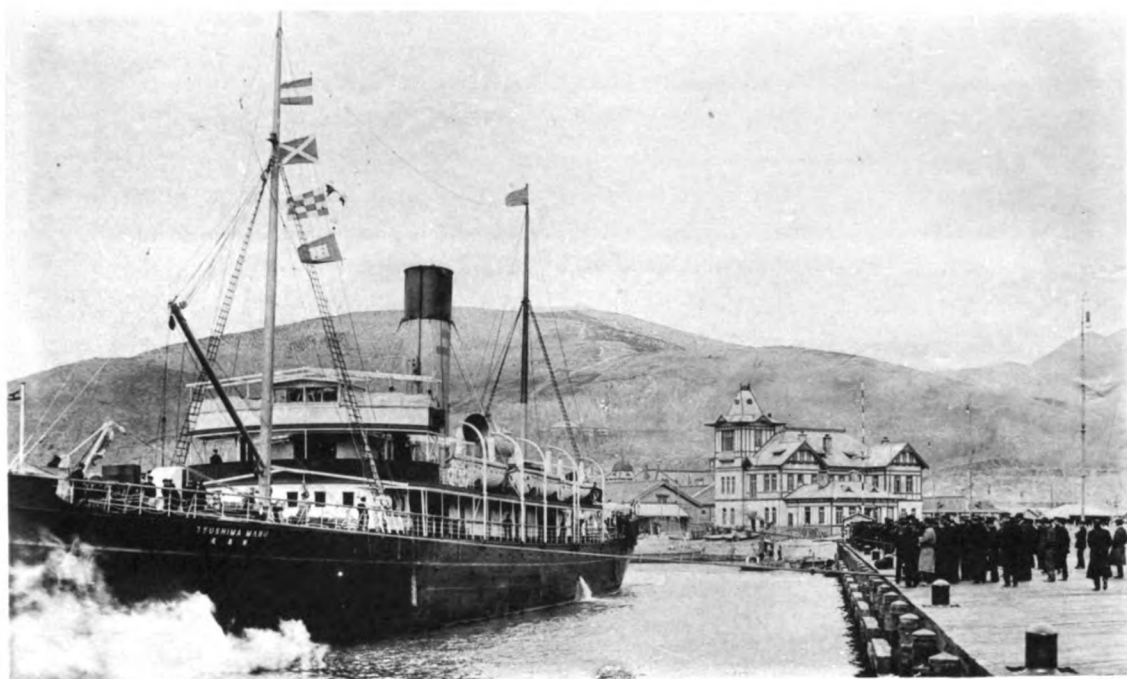
In order to add to railway facilities, the Railway Bureau decided to establish railway hotels in important cities along the Fusan-Shin-gishū line, as this, the trunk line of Chosen, now forms part of the shortest route between the Far East and Europe, and hotels conducted on the European plan are still far from common in Korea. The upper floors of the railway stations in Fusan and Shin-gishū, equipped with steam-heat and other modern conveniences, being given over to hotel use, the station hotel at Fusan was opened in July, 1912, and that at Shin-gishū in the following month. The Bureau is also building a railway hotel on the most modern lines in the centre of the city of Keijō at the estimated cost of 600,000 *yen*, the work to be finished in two years from the year 1913.

102. Railway Construction.

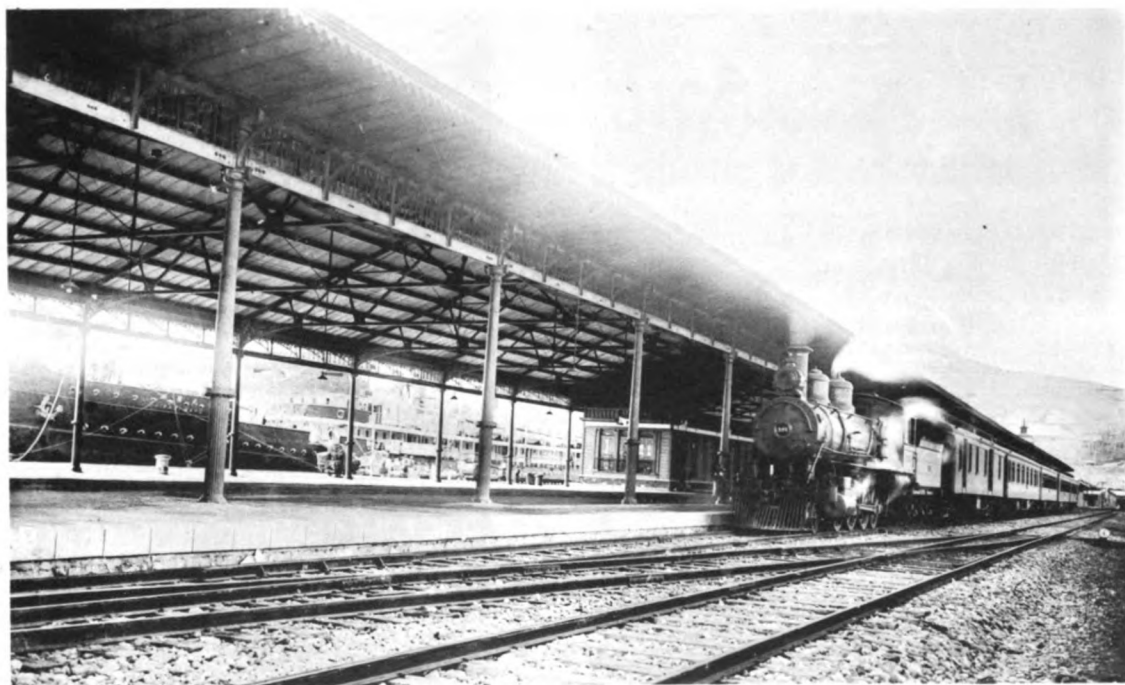
The construction of two railways—the Keijō-Gensan line measuring 138 miles, and the Taiden-Mokpo line, with a branch to Kunsan, measuring 175.39 miles—is being steadily carried out. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1912, railway traffic was being carried on between Keijō and Tetsugen, a distance of 60.8 miles, while civil engineering work along the section between Tetsugen and Kenfutsurō and the section between Gensan and Nansan from the Gensan end, aggregating over 39 miles, was also completed, leaving only a section of some 37 miles in length unfinished, and this, though handicapped on account of difficult engineering work, is expected to be completed within the year 1914. As for the Taiden-Mokpo line, measuring 161.12 miles, with a branch line of 14.27 miles running to Kunsan, the section between Taiden and Iyu, and another section between Kunsan and Riri, aggregating 96.7 miles, were opened to traffic. Engineering work along a distance of 35 miles from the Mokpo end being completed during the fiscal year 1912, the remaining section, some 54 miles in length, is expected to be completed in the early part of the year 1914.

Improvement of the Heijō-Chinnampo line, and the erection of buildings for the Railway Bureau and of work shops in Ryusan Station compound were also carried out during the fiscal year 1912.

As was the case with public undertakings, the scheme for Railway Construction and Improvement, originally planned to be carried out as the work of several consecutive years, was revised,



A Channel Ferry Steamer tying up at the Wharf, Fusan.



Express Railway Train bringing Passengers to same Wharf.



Railway Bureau of the Government-General.



Corridor of First Class Sleeping Car.



Railway Hotel in Keijō in course of Construction.



Railway Construction among Mountains,
Keijō-Gensan Line.



Railway Hotel, Fusan Railway Station.



Railway Hotel, Shingishū Railway Station.

and the period extended by an additional year owing to the financial retrenchment.

For railway construction and improvement works, a sum of 9,000,000 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1912. The unexpended amount for the previous fiscal year, 63,829 *yen*, being added, the total allotted for the fiscal year 1912 was 9,063,829 *yen*, of which 8,767,647 *yen* was actually expended during the same fiscal year, leaving a balance of 296,182 *yen*. The following table shows the revised accounts for railway construction and improvement for the fiscal years 1913-17 as well as the accounts up to the fiscal year 1912.

Description	Expenses defrayed during the fiscal years 1906-1912		
	Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Balance
Construction Expenses :—	<i>Yen</i> 43,487,568	<i>Yen</i> 43,461,193	+ <i>Yen</i> 26,375
General Expenses . .	931,698	847,442	+ 84,256
Keijō-Fusan Line . .	2,731,102	2,666,549	+ 64,553
Keijō-Shingishū Line .	22,749,100	22,748,512	+ 588
Masan Line	357,275	659,146	— 301,871
Heijō-Chinnampo Line.	1,886,040	1,274,574	+ 611,466
Taiden-Mokpo Line. .	3,625,836	4,977,719	— 1,351,883
Keijō-Gensan Line . .	5,592,891	6,659,348	— 1,066,457
Engines, Passenger & } Freight Cars . . . }	5,467,197	3,535,233	+ 1,931,964
Railway Hotel . . .	146,429	92,670	+ 53,759
Improvement Expenses .	1,522,450	1,252,499	+ 269,951
Total. . . .	45,010,018	44,713,692	+ 296,326

(Continued)

Description	Estimates apportioned for succeeding fiscal years				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Construction Expenses :—	<i>Yen</i> 8,224,028	<i>Yen</i> 6,804,162	<i>Yen</i> 4,324,882	<i>Yen</i> 2,514,102	<i>Yen</i> 21,867,174
General Expenses . .	123,868	123,868	123,868	50,811	422,415
Keijō-Fusan Line . .	—	—	—	—	—
Keijō-Shingishū Line .	—	—	—	—	—
Masan Line	—	—	—	—	—
Heijō-Chinnampo Line.	—	—	—	—	—
Taiden-Mokpo Line. .	2,833,491	3,003,281	2,454,043	765,663	9,056,478
Keijō-Gensan Line . .	4,043,934	3,085,210	827,794	513,942	8,470,880
Engines, Passenger & } Freight Cars . . . }	825,000	334,504	667,760	951,582	2,778,846
Railway Hotel . . .	397,735	257,299	251,417	232,104	1,138,555
Improvement Expenses .	—	—	—	—	—
Total. . . .	8,224,028	6,804,162	4,324,882	2,514,102	21,867,174

103. Railway Account.

Accompanying the economic growth in the Peninsula and the improvements made in railways, the financial condition of the railway traffic is improving year by year, and has shown a profit since the year 1909.

The general account of the railway traffic for the fiscal year 1912, compared with the preceding fiscal year, shows much better results as may be seen from the following table :—

Description	1912-13	1911-12	Increase	
			Amount	Percentage
Receipts from Traffic . . .	Yen 6,636,667	Yen 5,629,856	Yen 1,006,811	17.9
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources	180,596	128,262	52,334	40.8
Total Receipts . . .	6,817,263	5,758,118	1,059,145	18.4
Expenses	5,964,395	5,124,168	840,227	16.4
Profits	852,868	633,950	218,918	34.5

The total receipts from the railways for the fiscal year 1912 reached 6,817,263 *yen*, being an increase of 1,059,145 *yen*, or 18.4 per cent., as compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year, while the total expenses incurred in operating the railways, including the expenses of the Railway Bureau, amounted to 5,964,395 *yen*, being an increase of 840,227 *yen* or 16.4 per cent. Thus the net profits of the railways amounted to 852,868 *yen* for the fiscal year 1912 as against 633,950 *yen* for the preceding fiscal year. Judged by these results the railways in the Peninsula are gaining financial stability. As to the capital account of the railways, the increase for 1912 was about 9,643,424 *yen*. Adding this amount to the capital brought forward from preceding years, the total capital reaches 114,720,386 *yen*, of which 700,000 *yen* belongs to the purchase of materials account.

104. Tramways and Light Railways.

Tramways and light railways undertakings increasing in recent years, the necessity for providing regulations controlling these undertakings was quickly recognized, and several regulations concerning

tramways and light railways were promulgated in 1912. The regulations for controlling these undertakings promulgated by *Seirei* No. 24, issued in June, adopted in general those of Japan, though provisions specially drawn up with regard to Korean conditions were inserted. The Regulations concerning the construction of Tramways and Light Railways promulgated by *Seirei* No. 25, require promoters of such undertakings to obtain, as hitherto, permission of the Governor-General. During the fiscal year 1912, applications for permission to build a tramway or light railway numbered eight, of which three obtained permission, three were rejected, and two are still pending. On the other hand, of permissions already granted one was rescinded. The following table shows the general conditions of tramways and railways existing at the end of the year 1912 :—

Year	No. of Proprietors	Length of Track		No. of Passengers	Freight and Luggage
		Opened	Unopened		
1912	Electric Tram Car . . }	<i>Miles</i> 14.6	<i>Miles</i> 12.1	10,031,402	<i>Car loads</i> 1,810
		5.8	138.2		<i>Tons</i> 4,155
	Light Railway . . }	1.9	—	80,216	5,766
1911	Light Street Car (Manual)				
	Electric Tram Car . . }	13.4	20.5	6,451,305	<i>Car loads</i> 1,874
		6.2	—		<i>Tons</i> 353
	Light Railway . . }	1.3	6.5	90,533	—
	Light Street Car (Manual)				

(Continued)

Year	Capital		Traffic Account		
	Authorized	Paid-up	Receipts	Expenditure	Profits
1912	<i>Yen</i> 6,500,000	<i>Yen</i> 3,750,000	<i>Yen</i> 302,351	<i>Yen</i> 163,824	<i>Yen</i> 138,527
	3,350,000	1,050,000	18,841	10,449	8,392
	26,600	19,149	8,423	6,414	2,009
1911	Electric Tram Car . . }	3,000,000	239,001	141,038	97,963
	Light Railway . . }	750,000	10,599	8,441	2,158
	Light Street Car (Manual)	72,408	8,753	7,458	1,295

105. Channel Ferry Steamers.

The ferry traffic, undertaken by the Imperial Government Railway Board across the channel between Japan and Chosen, has close

relation with the railway traffic in the Peninsula, and is yielding better results year by year. Since the annexation especially, the number of passengers has increased considerably. Consequent upon the connection of the Chosen trunk railway with the Manchuria railway, the ferry service shows a tendency to increase still more. The following table sets forth the general features of the traffic, and the results of the ferry service for the fiscal year 1912, compared with the preceding year :—

Description	1912-13	1911-12	Increase
Number of Voyages	1,416	1,254	162
No. of Passengers {	1st Class	4,968	1,522
	2nd Class	23,539	3,900
	3rd Class	147,007	20,528
Total	201,464	175,514	25,950
Ordinary Freight	3,939,114 ^{Kin}	3,151,669 ^{Kin}	787,445 ^{Kin}
Mail Matter	207,191	170,182	37,009
Baggage	90,020 ^{Tons}	81,651 ^{Tons}	8,369 ^{Tons}

With the growth in the passenger traffic, the ferry service has been greatly improved. A newly built passenger steamer with modern equipments, called "Korai maru" (3,108 tons) was added to the ferry service in the year 1912. Her sister ship named "Sakura maru" is now in the course of construction and will be on the service in the following year.

106. Uniformity of Maritime Administration.

The maritime administration being hitherto carried on by two offices, matters relating to navigation, vessels, and sailors fell to the Custom House of the Finance Department, while the charge of light-houses, etc. devolved upon the Communications Bureau. As a result of the administrative readjustment effected on the first of April, maritime administration was placed under the sole charge of the Communications Bureau.

107. Readjustment of Coastwise Transportation.

Coastwise transportation was encouraged by appointing certain ships, registered in the ports of Chosen by two individuals and one company, to call regularly at specified ports, and certain subsidies were granted to such.

These contract navigation services, expiring in December, 1911, were continued till the end of the fiscal year 1911 (March 31, 1912). From the fiscal year 1912, these contract services were to be renewed for the next three years ; but in order to secure a more uniform management in coastwise transportation, the above-mentioned owners engaged in contract services were to amalgamate and form one steamship company only ; and this, under the name of the Chosen Mail Steam Ship Company, was to engage in the contract navigation services along the whole coast of the Peninsula on or after April 1, 1912.

Transportation by river being of great importance, navigation of the Daidō River, at the mouth of which the port of Chinnampo is situated, and of the Kinkō, at the mouth of which Kunsan is situated, was also encouraged by appointing ships on contract service ; and the contract navigation service on these rivers was also commenced on April 1, 1912.

The general conditions of these contract navigation services in the coastwise transportation, existing at the end of December, 1912, may be seen in the following table :—

Navigation Lines	Stipulated No. of Voyages	Ports of Call	Period of Contract	Owners	
Eastern Coastwise	Fusan-Yuki Line .	More than three	Urusan, Geinichi, Koryo, Gensan, and seventeen other places	April, 1912—March, 1915	Chosen Yūsen Co.
	Gensan-Yuki Line .	More than six	Seikoshin, Joshin, and eleven other places	"	"
	Geinichiwan - Utsuryo Island Line .	More than two	Chikuhon-Fusan	"	"
Southern Coastwise	Fusan - Hōgyoshin Line	More than twenty	Chōseiho	April, 1912—March, 1915	Chosen Yūsen Co.
	Fusan-Mokpo Inner Line	Fusan-Reisui Line, more than twenty	Kogan, Masan, and six other places	"	"
		Mokpo-Reisui Line, more than ten	Usuiyei, Kantō, and three other places	"	"
	Fusan-Mokpo Outer Line	More than eight	Chōshōho, Reisui, and three other places	"	"

(Continued)

Navigation Lines	Stipulated No. of Voyages	Ports of Call	Period of Contract	Owners
Western Coastwise	Mokpo-Kunsan Line	Chito, Hoseiko, Settsupo	April, 1912—March, 1915	Chosen Yusen Co.
	Jinsen-Kunsan Line	Reikōto, and four other places	"	"
	Jinsen - Chinnampo Line	Kaishū, and seven other places	"	"
	Jinsen-Kaishu Line.	Kōkwatō, Kyodōto	"	"

The following table shows the contract service for river transportation :—

Navigation Lines	Stipulated No. of Voyages	Ports of Call	Period of Contract	Owners
Chinnampo - Kinsanpo via Sainei Line . . .	Above 18 times, ice bound season excepted	Chinnampo-Sainei, and six other places Chinnampo-Kinsanpo Line, Koryo, and two other places	April, 1912—March, 1915	Chinnampo Steam Ship Co.
Kōkei-Kōshū Line . . .	Above 15 times, ice bound season excepted	Kiganri, and two other places	April, 1912—March, 1915	Individuals

The business conducted by these contract services during the year 1912 is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	No. of Voyages	Mileage	Amount of Cargo	No. of Passengers
1912 .	38	<i>Tons</i> 7,813	1,920	<i>Miles</i> 450,944	<i>Yen</i> 1,016,211	143,591
1911 .	21	4,080	559	171,461	337,551	39,045

In addition, coastwise transportation, other than that done by contract service, was carried on by thirty-eight lines owned by various proprietors.

Several steamship companies of Japan also engage in the coastwise navigation of the Peninsula in the course of their regular lines to China and Vladivostok.

Business relating to pilotage in the mouth of the Oryoku River conducted in the year 1912 (exclusive of the ice-bound season), with the number of vessels piloted in or out of the river, according to nationality, is shown in the following table :—

Country	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared		Total	
	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage
Japan	54	54,753	48	49,917	102	104,670
Great Britain . .	8	14,844	10	18,587	18	33,431
China	1	750	—	—	1	750
Total . . .	63	70,347	58	68,504	121	138,851

108. Shipping Matters.

As remarked in preceding sections, maritime administration has been transferred to the sole charge of the Communications Bureau, while contract service in coastwise transportation has been readjusted as an improvement measure in marine transportation in the Peninsula. Regarding registration of ships in the Peninsula, Japanese vessels could be registered in Korean ports in accordance with the Shipping Regulations enacted by the ex-Residency-General, and ships owned by natives in accordance with similar regulations enacted by the ex-Korean Government. A uniform regulation for shipping applicable to Japanese and Koreans alike is now under consideration.

Consequent upon the growth of marine transportation, the number of vessels, steamers as well as sailing ships, is annually increasing, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Steam Ships			Sailing Ships					Total	
	No. of Steamers	Gross Tonnage	Registered Tonnage	Vessels reckoned by Tonnage			Vessels reckoned by <i>Koku</i>		No. of Ships	Tonnage
				No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage	Registered Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of <i>Koku</i>		
1912	71	13,380	7,879	150	4,384	4,080	21	5,950	242	18,359
1911	51	10,366	6,259	111	3,392	3,179	22	6,005	184	14,359
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 20	+ 3,014	+ 1,620	+ 39	+ 992	+ 901	— 1	— 55	+ 58	+ 4,000

109. Communication Facilities.

With the growth of local development and increase in Japanese residents, the postal, telegraphic and telephone services are being

expanded and improved as far as the amount apportioned in the budget will allow. The growth of these communication facilities for several years past can be seen in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices dealing with Ordinary Mail	No. of Offices dealing with Parcels	No. of Offices dealing with Money Orders and Savings Bank	No. of Offices dealing with Telegrams			No. of Offices dealing with Telephones		No. of Offices dealing with Treasury Accounts
				Japanese	English	Korean	Exchange Offices	Communications Offices	
1908-09	427	275	272	172	115	110	20	44	150
1909-10	438	293	290	259	203	199	24	49	150
1910-11	447	338	334	309	250	248	32	185	271
1911-12	465	465	463	370	303	303	43	235	396
1912-13	485	485	484	440	373	366	45	300	417

When the communication facilities in Korea were first transferred to the Imperial Government from the ex-Korean Government, the expenditure of the Communications Bureau and Post Offices considerably exceeded the revenues derived from the posts, telegraphs, telephones, and other services conducted by the Bureau. But the earnings gradually increasing, owing to improvements and reforms, the receipts for the fiscal year 1910 exceeded the expenditure for the first time. Far better results being obtained, the revenues for the fiscal year 1912 exceed the expenditure by as much as 370,772 *yen*. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the communications services since the fiscal year 1908 :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Revenues	Ordinary Expenditure	Excess of Revenues	Deficit of Revenues	Extra-ordinary Expenditure
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1908-09	1,710,207	2,015,967	—	305,760	287,737
1909-10	2,004,995	2,126,591	—	121,596	303,558
1910-11	2,518,045	2,278,075	239,970	—	295,672
1911-12	2,593,316	2,285,124	308,192	—	488,182
1912-13	2,963,107	2,592,335	370,772	—	488,460

110. Post Services.

With the growth of correspondence, public as well as private, postal routes were more extended and improved during the fiscal year 1912, and the number of collections and deliveries was also increased. Postal communication between Keijō and North Kankyo Province (the extreme north of the Peninsula), and that between Keijō and Saishū-to or Quelpart Island (the extreme south), respectively covering a distance of over 130 *ri*, formerly maintained every other day, being made daily, mails are now delivered once a day in almost every part of the Peninsula, some very isolated islands only being excepted.

With regard to money orders for the purpose of facilitating trade in a town or city in which no clearing house at present exists, an individual or corporation may negotiate postal money orders at the nearest post office, no matter whether such are made payable at that particular office or at some other. Concerning the post office savings banks, 4.2 per cent. interest has hitherto been paid, as in Japan. This rate of interest being rather low in Korea, where interest on ordinary deposits in banks is higher than in Japan itself, the interest on post office deposits was raised to 5.04 per cent. in December, 1912, in order to encourage the saving of money, especially by Koreans.

The general business conducted by the post offices of the Government-General in the matter of ordinary mails, post parcels, postal money orders, and post office savings banks is increasing considerably year by year, as shown in the following tables:—

A. Ordinary Mails and Post Parcels.

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Mails			Parcels		
	No. of Offices open to Public	Collected	Delivered	No. of Offices open to Public	Collected	Delivered
1908-09 . .	427	35,659,758	37,614,979	275	362,768	601,765
1909-10 . .	438	40,722,812	43,277,820	293	489,173	750,967
1910-11 . .	447	47,083,570	53,181,471	338	661,625	928,097
1911-12 . .	465	54,209,410	63,421,597	465	787,236	1,116,352
1912-13 . .	485	61,725,019	71,739,771	485	982,578	1,351,692

B. Money Orders.

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices open to Public	Domestic Money Orders		Foreign Money Orders		Total	
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
1908-09	272	22,607,990	16,120,371	32,825	38,196	^{Yen} 22,640,815	^{Yen} 16,158,567
1909-10	290	24,498,778	18,799,689	35,521	49,186	^{Yen} 24,534,299	^{Yen} 18,848,875
1910-11	334	28,233,886	22,451,489	55,313	77,470	^{Yen} 28,289,199	^{Yen} 22,528,959
1911-12	463	29,173,756	23,978,756	76,961	110,990	^{Yen} 29,250,717	^{Yen} 24,089,746
1912-13	484	29,829,304	24,387,150	92,692	126,643	^{Yen} 29,921,996	^{Yen} 24,513,793

C. Post Office Savings Banks.

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices open to Public	Ordinary Savings Account			Book Transfer Savings Account		
		No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Average Amount of Deposit per Person	No. opening Accounts	Amount of Deposits at End of Fiscal Year	Amount received and paid during Fiscal Year
1908-09	272	80,587	^{Yen} 1,675,658	^{Yen} 20.79	—	^{Yen} —	^{Yen} 1,199,223
1909-10	290	106,644	2,331,663	21.86	279	31,391	4,466,323
1910-11	334	138,986	3,206,465	23.07	461	186,640	9,833,116
1911-12	463	223,599	4,365,996	19.53	756	242,345	20,386,137
1912-13	484	437,518	5,083,735	11.62	1,362	247,644	28,378,741

For the encouragement of saving by Koreans, pass-books for savings deposits written in the native language were provided, and guide-books of post-office savings banks were also distributed among a certain class of the people. Especially after the Annexation were books of this kind extensively distributed among the general public, particularly among the labouring class, and post-masters, in co-operation with the Prefects or District Magistrates, were urged to exert all possible influence to encourage postal savings by the people, and so wean them from their habitual spendthrift tendency. The result was that the Koreans, appreciating the security of their deposits in the post office savings banks, abandoned their custom of hoarding and began to bank their money. The total number of Korean depositors in the post office savings banks reached 294,120, and the aggregate amount of their savings 744,654 *yen*, at the end of the fiscal year 1912, showing an increase of over 200,000 depositors and of 290,000 *yen* in deposits, as against the preceding fiscal year.

The extent to which Koreans avail themselves of the use of communication facilities is steadily on the increase year by year, as shown in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Fiscal Year	No. of Ordinary Mails		No. of Parcels		No. of Telegrams		No. of Telephone Users
	Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered	Messages Sent	Messages Received	
1908-09	6,546,100	5,597,354	50,181	80,679	157,699	158,817	298
1909-10	7,602,792	7,567,142	104,832	105,852	204,947	204,907	508
1910-11	7,625,173	10,376,705	151,588	172,673	231,303	231,384	254
1911-12	8,947,422	12,787,354	214,146	251,600	226,656	226,883	418
1912-13	12,336,740	17,598,763	311,712	364,605	271,215	271,455	483

TABLE B.

Fiscal Year	Money Orders		Post Office Savings Bank		
	No. of Orders issued	Amount issued	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Average Amount of Deposit per Person
1908-09 . .	53,543	Yen 1,966,090	10,999	Yen 75,814	Yen 6.89
1909-10 . .	96,096	3,791,068	19,436	117,227	6.03
1910-11 . .	113,342	4,278,345	34,913	190,045	5.44
1911-12 . .	392,968	7,859,365	99,958	459,881	4.60
1912-13 . .	180,186	6,326,921	294,120	744,654	2.53

III. Telegraphs.

The telegraphic business is increasing year by year, especially so in that between the Peninsula and Japan, and after the annexation, direct communication with Japan was further improved, so that telegraphic messages between Keijō and Tokyo, which formerly took one hour forty-eight minutes, take to-day only 54 minutes, a direct telegraph circuit between the two cities and two automatic duplex telegraph instruments being installed in 1912.

During the fiscal year 1912, the telegraph lines in the Peninsula were further extended by over 500 *ri* in length of wires, and the

number of post-offices dealing with telegraphic messages was increased by 70. The progress made in the telegraphic service for several years past is tabulated below :—

Fiscal Year	Telegraph Lines		No. of Offices open to Public	No. of Messages			Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires		Sent	Received	Messages in transit	
1908-09	<i>Ri</i> 1,317.05	<i>Ri</i> 2,886.33	172	1,362,147	1,328,602	2,189,012	<i>Yen</i> 472,741
1909-10	1,376.25	3,170.14	259	1,626,433	1,587,689	2,505,388	511,922
1910-11	1,389.05	3,172.01	309	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667	625,073
1911-12	1,407.21	3,392.17	370	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373	596,692
1912-13	1,532.16	3,900.11	440	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046	655,216

112. Telephones.

With the gradual growth of country towns, telephone facilities also were gradually extended. During the fiscal year 1912 an exchange office in Masampo and two other places, and a communication station in Tokuson and 65 other places were established. The progress made in telephone facilities and services for the past few years is shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Telephone Lines		No. of Offices dealing with Telephones			No. of Users	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	No. of Communications in Fiscal Year	Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Exchange Stations	Communication Stations	Total				
1908-09	<i>Ri</i> 81.09	<i>Ri</i> 2,244.29	20	44	64	4,031	21	12,562,848	<i>Yen</i> 297,789
1909-10	101.35	3,192.30	24	49	73	5,506	27	16,781,141	412,184
1910-11	124.17	4,148.20	32	189	221	6,448	30	21,260,918	578,909
1911-12	1,012.28	6,412.13	43	235	278	8,024	35	29,146,674	713,847
1912-13	1,022.25	7,258.12	45	299	344	8,961	47	36,417,940	850,514

113. Hydro-Electric Power.

Since there is a growing tendency to utilize hydro-electric power, and quite a number of rivers in the Peninsula with a steady current,

the Communications Bureau began an investigation of the important river systems in order to furnish the necessary information required for electrical undertakings, and thereby to stimulate the growth of local industries. For the conduct of this investigation, 29,998 *yen* was appropriated for the fiscal year 1911, and 27,610 *yen* for the fiscal year 1912.

114. Electric Business.

The supervision of the electric business is conducted by the Communications Bureau, and permission to undertake an electric business must be obtained of the Governor-General. During the fiscal year 1912, six applications were made, and eight permissions granted, of which 2 concerned applications made in the previous year.

Up to the end of the fiscal year 1912, official permission was given to eighteen corporations or individuals, their authorized capital aggregating 11,810,000 *yen* and their registered capacity 8,245 kilowatts. Of this number, those actually at work are thirteen, their paid-up capital aggregating 5,794,150 *yen* and their capacity 5,065 k. w. Further particulars can be seen in the following table :—

Year	No. of Proprietors			Motive Power	Capital		Business Account			
	Electric Light	Electric Car and Light	Total		Authorized	Paid up	Income from Traffic	Expenditure	Profit	
1912	In actual operation	10	3	13	k. w. 5,065	10,640,000	5,794,150	1,026,297	60,194	411,938
	Not yet at work .	5	—	5	3,180	1,170,000	12,500	—	—	—
1911	In actual operation	4	2	6	2,975	9,380,000	4,023,000	743,226	471,063	272,162
	Not yet at work .	7	1	8	825	1,495,000	367,500	—	—	—

Mining operations have hitherto been carried out by the use of timber for fuel for the generation of motive power. But timber becoming scarcer year by year, there is a tendency to substitute electric power. The electric business conducted by Mr. Okura of Tokyo at Shinanshū is primarily to furnish electric power to the mines at Unsan, belonging to an American syndicate.

115. The Observatory.

Meteorological observation in the Peninsula was formerly conducted under the supervision of the Communications Bureau but was transferred to the control of the Educational Bureau of the Home Affairs Office in April, 1912, when the administrative readjustment was put into effect. At the same time, the compiling of the calendar, hitherto carried out by the Bureau itself, was transferred to the charge of the Observatory.

The present system consists of a Meteorological Observatory Station, nine branch stations, and forty-nine entrusted stations (the duty of making simple observations has been assigned to some of the army stations, local governments, model farms, etc.), as existing at the end of the fiscal year 1912. Storm signals, of which there was formerly only one at the principal observatory station at Jinsen, were installed at branch observatories in Fusan and Gensan.

In compliance with the request made by the Meteorological Observatory maintained in the German concession at Kiao Chao, China, to the Observatory at Jinsen, it was arranged that reports of meteorological observations should be exchanged between both stations from May 1, 1912.

116. Light-Houses, etc.

The establishment of light-houses etc., which has been carried out side by side with harbour improvement works, is nearing completion. A sum of 56,500 *yen* was defrayed for repairing such in the fiscal year 1912. A light-house on Bayō Island, South Kankyō Province, a light-beacon and a buoy in Fusan Harbour, a beacon and buoy on the western coast, and a light-house in Quelpart Island being erected during the same fiscal year, light-houses, etc. along the Korean coast reached 209 at the end of the fiscal year.

That is to say the coasts of the Peninsula are now provided with light-houses or other erections to the extent of one to every 115 miles, as against every 49 miles in Formosa and every 65 miles in Japan. Details of illuminating apparatus along the Korean coasts existing at the end of each year since 1908 can be seen in the following table :—

Year	Night Signals					Day Signals				Fog Signals		Total
	Light-houses	Post Lights	Leading Lights	Leading Beacons	Lighted Buoys	Buoys	Beacons	Land Marks	Leading Marks	Fog Horns	Fog Guns	
1908 (December)	17	4	2	4	2	49	5	14	—	5	1	103
1909 (December)	21	4	2	4	3	57	6	21	1	7	1	127
1910 (December)	29	4	2	7	6	52	8	15	9	10	2	144
1911 (March). .	40	2	1	8	6	54	11	13	22	14	2	173
1912 (March). .	45	2	1	13	8	66	12	—	36	15	2	200
1913 (March). .	47	1	1	13	11	66	13	—	40	15	2	209

X. COMMERCE.

117. Foreign Trade.

As the political and economic relations of Korea with Japan have become closer and closer, the trade of the Peninsula both with Japan and foreign countries is gradually growing, so that imports and exports for both 1912 and 1913 have considerably increased, the year 1913 in especial making a record. The following table gives particulars :—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1904.	7,530,715	27,402,591	34,933,306	19,871,876
1905.	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423	25,055,281
1906.	8,902,509	30,304,522	39,207,031	21,402,013
1907.	16,983,936	41,611,530	58,595,466	24,627,594
1908.	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	26,912,213
1909.	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	20,399,882
1910.	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	19,868,913
1911.	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	35,230,727
1912.	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	46,129,830
1913.	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	40,701,303
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Foreign Trade for 1913 against 1912 . . . }	+ 9,893,327	+ 4,464,800	+ 14,358,127	5,428,527

In the foreign trade of Korea for the year 1913, the total value of exports and imports being 30,878,944 *yen* and 71,580,247 *yen* respectively, their aggregate amount reaches 102,459,191 *yen*. Adding exports and imports of specie and bullion, the total foreign trade of the Peninsula reached 112,534,398 *yen*. There was an increase of about 9,893,000 *yen* in exports and of about 4,464,000 *yen* in imports, as against the preceding year. This significant growth of exports, making a record for the foreign trade of the Peninsula, was principally due to sales in rice, the principal agricultural product of the Peninsula. The export of rice alone amounted to 14,493,577 *yen*, showing an increase of 6,968,698 *yen*, as

compared with the preceding year. This remarkable increase in the export of rice is not due to greater abundance in yield, but to the large sale by Koreans of the native product, owing to the better price obtainable in Japan, and to the prospect of purchasing the staple, principally from French Indo-China, at a cheaper rate, as well as Manchurian millet, in return. The increase in exports is also due to increase in other agricultural products, viz. beans, cotton, and ginseng, which respectively represent 503,011 *yen*, 489,347 *yen*, and 356,265 *yen* in increase, as compared with the preceding year. This augmentation of agricultural products is undoubtedly due to the measures for industrial and agricultural encouragement carried out during the past years, especially with regard to cotton and ginseng.

The increase in the import trade for 1913, amounting only to 4,464,800 *yen* over the preceding year, exhibits quite a different feature. The principal item responsible for the growth of the import trade of the Peninsula up to the year 1912 is cotton goods. But the increase in imports for the year 1913 was principally caused by the considerable increase in the imports of foreign rice (from French Indo-China and Siam) and of Manchurian millet, their increase over the previous year respectively amounting to 2,775,485 *yen* and 2,624,461 *yen*. In other words, the most conspicuous feature of the foreign trade for the year 1913 is that the Koreans bought cheaper foreign food stuffs after selling their own rice crops because of the better price commanded in Japan.

118. Trade according to Countries.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1913, Japan of course leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 64.2 per cent. of the total trade of 102,459,191 *yen*, or 56.5 per cent. of the imports and 82.0 per cent. of the exports. In the imports, China comes next with 13.6 per cent. of the total imports of 71,580,247 *yen*, the United States taking 11.0 per cent., Great Britain 10.5 per cent., and so on. In exports, China comes next to Japan, her share representing 13.5 per cent. of the total (30,878,944 *yen*) and Asiatic Russia stands at 3.3 per cent. Germany sold goods to Korea amounting to 1,686,254 *yen* in 1913, as compared with 1,591,759 *yen* in the preceding year, and bought Korean products to the extent of 3,144 *yen* in 1913. On the other hand, British India imported goods into Korea amounting to 1,219,275 *yen*, French Indo-China to 692,165 *yen*, and Siam to 1,027,204 *yen*.

The details of the foreign trade of Korea for 1913, 1912, and 1911, according to countries, are given in the following table :—

Country		1913	1912	1911	Percentage		
					1913	1912	1911
Japan . . .	Exports	25,313,897	15,369,009	13,340,551	82.0	73.2	70.7
	Imports	40,429,055	40,756,013	34,058,434	56.5	60.7	63.0
	Total	65,742,952	56,125,022	47,398,985	64.2	63.7	65.0
China . . .	Exports	4,183,561	4,058,164	3,009,012	13.5	19.3	16.0
	Imports	9,764,567	7,027,454	5,442,443	13.6	10.5	10.1
	Total	13,948,128	11,085,618	8,451,455	13.8	12.6	11.6
Asiatic Russia	Exports	1,010,302	1,245,430	1,510,940	3.3	5.9	8.0
	Imports	63,972	73,374	49,368	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total	1,074,274	1,318,804	1,560,308	1.0	1.5	2.1
India . . .	Exports	165	95	—	—	—	—
	Imports	1,219,275	102,832	82,239	1.7	0.1	0.2
	Total	1,219,440	102,927	82,239	1.2	0.1	0.1
French Indo-China . .	Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imports	692,165	4,200	—	1.0	0.1	—
	Total	692,165	4,200	—	0.7	0.1	—
Siam . . .	Exports	3	114	—	—	—	—
	Imports	1,027,204	17,129	12,829	1.4	—	—
	Total	1,027,204	17,243	12,829	1.0	—	—
Great Britain	Exports	234,618	197,742	1,217	0.8	1.0	—
	Imports	7,545,411	9,802,015	7,923,505	10.5	14.6	14.6
	Total	7,780,029	9,999,757	7,924,722	7.7	11.4	10.9
Germany . . .	Exports	3,144	5,585	20,444	—	—	0.1
	Imports	1,686,254	1,591,759	1,311,394	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Total	1,689,398	1,597,344	1,331,838	1.6	1.8	1.8
United States	Exports	89,600	95,552	953,344	0.3	0.5	5.1
	Imports	7,849,623	6,457,891	4,260,903	11.0	9.6	7.9
	Total	7,939,223	6,555,443	5,214,247	7.7	7.4	7.2

(Continued)

Other Countries . . .	Exports	43,654	13,926	21,447	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Imports	1,302,721	1,280,780	946,567	1.8	1.9	1.7
	Total	1,346,375	1,294,706	968,014	1.3	1.5	1.3
Total . . .	Exports	30,878,944	20,985,617	18,856,955	100	100	100
	Imports	71,580,247	67,115,447	54,037,682	100	100	100
	Total	102,459,191	88,101,064	72,944,637	100	100	100

119. Trade according to Ports.

The amount of exports and imports for 1913 according to ports, compared with previous years, and the percentage of the total trade done by them are shown in the following table :—

Port	Exports			Imports			Total		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Jinsen	Thou- sand yen 5,818	Thou- sand yen 3,787	Thou- sand yen 3,907	Thou- sand yen 17,589	Thou- sand yen 18,488	Thou- sand yen 16,525	Thou- sand yen 23,407	Thou- sand yen 22,276	Thou- sand yen 20,433
Fusan	9,845	6,974	5,864	17,555	15,385	12,457	27,400	22,359	18,322
Gensan	1,327	1,115	967	5,386	4,751	3,534	6,714	5,866	4,501
Chinnampo	4,283	3,232	2,830	3,024	2,891	2,257	7,307	6,123	5,037
Keijō	336	170	181	11,049	11,640	8,515	11,386	11,810	8,696
Kunsan	4,199	1,711	1,453	3,281	2,714	1,909	7,480	4,426	3,382
Mokpo	1,953	1,075	1,151	2,812	2,138	1,460	4,766	3,213	2,612
Taikō	217	123	—	1,532	1,259	1,050	1,749	1,382	1,050
Masampo, Kōgan .	170	118	121	1,118	1,147	1,002	1,299	1,265	1,124
Seishin	104	64	24	1,266	1,165	988	1,370	1,229	1,013
Jōshin	569	567	677	714	675	694	1,283	1,242	1,371
Shingishū, Ryūgam- po	1,630	1,672	1,293	3,054	1,632	1,215	4,685	3,305	2,509
Heijō	423	372	381	3,194	3,225	2,476	3,617	3,597	2,857
Total	30,878	20,985	18,856	71,580	67,115	54,037	102,459	88,101	72,944

Although the foreign trade of Fusan has increased largely in recent years, so that the exports there have exceeded those at Jinsen (Chemulpo) since 1908, Jinsen still leads in imports. Notwithstanding the cities of Keijō and Heijō (Pyōng-yang) are located somewhat in the interior of the Peninsula, the import trade of these

cities is on the increase year by year, owing to the advancement of railway facilities, and the considerable increase in the Japanese population. On the other hand, the export trade of Kunsan and Chinnampo considerably increased, the rice exported from North Zenla Province through Kunsan, and the mineral products and grain through Chinnampo showing increment year by year.

120. Specie and Bullion.

In 1913, the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 10,944,013 *yen*, and the imports to 202,099 *yen*, showing an excess of 10,741,914 *yen* in the former. Comparison of these figures with those for previous years is shown in the following table :—

Description	Export			Import		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold Coin . .	11,000	26	1,944,500	—	—	1,900,187
Gold Bullion .	9,961,515	9,141,297	9,099,796	7,003	5,924	2,252
Silver Coin . .	946,599	950,780	1,778,260	113,306	1,367,377	2,806,246
Silver Bullion .	24,899	32,129	34,467	81,790	99,227	30,560
Total . .	10,944,013	10,124,232	12,857,023	202,099	1,472,528	4,739,245

The gold bullion, export of which is annually on the increase on account of the greater output from mines in operation, was principally sent to Japan. On the other hand, the considerable decrease in the inward movement of specie, gold and silver, was due to the all but completed adjustment of the currency system in the Peninsula.

121. Shipping.

Owing to the considerable growth of foreign commerce in Korea, the number and tonnage of vessels touching at Korean ports are on the increase, as shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
Steamers :—						
Japanese	4,136	4,145	4,184	3,821,317	3,626,750	3,369,418
British	40	22	28	99,282	68,337	85,608
Chinese	1	2	3	573	653	1,704
German	4	11	3	15,720	38,252	7,647
Russian	5	—	1	1,327	—	557
Others	1	2	—	3,900	1,900	—
Sailing Vessels :—						
Japanese	3,428	3,846	3,783	79,302	91,927	89,404
Chinese	2,365	2,642	1,950	55,562	60,534	35,678
Total . . .	9,930	10,670	9,952	4,076,933	3,888,353	3,590,017

122. Readjustment of Customs Administration.

The Customs administration in the Peninsula being conducted principally in accordance with the provisions of Treaties and Trade Regulations concluded by the ex-Korean Government with different Powers, great inconvenience was felt in its operation owing to the confused proceedings of the administration. Especially was this the case in the application of the Customs tariff, as the complicated conventional tariff originally arranged with different Powers had been observed in the actual operation of the tariff. In order to obtain greater uniformity in the Customs administration, to secure more justice in levying dues, and to deal with the examination of trade articles more speedily and simply, several Ordinances concerning the Customs tariff, tonnage dues, bonded warehouses, and other matters were promulgated in March, 1912, and were enforced from the fiscal year 1912, beginning April 1, 1912. The Customs tariff provided in Treaties still being in operation, no change has been made in the rates. The tariff rates, however, of dutiable goods were arranged under a more uniform classification, so that the troublesome levy of duties, caused by observing the different tariff rates provided in the several Treaties, could be avoided. At the same time the Customs tariff on all exports, except wheat, beans, cattle, hides, coal, iron ore, and two other articles, was abolished in the fiscal year 1912.

As already mentioned in the section dealing with readjustment of minor taxes, the so-called " river tax " hitherto imposed on goods, import or export, crossing the Oryoku (Yalu) in North Heian and South Kankyo Provinces, and the tax imposed on cattle crossing the frontier of North Kankyō Province being abolished by *Seirei* No. 2, issued in March, 1912, a general Customs tariff was applied to the above-mentioned imports and exports, and 15 detached offices of the Custom House were established along the northern frontier.

As alluded to in the Annual Report for 1910, the import tariff in the Peninsula is applied *ad valorem*. But certain imports being more easily assessed by *specific* estimation, the authorities concerned began an investigation of certain import goods. Examination of dutiable goods, and supervision of officials and employees being effectively conducted, all possible facilities and conveniences for trade were secured, while smuggling was successfully prevented by assigning three additional boats to the Customs inspection service along the southern coast and at the mouth of the Daido.

When the first wharf in Fusan Harbour was opened in June, 1912, a Wharf Master was appointed to the Fusan Custom-House, and Regulations for the use of the wharf were promulgated. The work of extending the railway line from the station to the Custom-House, and that of dredging the navigable route in the Daido (Taidong), being completed, the Heijō Customs compound now affords great facility for water and land communication.

Importation of fruit trees, cherry trees, and other trees increasing of late on account of the encouragement given to afforestation, horticulture, sericulture, etc., injurious worms or insects may easily be introduced into the Peninsula. Consequently trees or seedlings imported from Japan, Formosa, and foreign countries have been subjected to disinfection since October, 1912.

XI. AGRICULTURE.

123. Increase of Agricultural Products.

Agriculture being the principal occupation in Korea, the welfare and prosperity of the Peninsula are affected by any increase or decrease in agricultural products. Therefore, with the object of improving agriculture in Korea, a Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm, a Cotton Planting Station, a Horticultural Garden, Seedling Stations, Sericulture Training Stations, etc., were established during the Protectorate régime. From these stations better seeds, seedlings and plants are being distributed among the agricultural classes. The farmers are further encouraged to correct their lack of knowledge by the distribution among them of improved tools, mulberry trees, silkworm eggs, etc. As already alluded to, a Technical Expert was appointed to each Provincial Government with the object of encouraging local agriculture and industry and the giving of proper guidance to local people. Also improvement in irrigation has been encouraged. Consequent upon these various progressive measures the agricultural products of the Peninsula are gradually on the increase, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1910	1911	1912	Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) for 1912	
				Against 1911	Against 1910
Rice	<i>Koku</i> 8,142,852	<i>Koku</i> 10,070,312	<i>Koku</i> 8,969,620	— 12.3	+ 10.2
Wheat and Barley . .	3,548,441	5,153,207	5,596,846	+ 8.6	+ 57.7
Beans (white)	1,816,582	2,097,391	2,452,203	+ 16.8	+ 33.0
Beans (red).	657,097	703,948	835,171	+ 18.7	+ 27.1
Millet	2,646,890	2,978,033	3,118,510	+ 4.7	+ 17.8
Cotton	<i>Kan</i> 1,835,707	<i>Kan</i> 3,632,987	<i>Kan</i> 4,845,301	+ 33.4	+ 263.9
Cotton (upland species, American origin) . . }	135,255	437,928	1,154,581	+ 163.7	+ 826.8
Cocoons	<i>Koku</i> 13,931	<i>Koku</i> 20,032	<i>Koku</i> 29,440	+ 46.9	+ 111.3
Cattle	703,844	906,057	1,040,720	+ 14.9	+ 19.1

The decrease of rice in the year 1912 was principally caused by damage done by drought, flood, and injurious worms or insects.

124. Protection of Peasant Proprietors.

Of the agrarian classes in the Peninsula, most of them being land-owners and tenant-farmers, peasant proprietors, who usually form the middle or most important class in improving agricultural conditions, are rather few in number. It is still a matter of regret that there is a tendency among the peasant proprietors to sell their cultivated lands and residential estates on account of the superficial rise in land value temporarily induced by speculators. The Governor-General in consequence issued an instruction on November 2, 1912 to Provincial Governors, urging them to exercise their best efforts to prevent the sale of lands by peasant-proprietors as far as possible, and to induce them to obtain the utmost from the productive powers of their lands.

125. Cultivated Lands.

Of the cultivated lands in the Peninsula the area of paddy-fields (for rice cultivation) amounted to 1,024,357 *cho*, and that of upland to 1,823,168 *cho*, making a total area of 2,847,525 *cho*, at the end of the year 1912. Comparing these areas with those of the preceding year, there was an increase of 2 per cent. in the area of paddy-fields and of 6.4 per cent. in that of upland. These increases, though partly accounted for by more accurate investigation, are mostly due to the gradual conversion of waste lands into a state of cultivation. The following table shows the cultivated lands according to provinces :—

Province	Paddy-Field	Upland	Total
Keiki	127,616 ^{Cho}	116,168 ^{Cho}	243,784 ^{Cho}
North Chūsei	51,538	45,256	96,795
South Chūsei	127,075	51,445	178,521
North Zenla	120,389	36,193	156,583
South Zenla	126,856	117,419	244,275
North Keishō	117,617	92,838	210,456
South Keishō	105,385	59,138	164,523
Kōkai	78,222	254,140	332,363
South Heian	43,710	250,104	293,815

(Continued)

North Heian	<i>Cho</i> 51,338	<i>Cho</i> 276,289	<i>Cho</i> 327,627
Kōgen	41,322	131,089	172,412
South Kankyō	28,563	248,291	276,854
North Kankyō	4,720	144,792	149,512
Total	1,024,356	1,823,168	2,847,525
1911	1,003,814	1,714,397	2,718,212
1910	840,988	1,558,853	2,399,842

The cultivated lands comprise just over 13 per cent. of the whole area of the Peninsula which amounts to 21,964,090 *cho*. They are distributed in the ratio of 0.42 *cho* of paddy-field to 0.75 *cho* of upland (making a total of 1.17 *cho*) per agricultural family.

With the object of augmenting the cultivated area, measures for utilizing waste lands and encouraging irrigation have been carried out by promulgating a Law relating to the Utilization of Waste Lands, and Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations; these will be treated of in the following sections.

126. State Waste Lands.

In order to develop the many scattered tracts of waste land belonging to the State, a law concerning the utilization of waste land was promulgated in July, 1907, by which such land might be rented to any applicant, native, Japanese, or foreign, for utilization. If a person succeeded in developing the State waste land thus rented to him within a certain period, it was provided that the land so treated might either be sold or given to him.

The number of those applying for permission to utilize State waste lands is yearly increasing owing to the fact that there is a tendency for the value of cultivated land to rise, and that many people take advantage of the facilities thus given to extend their agricultural undertakings. During the year 1912, no less than 416 applications, covering 30,297 *cho* of waste land, were submitted as against 103 for 9,088 *cho* for the preceding year. Of the waste land, the use of which was granted during the previous year and successfully carried out, an area aggregating 155 *cho* was transferred free of any charge whatever to the ownership of 25 of the most successful lessees during the year 1912.

The following table shows the number of applications for waste lands belonging to the State, received and approved during 1912 :—

Nationality	Applications for Leases received		Leases granted	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
Japanese	106	^{Cho} 19,878	64	^{Cho} 1,659
Korean.	250	10,419	141	4,628
Total	416	30,297	205	6,287
1911.	103	9,038	38	2,012

The total area of State waste land granted from the enforcement of the Utilization Law up to the end of December, 1912, reaches 13,745 *cho*.

The following table shows the nature of the waste lands granted and the use to which they were to be put.

Class		Japanese		Korean		Total	
		No. of Applications granted	Area	No. of Applications granted	Area	No. of Applications granted	Area
Class of Waste Land	Field	16	^{Cho} 405	3	^{Cho} 27	19	^{Cho} 432
	Barren Land . . .	20	344	9	312	29	656
	Grass Land	67	2,933	116	785	183	3,718
	Swamp.	6	195	2	23	8	218
	Dry Sandy Beach .	47	5,246	73	3,475	120	8,721
Total.		156	9,123	203	4,622	359	13,745
Intended Use	Paddy-Field . . .	47	4,416	100	3,817	147	8,233
	Upland.	58	2,824	91	543	149	3,367
	Afforestation. . .	23	549	11	256	34	805
	Cattle Breeding . .	4	1,175	—	—	4	1,175
	Fishing Basin . .	14	26	—	—	14	26
	Residential Estates .	3	1	—	—	3	1
	Salt Basin.	1	35	—	—	1	35
	Horticulture . . .	2	51	—	—	2	51
	Mulberry Orchards .	2	43	1	6	3	49
	Public Cemetery. .	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Lotus Culture. . .	1	2	—	—	1	2
Total.		156	9,123	203	4,622	359	13,745

127. Water Utilization Measures.

Agriculture being the principal occupation of the people from remote ages, irrigation systems existed even in mediaeval times, so that barrages in rivers and irrigation reservoirs, thoroughly serviceable, were at one time to be seen in many places. These barrages and irrigating ponds were gradually neglected, however, until most of them were washed away or became deserted swamps. In July, 1908, an instruction was issued to all District Magistrates to make investigation as to the existence and names of these irrigating barrages, dams or ponds, and 3,735 reservoirs and 9,386 barrages have since been reported upon. Subsidies being given by the Government for the repair of these neglected reservoirs or barrages, those repaired to a serviceable degree, chiefly in the eight provinces of Keiki, North and South Chūsei, North and South Zenla, North and South Keishō, and Kōkai, in the southern part of the Peninsula, numbered 350 up to the end of the year 1912.

As stated in the last Annual Report, with the object of improving water utilization measures, the Government caused those interested in irrigation in any one district to form a water utilization association, as far as circumstances permitted, by promulgating Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations in March, 1906. Such Associations are authorized to levy from their members the necessary funds, labour contributions or articles, and to raise a loan for the construction or improvement of barrages or reservoirs, and their maintenance or protection devolves upon the association. Up to the end of the year 1912, eight associations were formed in the agricultural districts of North Zenla, South Zenla and South Keishō Provinces. During the year 1912, the Kinkai Water Utilization Association was formed in Kinkai District, South Keishō Province. The districts to be irrigated cover an aggregate area of 1,700 *cho*.

128. Appointment of Agricultural Experts.

With the object of improving the backward agricultural methods of the Korean people, the Government exerted the utmost efforts to encourage improvement in agriculture by establishing experimental farms, by distributing better seeds or seedlings, by giving practical instruction or training which was conducted by despatching technical experts from the Central Government to

different localities, or by holding competitive exhibitions of agricultural products.

In order to carry out these agricultural measures more effectively, a Technical Expert of Agriculture was appointed to each Provincial Government except North Keishō and South Heian Provinces, where the Technical Expert attached to the seedling stations situated in those Provinces had to perform the duties of Provincial Experts *ex-officio*, when administrative readjustment was enforced in April, 1912. A conference of these experts being annually called at the Government-General, they receive instructions from the central authorities regarding measures for agricultural improvement, while they report what has been done in their jurisdictional areas.

129. Rice Cultivation, etc.

Rice being not only the principal staple of food for Koreans, but an important item of the export trade, the authorities most earnestly exerted their efforts to effect improvement in rice cultivation. The species of rice, whether of Japanese or Korean origin, likely to prove most productively assimilative to the climatic and soil conditions of the different parts of the Peninsula, being made the subject of experiment at the Suigen Model Agricultural Farm, it has been demonstrated that the *Takachiho* and *Kokuryo-miyako* of Japanese origin are most suitable for the southern part of the Peninsula, the *Wase-sinriki*, *Sekihaku* and *Tamanishiki* of Japanese origin for the middle parts, and the *Hinode* for the northern parts, while the *Oiran* species of Japanese origin showed itself adaptable to up-lands of all parts of the Peninsula. The seeds of these species raised at the various model stations being most liberally distributed, the plantation of these is yearly increasing, and the following table shows the area planted with these species in the year 1912, the amount of harvest, and the comparison between the yield of the improved species and the native rice.

Description	Area of Land planted with improved Seeds	Amount of Harvest	Comparison	
			Amount of Harvest per <i>tan</i>	Amount of Harvest of native Origin
Improved Rice { Paddy Rice . Upland Rice .	<i>Cho</i> 35,345	<i>Koku</i> 492,524	<i>Koku</i> 1,394	<i>Koku</i> 0,899
	214	2,319	1,081	0,709
Total . .	35,560	494,843	--	—

In addition, improvement in the cultivation of beans, barley, wheat, potatoes, etc., has been effected by introducing superior seeds. Especially in the northern part of the Peninsula, where rice cannot favourably be cultivated, is the plantation of beans, millet, corn, barley, etc., being improved by selecting superior seeds and by introducing improved methods of cultivation.

130. Sericulture.

The various measures for improving sericulture in the Peninsula have been given in the previous Annual Report. Improvements and encouragement still being earnestly continued, the Governor-General issued an instruction in March, 1912 to the Provincial Governments and model farms with regard to sericulture improvement, especially pointing out the necessity of selecting superior qualities of silkworm eggs, of encouraging the female members of families to engage in sericulture, and of affording facilities for selling the products. Many varieties of silkworm eggs having been hitherto imported from Japan by individuals, in addition to several varieties introduced by the Government or model stations, the maintenance of a uniform quality in silk products in the Peninsula is difficult. Based on the Governor-General's instruction, a silkworm egg culture station is to be formed at Suigen Model Farm in 1913 in order to provide a limited variety of silkworm eggs and to distribute only the eggs of such in the Peninsula, i. e. the *Matamukashi Koishimaru* and *Aojiku* for spring rearing; the *Shinya* for summer; and the *Hakuru* for autumn. For the year 1912, the Provincial Governments defrayed 62,300 *yen* out of the Special Local Expenses Funds in subsidies for the establishment of various associations interested in sericulture—sericultural training associations, silkworm rearing associations, model mulberry orchards, or sericulture lecture associations, wild-silkworm sericultural associations, etc. The Central Government also granted subsidies amounting to 20,780 *yen* in order to assist the Provincial Governments in their encouragement of sericulture. In addition, 258,000 *yen* out of the interest derived from the Imperial Donation Funds was allotted to the encouragement of sericulture. The number of mulberry seedlings and silkworm eggs distributed during the year 1912, by the Model Farm and its branch stations, Provincial Seedling Stations, or Provincial Governments, is given in the following table :—

Year	Domestic Silkworm Eggs				Wild Silkmoths			Mulberry Trees	
	Spring Brood	Summer Brood	Autumn Brood	Total	Spring Brood	Autumn Brood	Total	Seedlings	Seeds
1910	7,633	418	313	^{Sheets} 8,364	3,900	36,000	^{Moths} 39,900	1,262,072	^{Koku} 0.570
1911	13,345	1,702	1,852	16,899	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 28,500 \\ 3,318 \end{array} \right.$	4,004	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 28,503 \\ 7,322 \end{array} \right.$	2,283,832	0.702
1912	26,418	2,902	6,710	36,229	108,400	4,900	113,300	6,346,630	1.509

In addition, implements used in sericulture and silk throwing wheels or machines were distributed.

Under such encouragement, sericulture in the Peninsula is gradually developing, as shown in the tables below :—

Domestic Silkworm Sericulture. (1912)

Year	Area of Lands planted with Mulberry Trees			Number of Families engaged in Sericulture			Production of Cocoons in Koku				No. of Families engaged in Sericulture	Amount Produced
	Area accurately known	Other Area	Estimated	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Total		
1910	891	2,451	^{Cho} 3,343	76,937			12,960	788	183	^{Koku} 13,931	51,015	^{Kan} —
1911	948	2,982	3,931	101,632	5,986	2,973	18,383	1,076	573	20,032	66,057	10,677
1912	1,237	3,989	5,226	149,927	8,186	9,376	26,327	1,356	1,757	29,440	92,175	17,560

Wild-Silkworm Sericulture. (1912)

Year	Area of Forests used for Sericulture	No. of Families engaged in Sericulture		Production of Cocoons in Koku			Silk Spinning	
		Spring Brood	Autumn Brood	Spring Brood	Autumn Brood	Total	No. of Families engaged in Sericulture	Amount Produced
1910	1,677	1,020		—	—	35,759,047	—	^{Kan} —
1911	5,177	1,398	1,207	31,524,801	45,924,992	77,449,793	—	—
1912	3,864	490	294	30,106,485	19,757,681	49,864,166	152	412

131. Cotton Plantation.

As stated in previous Reports, not only are the climatic and soil conditions of the southern part of the Peninsula well suited to the growth of cotton, but it has been proved that the American upland cotton—especially “King’s-Improved”—gives far better results in



Model Sericulture Undertaking in Native Hut.



Mulberry Garden belonging the Culture Station of Silkworm Eggs.



Preparation for Silkworm Eggs.



Tending Caterpillars destined to become Moths.



Ice House for Preservation of Silkworm Eggs for Summer or Autumn Broods.



Microscopic Examination of Silkworms.

quality as well as in quantity of product than the native cotton, and the plantation of this American species has been encouraged since 1906. Under the uniform encouragement of the Government, the cultivation of this species and its annual out-put has increased steadily year by year, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Area of Plantation	Production	Number of Planters
1906.	<i>Cho</i> 45	<i>Kin</i> 24,979	247
1907.	65	79,188	921
1908.	196	141,265	4,475
1909.	412	450,160	8,336
1910.	1,123	845,342	20,987
1911.	2,683	2,737,050	43,185
1912.	6,440	7,216,133	77,793

The Governor-General issued in March, 1912, an instruction to the Provincial Governments of the southern part, and Model Farms generally, concerning encouragement of the plantation of upland cotton, specially calling their attention to the giving of proper instruction and guidance in its plantation by giving popular lectures, or by holding competitive exhibitions, and to several other points.

At the same time the Government drew up a plan for encouraging the further extension of the planting of upland cotton, by which upland cotton will be planted over an aggregate area amounting to over 100,000 *cho*, the value of the total product amounting to over 10,000,000 *yen*, by the year 1917. This work of encouraging the plantation of upland cotton is to be carried out in six consecutive years, beginning with 1912, by spending over 820,000 *yen* during that time. Further details of the plan are given in the following table :—

Year	Area for each Year	Estimated Product	Estimated Value of Products	Funds to be apportioned for Encouragement Works
1912.	<i>Cho</i> 6,509	<i>Kin</i> 6,509,000	<i>Yen</i> 650,900	<i>Yen</i> 108,029
1913.	13,859	13,859,000	1,385,900	142,438
1914.	23,462	23,462,900	2,346,290	142,438
1915.	39,067	39,067,500	3,906,750	142,438
1916.	66,681	66,681,200	6,668,120	142,438
1917.	101,771	101,771,400	10,177,140	142,438

132. Fruit Trees.

Fruit-bearing trees, especially peach, apple, grape-vines and others (except the orange, the plantation of which is almost hopeless) easily adapting themselves to the physical conditions of Korea, certain of them yield fruit of a better quality than that produced in Japan. The planting of fruit trees having been encouraged for several years past by the Model Farm, Horticultural Stations, and Seedling Station, the number of agriculturists engaging in fruit cultivation has considerably increased, so that persons planting fruit trees over an area of five *se* (about $\frac{1}{3}$ acre) and upwards totalled over 1,200, while the area thus utilized reached 1,400 *cho*. Their annual production is increasing considerably; the total value of products for 1910 amounting to 32,000 *yen*, to 44,900 *yen* for 1911, and to 101,800 *yen* for 1912. This increased production exceeding the general demand in the Peninsula, the authorities concerned and those interested in fruit cultivation are making investigation as to fruit markets in Manchuria, Siberia, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

133. Live-stock.

With regard to the improvement of live-stock, the measures taken in previous years by the authorities concerned being pursued more extensively, cattle, hogs, fowl, etc., have not only increased in number, but have gradually improved in quality. During the year 1912, native bulls of superior constitution to the number of 1,398, were selected and kept entirely for service, and as most of the cattle in the south are inferior to those bred in the northern parts of the Peninsula, 35 bulls were selected from among those of the northern provinces and sent to the south to serve cows owned by farmers in those parts. Subsidies, too, were given by the Central and Provincial Governments in order to make it easier for farmers to purchase stock bulls so as to improve the strain of cattle bred by them, and the custom of slaughtering gravid cows was discouraged. In addition, the formation of live-stock associations was encouraged with a view to securing a more uniform standard in the breeding of cattle, and so on.

Cattle and other principal live-stocks existing at the end of December, 1912, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—



Natives gathering Cotton.



Upland Cotton Field.



Purchasing Raw Cotton.



Drying Raw Cotton in the Sun.



Raw Cotton ginned ready for shipment to Japan.



Cotton Ginning.

Year	Cattle		Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Fowls
	Bulls	Cows							
1912 . .	298,704	742,016	46,565	11,587	580	625,095	10,373	35	3,931,631
1911 . .	258,192	647,865	40,976	9,823	383	572,840	8,361	—	3,421,312
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 40,512	+ 94,151	5,589	1,764	197	52,255	2,012	35	+ 510,320

Cattle plague broke out during the year 1912 in the form of rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, "schweine rothlauf" hog-cholera, rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc. When rinderpest broke out along the Chinese bank of the Oryoku it gradually crossed over to Kōkai, Jijō and Kōsho Districts in North Heian Province. But its further advance was successfully prevented by the rigorous precautionary measures adopted. The general features of the cattle plagues occurring during the year 1912 are given in the following table :—

Description	Rinder-pest	Anthrax	Black Quarter	Glanders and Farcy	Foot & Mouth Disease	Hog Cholera	Red Fever	Rabies	Total
Animals affected . .	215	1,324	41	15	46	30	60	176	1,925
Results { Death . . .	129	1,327	41	10	14	30	59	19	1,629
Slaughter . .	86	4	—	5	—	—	1	153	249
Recovery . .	—	9	—	—	29	—	—	—	38

134. Model Station.

The general function of, and the work carried out by the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm, established in 1906 at Suigen, some 25 miles from Keijō, have been fully treated of in preceding Reports. The Model Farm still seriously studying rice cultivation as hitherto, during the year 1912 comparative experiments in preventing or destroying injurious insects or worms infecting rice plantations were carried out, while experiments regarding the degree of injury or damage suffered by rice plants through floods were made, in addition to many experimental and laboratory works concerning the plantation of various fruit-bearing trees, tobacco, hemp, German sugar-beet and other industrial staples.

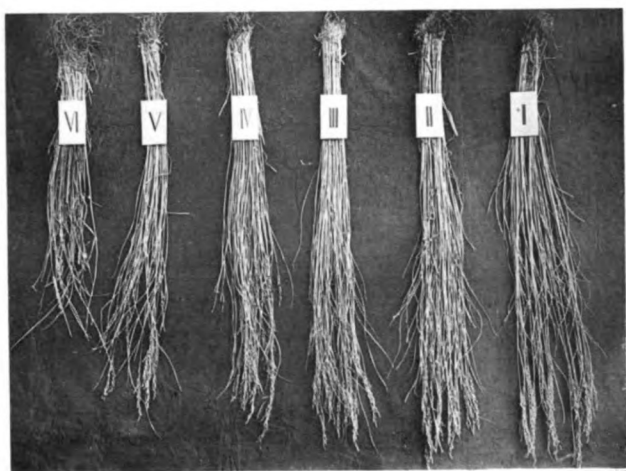
In the improvement of sericulture, this Farm and the Branch Farm at Ryusan are participating by making experiments regarding sericulture. As already stated, a culture station for silkworm eggs is to be established at this Farm in 1913, in order to secure uniform production of silk in the Peninsula by distributing certain specified varieties raised by this station.

With the object of improving live-stock in the Peninsula, the breeding of cattle, pigs, and sheep is being experimented in by importing *Berkshire* pigs, *Simmenthal* cows, and *Merino* sheep, and gradual improvement is observable. The breeding of sheep of Mongolian origin, which species is able to stand a cold climate, for adaptation to Korean climatic conditions, was first experimented with by this Farm in 1912. As for poultry, *Barrett*, *Plymouth Rock*, and *Nagoya Cochins*, and their crosses with native kinds, are all showing better results.

The distribution of seeds or seedlings of grains, vegetables, or industrial plants, and of live-stock raised on the Farm, being more and more appreciated by the Koreans, those of better quality are gradually growing in favour year by year, while visitors to the Farm for personal inspection have likewise increased in number.

135. Branch Farms.

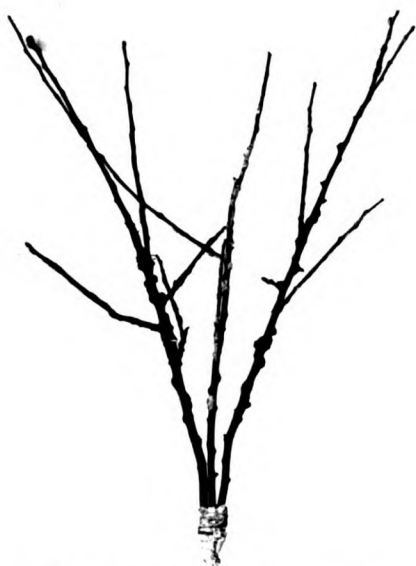
In addition, Branch Farms of the Model Station situated at Ryusan, Tokuson, Mokpo, Taikō, and Heijō are also conducting experimental agricultural works according to the local conditions obtaining in each. The Taikō and Heijō Branch Farms participating in experimental works relating to agricultural improvement in general, the former especially conducts agricultural civil engineering works, and furnishes the necessary investigations and plans of civil engineering for agricultural undertakings, when applications are submitted to the station by individuals interested in such work. The Heijō Branch Station principally conducted experimental work in stock-farming. This station distributed many pigs and eggs from hens of finer strain during 1912. The Ryusan Branch Farm is conducting general sericulture works, in addition to training Korean women in sericulture and raising mulberry trees. This Branch Farm raised 3,314 sheets of silkworm eggs of the spring, summer, and autumn broods, during the year 1912. 36 students graduating from the sericulture training section in the year 1912, the aggregate number of graduates from this section is now 78. Most of them



Ripened Rice Stalks
showing degree of
Damage effected by
Dactylaria disease.



Ripened Rice Stalks showing degree of
Damage done according to
duration of Floods.



Apple-tree left untended against
injurious Worms or
Insects.



Apple-tree guarded against in-
jurious Creatures.

are actively teaching what they have learned at the Farm in various local sericulture stations or in their own homes,

The Mokpo Branch Farm chiefly engaged in the encouragement of the plantation of upland cotton, and distributed over 26,000 *kin* of upland seeds acclimatized to Korean physical conditions among the 6 provinces of the southern part of the Peninsula.

The Tokuson Branch Farm continued experimental work in horticulture as before. A Detached Farm formed in April, 1912, in a suburb of Gensan, is conducting experimental works in the cultivation of fruit-bearing trees and vegetables fitted to the climatic conditions of the north-eastern part of the Peninsula.

136. Seedling Stations.

With a view to improving agriculture in Korea on a more general scale, by distributing seeds and young plants showing greater tendency to adapt themselves to the varying climatic and soil conditions existing in the different localities, seedling stations are maintained by all the provinces except Keiki, South Keishō and South Heian, in which a Model Farm or Branch Farm is located. The work of these stations was chiefly supported by the Special Fund for Local Needs, aided by subsidies granted by the Central Government. These stations, working on a fixed area, are chiefly conducting experiments in the culture of mulberry trees, the testing of rice and other agricultural staples, the growth of various vegetables suited to local conditions, and in distributing seeds and seedlings raised at the stations. In addition to investigating the agricultural conditions existing in their respective localities, the stations are guiding farmers by giving practical instruction in, and important lectures upon handling improved agricultural tools, mat-making or other industrial training, planting of mulberry trees, cultivating and utilizing of waste lands, destructive diseases among vegetables and plants, and on manuring and other important matters connected with agricultural development. These stations also conduct live-stock farming and distribution.

137. Agricultural Undertakings by Japanese.

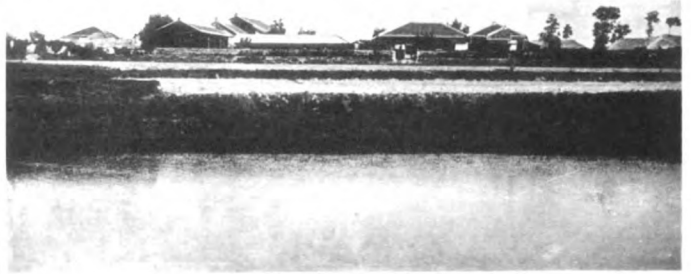
As stated in the section dealing with Protection of Peasant Proprietors, the Government is exerting its efforts for the protection

of small farmers, especially with regard to the sale of lands owned by native peasant proprietors. The agricultural undertakings or improvements carried out on a large scale in a country or colony in which agricultural methods are still primitive, and possessing room enough for new proprietors, cannot be ignored, as they should rather stimulate improvement among small farmers instead of being a source of injury to them.

Japanese capitalists starting the purchase of land for agricultural undertakings in the southern parts of the Peninsula, as early as the first days of the Japanese protectorate, were by no means few in number. But, owing to the unrest then prevailing on account of the activity of insurgents, many of the Japanese proprietors, especially those in South Zenla Province, could not venture into the interior and actually engage in agricultural undertakings. General peace being gradually established, specially after the annexation, not only can Japanese proprietors and farmers peacefully engage in agriculture, but the immigration of Japanese farmers is slowly increasing. Japanese proprietors undertaking agriculture on a large scale are now actively participating in the agricultural improvement by providing irrigation systems, and by distributing better seedlings and improved agricultural tools and implements among their Korean tenants, while the cultivation as carried on by small Japanese farmers is fast becoming a model for Korean farmers. The following table shows the general features of the agricultural undertakings of Japanese in the Peninsula :—

Year	No. of Proprietors	Amount of Capital invested	Area of Land owned by them				
			Paddy Land	Upland	Forest & Mountains	Other Land	Total
1910. . .	2,254	Yen 13,736,567	42,585	26,727	13,867	3,772	Cho 86,952
1911. . .	3,839	22,472,983	58,044	35,336	19,192	13,572	126,145
1912. . .	4,938	29,661,773	68,375	39,604	17,661	5,158	130,800

Of these proprietors, those conducting agricultural undertakings on a large scale in North Zenla Province are for the most part successful. The cultivated lands held and worked by the Farm of Marquis Hosokawa, the Tōsan Farm of the Mitsubishi Co., the Ohashi Farm, the Ishikawaken Farming Co., Kawasaki Farm, and Fujimoto Farm respectively, amount to over one thousand *cho* in area. The fact that rice exported from North Zenla Province commands a better price in Osaka and Tokyo markets than rice from other provinces is partly due to the improvement in rice cultivation, especially in the securing of a uniform quality, made by these large farms.



Office of Agricultural Farm
maintained by Marquis
Hosokawa.



Office of Tōsan Farm maintained by
the Mitsubishi Company.



Office of the Ohashi Farm.



The Kawasaki Farm.

138. Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company, engaging under Government protection in agricultural and industrial undertakings, by inviting and selecting skilled farmers and others as immigrants, and by furnishing them with the necessary funds, is participating in the development of the natural resources of the Peninsula as formerly. When payment of the third instalment on shares of the Company was called for in 1912, State cultivated lands to the extent of 1,866 *cho* of paddy-field and 532 *cho* of upland were transferred to the Company as the third payment on the shares owned by the Government. The Company also bought cultivated lands, forests, and other lands during the same year, and the total area of lands owned or managed by the Company aggregated 44,969 *cho* at the end of the year 1912, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Lands given in lieu of payment on Government Shares			Lands rented by Company				Lands purchased by Company					Grand Total
	Paddy-field	Upland	Total	Paddy-field	Upland	Pending	Total	Paddy-field	Upland	Forests	Other Land	Total	
1909	1,831	695	<i>Cho</i> 2,436	5,508	1,782	—	<i>Cho</i> 7,290	2,094	267	—	1	<i>Cho</i> 2,361	<i>Cho</i> 12,088
1910	1,831	605	2,436	5,237	2,167	80	7,485	6,813	1,695	69	22	8,600	18,520
1911	3,706	1,116	4,821	3,350	1,655	—	5,004	15,058	5,387	1,823	640	22,908	32,733
1912	5,572	1,648	7,220	1,551	1,149	—	2,700	23,071	8,646	1,647	1,686	35,049	44,969

In conducting its agricultural and immigration undertakings, lands thus appropriated are rented to Korean farmers and Japanese immigrants, or are used directly by the Company for its own undertakings. As regards Japanese immigrants, the Company settled 850 families in the year 1912, being the third settlement made under its auspices. They were distributed among eight provinces, and 1,292 *cho* of paddy field and 223 *cho* of upland, making a total of 1,515 *cho*, were allotted to them. Adding these lands to those allotted to immigrants brought over in previous years, the total area of lands rented to immigrants introduced by the Company aggregate 2,459 *cho*, of which paddy land amounts to 2,067 *cho* and upland to 391 *cho*.

With regard to the several undertakings directly carried on by the Company, several seedling stations and a horticulture station, as stated in the last Annual Report, were established with a view to

distributing better seedlings of fruit trees, as well as to conducting afforestation. In order to encourage plantation of rice of the best quality, the Company caused its tenants in 1912 to form rice nurseries, and distributed among them unhusked seed-rice of superior origin amounting to 800 *koku*. The Company also shipped 1,010 *koku* of improved rice raised by its tenants to Osaka with the object of introducing to that market rice cultivated under the management of the Company. In the year under review, bamboo forests aggregating 80 *cho* were started. On the other hand, State waste lands amounting to 1,973 *cho* were leased to the Company for use in afforestation, while 1,500 *cho* of private forests or mountain slopes was purchased by the Company for the same purpose.

One of the main lines of the Company is the provision of funds necessary for exploitation purposes to settlers, farmers, and others in Korea, and at the end of the fiscal year 1912 the total amount of funds loaned to farmers and others was 2,401,000 *yen*, divided among 446 borrowers, being an increase of 1,264,000 *yen* and of 179 borrowers as against the preceding year. Of these funds, 1,313,000 *yen* was loaned for agricultural enterprises, 591,000 *yen* for industrial undertakings, and the rest for other purposes. In addition, the Company took up, to the extent of 1,000,000 *yen*, debentures issued by several Agricultural and Industrial Banks in the year 1912. In order to increase the working funds, the Company raised a loan amounting to 19,350,000 *yen* in Paris, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

The following table shows the general business condition of the Company for the last five years :—

Year	Capital		Shares owned by Government	Reserve Fund	Debentures issued by the Company
	Authorized	Paid up			
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1908 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	15,300	—
1909 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	55,500	—
1910 . . .	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	126,000	—
1911 . . .	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	207,800	—
1912 . . .	10,000,000	7,507,838	2,250,000	299,600	19,350,000



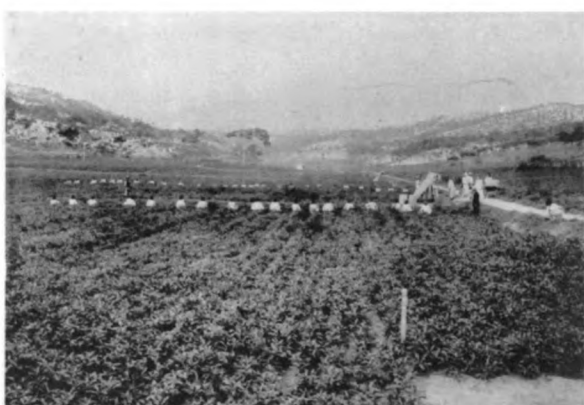
**Japanese Immigrants brought by the O.D.C.
landing at Fusan.**



**Building Embankments for protection against
Flood, by the Oriental Development
Company.**



**Japanese Immigrants planting Rice Seedlings
in a Paddy Field.**



**Seedling Station maintained by the
O. D. C., Tokuson.**



**A Rice Field maintained by a Japanese
Immigrant.**



**Korean Tenants using the improved rice-
separating machine furnished
by the O. D. C.**

(Continued)

Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amounts	Percentage
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	
1908 . . .	311,975	159,754	152,221	26,600	6.0
1909 . . .	661,407	260,700	400,707	150,000	6.0
1910 . . .	1,268,569	564,714	703,854	150,000	6.0
1911 . . .	2,013,678	1,055,242	958,436	270,000	6.5
1912 . . .	2,645,565	1,491,863	1,153,702	450,000	6.5

139. Agricultural Association.

In order to promote reforms and improvements in agriculture, forestry, and live-stock in the Peninsula, a Central Agricultural Association was established several years ago by Japanese and Koreans interested in agricultural affairs, annual subsidies being granted to the Association by the Government in order to encourage its valuable work. The Association having its main office in Keijō and 15 branches in the principal centres of the Peninsula, its members numbered over 3,000 at the end of December, 1912.

The work done by the Association, under the protection and guidance of the Government, has been by no means small in nature or extent. A monthly periodical on agriculture, forestry, and other matters is published in the Japanese and Korean languages and, being distributed among the members, not only facilitates scientific research and investigation in agriculture or forestry, but also exerts a constant effect in improving agricultural and industrial undertakings in Korea, or in opening competitive exhibitions of agricultural products, etc. Among many other works the Association often acts as an agent in distributing better species of cattle.

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

140. Establishment of Central Laboratory.

When the administrative readjustment was made in 1912 with a view to retrenching the administrative organ of the Central Government, and to encourage productive industries in the various localities with the aid of a fund saved by such administrative readjustment, a Central Experimental Laboratory was also created in order to furnish persons interested the results of scientific investigation or analysis of agricultural and mineral products obtained in the Peninsula, and thereby to stimulate industrial growth. •

By its organic regulations, the Central Experimental Laboratory, under the supervision of the Governor-General, is charged with the work of making scientific experiments, analyses, and estimates, relating to industry in the Peninsula. The staff of the Laboratory consisting of six technical experts and ten assistant experts and clerks, the Director is appointed from among the technical experts. To this new and important post, Dr. Masato Toyonaga, who gained unique experience in the chemical industry while engaged at the Suigen Model Farm for several years, was appointed. With regard to analytical work, the institution has two divisions, viz. one dealing with inorganic chemistry especially with reference to the mineral products of the Peninsula, and the other with organic chemistry especially with reference to agricultural products, such as beans, rice, sugar-beet, wild-silk, etc. in addition to analysis of soil and manure. As to experimental work in applied industries, there are several divisions concerning alcoholic liquors, dyeing and weaving, ceramics, and applied chemistry connected with the making of oil and soap from animal fat or beans, tanning, paper making, etc. The year 1912 being occupied mostly in preparatory work, such as erecting buildings or installing machinery, the actual work to be carried on by the institution was begun in the year following. On the formation of the Central Experimental Laboratory, the Experimental Brewing Station and the Industrial Training School were amalgamated with it.



Central Laboratory.



Section of Organic Analysis.



Section of Inorganic Analysis.



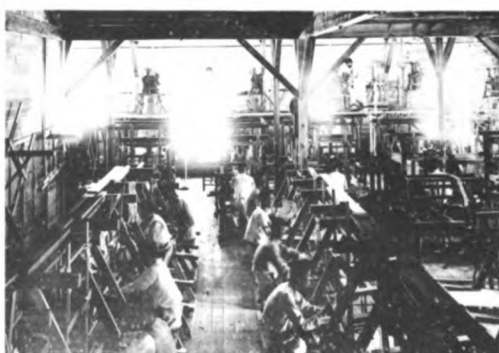
Ceramic Section of Industrial Training School.



Manual Work Section of Industrial Training School



Applied Chemistry Section of I. T. S.



Weaving Section of I. T. S.

141. Business Corporations.

From January, 1911, when the Company Regulations first came into force, up to the end of the fiscal year 1912, those applying for permission to establish commercial corporations numbered 122. Of these, 72 were sanctioned; 21 were rejected; 12 were withdrawn by the applicants, and the remaining 17 cases were still undergoing official investigation. Rejected applications were principally those sent in by Koreans who were hoping to obtain easy wealth by inducing ignorant people to believe that official sanction given to a proposed corporation would authorize such corporation to monopolize all trades in the same line, or were such as would injure public interests, or were evidently foredoomed to failure on account of inadequacy of capital or poor management.

Two applications for establishment of a main office in Chosen by foreign and Japanese corporations were approved. Of 33 applications for establishment of branch offices in the Peninsula by corporations formed in Japan and foreign countries, 30 were sanctioned, one was rejected, and the rest are pending.

On the other hand, seven corporations conducted by Koreans or by joint undertakings of Japanese and Koreans in Chosen were ordered to dissolve in accordance with the Company Regulations, as they were acting contrary to the public interest, or for unjust enrichment.

The following table shows the number and capital of the corporations, the establishment of which was approved during the two years and three months elapsing since the enforcement of these regulations:—

Description		Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total	
		No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
Establishment of Company	Japanese .	8	248,000	16	268,000	20	6,867,000	—	—	44	7,383,000
	Korean . .	3	30,200	9	114,860	8	895,000	—	—	20	1,040,060
	Japanese & Korean Joint Undertaking .	—	—	1	35,000	7	4,682,000	—	—	8	4,717,000
	Total .	11	278,200	26	417,860	35	12,444,000	—	—	72	13,140,060

(Continued)

Description	Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total	
	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital	No. of Co.	Capital
Establishment of Main Office { Japanese . Japanese & American Joint Undertaking . }	—	—	—	—	1	37,000	—	—	1	Yen 37,000
	—	—	—	—	1	2,000,000	—	—	1	2,000,000
	Total .	—	—	—	2	2,037,000	—	—	2	2,037,000
Establishment of Branch Office { Japanese . Korean . Foreign. }	1	58,500	1	500,000	19	12,159,000	1	5,000,000	22	17,717,500
	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
	—	—	1	12,000	3	1,400,000	—	—	4	1,412,000
Total .	1	58,500	3	512,000	25	13,559,000	1	5,000,000	30	19,129,500
Grand Total .	12	336,700	29	929,860	62	28,040,000	1	5,000,000	104	34,306,560

The following table shows the companies and capital according to the nature of the business :—

Description	New Companies		Main Office		Branch Office		Total	
	Co.	Capital	Co.	Capital	Co.	Capital	Co.	Capital
Agriculture . .	4	161,000	1	37,000	4	435,000	9	Yen 633,000
Commerce . .	26	2,166,360	—	—	8	6,870,500	34	9,036,860
Industry and Reclamation. }	21	4,988,200	—	—	1	1,100,000	22	6,088,200
Mining . . .	1	500,000	1	2,000,000	5	7,544,000	7	10,044,000
Rail and Transportation. }	8	3,229,500	—	—	2	—	10	3,229,500
Gas & Electric Undertakings }	11	2,045,000	—	—	4	—	15	2,045,000
Forestry . . .	1	50,000	—	—	—	—	1	50,000
Fishing . . .	—	—	—	—	5	2,180,000	5	2,180,000
Insurance . .	—	—	—	—	1	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
Total . .	72	13,140,060	2	2,037,000	30	19,129,500	104	34,306,560

142. Chambers of Commerce.

Chambers of Commerce in the Peninsula were maintained separately by Japanese and Koreans before the annexation. Japanese Chambers of Commerce being established by approval of the former Consul or Resident now exist in ten places, while those maintained by Koreans under approval of a Provincial Governor or the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of the former Korean Government, have increased to 16. Both being re-approved by the Government-General after the annexation, they were placed under the supervision of Provincial Governors. But, for the amendment or alteration of the "Articles of Associations", such as relate to their location, their business functions, the right of voting by members and that of candidates, etc. approval of the Governor-General must be obtained. The Articles of Association of these chambers practically being drawn up after those of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan, their business functions—preparing reports and statistics on commerce, making representations to the Government, participating in arbitration, or employing good offices in mercantile disputes, etc.—are practically the same as those of Chambers in Japan. But, in contrast to the Chamber of Commerce in Japan, the legal personage of the Chamber of Commerce in Chosen is not yet officially recognized. The following table shows the general features of the Chambers of Commerce in the Peninsula :—

Year	No. of Places where Chamber of Commerce is established	No. of Members	No. of Special Members	Times Opened	No. of Cases of Delibera- tion	No. of Voters	Annual Expenses
1910 .	{ Japanese	9	153	13	199	449	2,019
	{ Korean	11	479	42	120	261	2,036
1911 .	{ Japanese	10	181	19	187	447	1,651
	{ Korean	18	756	138	185	273	2,717
1912 .	{ Japanese	10	184	22	200	410	2,013
	{ Korean	16	590	102	161	274	2,334

143. Stock or Produce Exchange.

A Stock or Produce Exchange in a civilized country, though of a speculative nature in its dealing, not only plays an important

part in modern business life, but adjusts the momentary fluctuating value of securities or products. But in a country like Korea, where business is as yet not well organized, and where a majority of the people lack a sound commercial knowledge, the operation of a stock or produce exchange is accompanied by certain evils which often far outweigh its economic value.

Although there were people planning to establish a stock or produce exchange in Keijō, Fusan, and Kunsan, the Government showed itself rather conservative in giving sanction for their establishment, taking into consideration the present stage of the business development in the Peninsula.

A Produce Exchange in Jinsen (Chemulpo) was established with a capital of 45,000 *yen* as early as 1899 by Japanese with the approval of the Japanese Consul. Evil practices manifesting themselves, this particular Exchange was allowed to continue its business only under strict supervision. Yet specified regulations controlling produce or stock exchanges being lacking, the regulations relating to companies were made applicable to this Produce Exchange, so that it might be properly supervised. In October, 1912, the Government caused it to modify its articles of association.

144. Markets.

Markets in the principal towns and cities play an important part in the commercial life of Koreans. Food products, clothing materials, and cattle are almost wholly dealt in at these markets. The total number of markets existing at the end of the year 1912 was 1,115. The transactions effected in these markets during the year 1912 reached 93,380,000 *yen*. Further particulars of the transactions done in these markets, according to provinces, can be seen in the table below :—

Province	No. of Markets	No. of Holdings	Value of Products or Articles sold in Markets					Total
			Agricultural Products	Marine Products	Textile Products	Cattle	Miscellaneous Articles & Products	
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki . . .	105	14,820	11,166,132	2,053,536	1,441,176	5,978,412	3,442,908	24,082,164
North Chūsei.	54	3,744	331,248	223,788	187,680	376,860	249,936	1,369,512
South Chūsei.	82	5,760	1,790,376	579,648	2,370,336	1,346,208	2,101,848	8,188,416
North Zenla .	88	4,752	478,272	285,624	899,124	1,013,844	560,532	3,237,396
South Zenla .	130	9,025	593,448	388,800	1,774,812	1,497,972	1,301,544	5,556,576

(Continued)

North Keishō.	140	10,080	732,108	771,132	1,066,992	1,719,996	1,061,304	5,351,532
South Keishō.	122	10,177	750,012	1,193,196	729,252	6,605,832	462,708	9,741,000
Kōkai . . .	96	6,725	1,964,616	483,852	1,802,244	4,181,988	972,012	9,404,712
South Heian .	83	5,976	4,751,712	256,632	682,224	2,259,264	681,696	8,631,528
North Heian .	45	3,240	3,188,928	354,180	1,573,428	3,640,356	1,755,144	10,512,036
Kōgen . . .	86	5,172	120,948	178,176	544,416	298,956	351,696	1,494,192
South Kankyō	56	5,346	282,120	296,712	229,512	354,564	280,440	1,443,348
North Kankyō	28	2,304	112,440	125,052	234,600	3,738,432	157,200	4,367,724
Total . .	1,115	87,121	26,262,360	7,190,328	13,535,796	33,012,684	13,378,968	93,380,136
1911 . .	1,084	77,184	14,816,892	5,160,180	12,202,260	13,751,928	10,251,384	56,182,844

Although no regulations regarding these markets have as yet been provided, the granting of permission for the formation of new markets, or for alteration in existing markets, has been entrusted to Provincial Governors.

During the fiscal year 1912, 89 applications regarding markets obtained official approval, of which 59 were permission to form new markets, 11 for change in location, 17 for change in market days, and 2 for abolition.

145. Trade Associations.

Of the trade associations existing at the end of the fiscal year 1912, 57 were formed by Japanese and 25 by Koreans. The object of their formation was undoubtedly to check the manufacture of inferior articles, or other abuses, as well as to promote their interests by mutual agreement. A law or regulations concerning these associations not having yet been enacted, approval for their establishment is to be granted in accordance with the usages followed by former Japanese Consuls or other authorities, and a Provincial Governor is assigned as supervisor of these associations; but all matters relating to change in trade items, district, fees or levies collected by them, arbitrations, or other important items provided for in the articles of association must be approved by the Government-General. Regulations concerning trade associations will be enacted at no very distant date.

146. Commercial Museum.

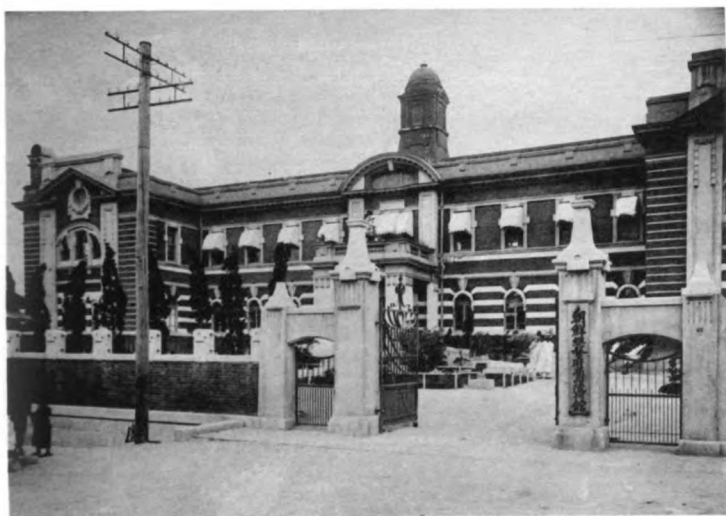
A Commercial Museum on a small scale provisionally existed in the City of Keijō. When a two-storied brick building formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of the ex-Korean Government was vacated, the Government-General decided to use it for the Commercial Museum and forthwith the museum was enlarged, so that not only are the principal products of the Peninsula extensively displayed, but important products or articles of Japanese or foreign origin are on view for comparison or reference, in order to stimulate the agriculture and industries of Korea. The new museum was opened on November 3, 1912, the birthday of the late Emperor. The museum quickly attracted the attention of the general public, and was visited by 27,261 Koreans, 16,901 Japanese, and 143 foreigners, making a total of 44,305 visitors up to the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913).

147. Participation in Exhibitions.

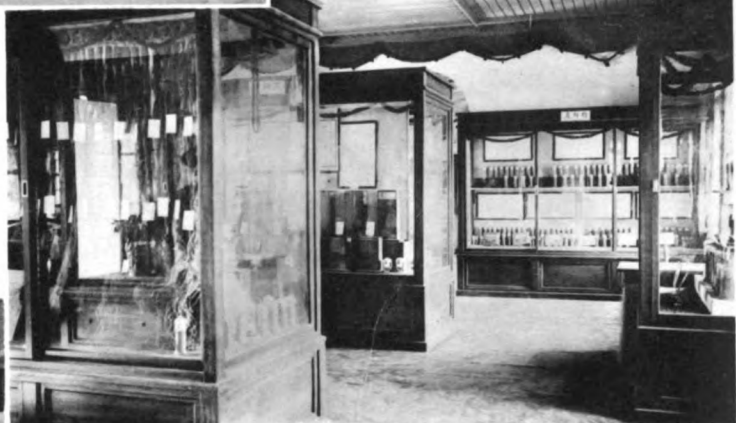
Although no exhibition was held in the Peninsula in the year 1912, Korea participated in two exhibitions held in Japan. Especially in order to introduce or properly make known the agricultural and industrial conditions of the Peninsula to the general public in Japan, 62 articles of agricultural products, 942 articles of industrial fine arts, 55 articles of marine products, 17 articles of mineral products, 243 articles of industrial staples made at the Monopoly Section, Model Farms and Industrial Training School, the whole making a total of 1,319, were exhibited at the Eighth National Industrial Exhibition held at Kyōto from April 1 to May 31, 1912. When another one called the Colonial Exhibition, principally for showing the products yielded by the Japanese dependencies, was held at Tokyo from October 1 to November 29, 1912, 4,057 articles of Korean production were exhibited.

148. Industrial Encouragement.

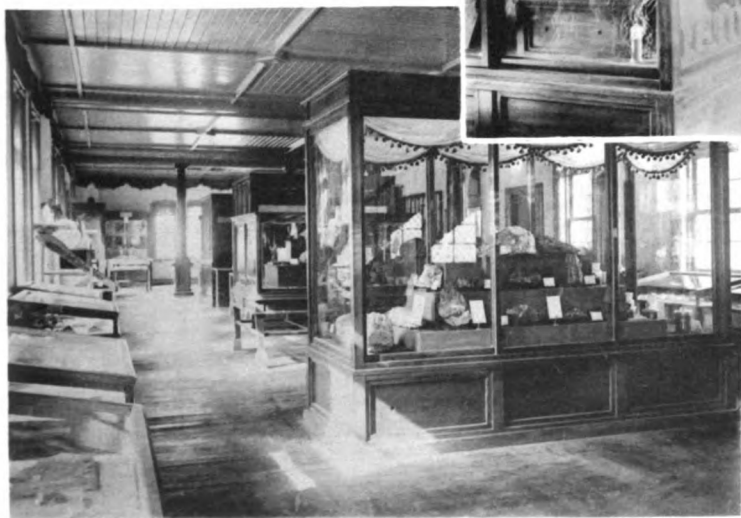
In order to encourage industrial crafts, as well as to induce improvement in industrial skill, the Government-General continues to grant subsidies to associations or individuals conducting weaving,



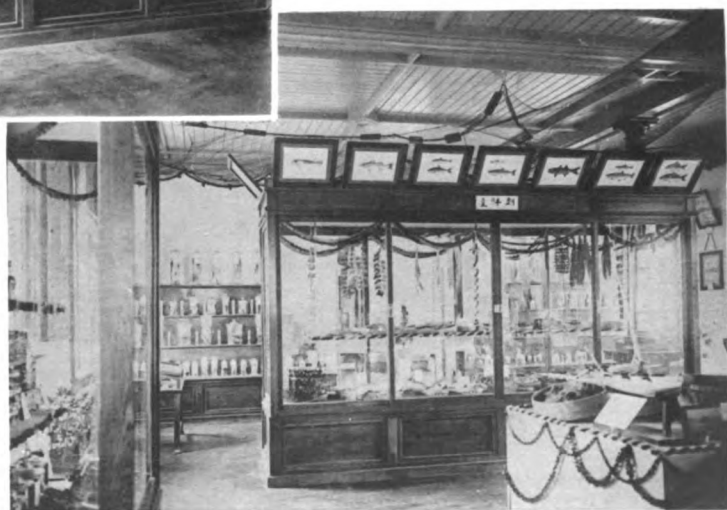
Commercial Museum, Keijo.



Section of Agricultural Products.



Section of Mineral Products.



Section of Marine Products.

paper-making, matting, bamboo work, pottery, or other industries. The subsidies for such industrial encouragement consist not only of pecuniary grants, but implements also are often furnished by the Government, as hitherto.

149. Weights and Measures.

As often remarked in previous Reports, the Law of Weights and Measures in the Peninsula, adopting practically the system existing in Japan, was gradually to be enforced according to local conditions at such times as the Governor-General deemed proper from November, 1909; and the new Weights and Measures were finally adopted throughout the Peninsula when this law was extended in June, 1912, to 40 Districts in Kōgen and North and South Kankyō Provinces; thus the old Korean weights and measures that had been in use for so long a time, though most erratic in their application, were completely discarded. The following table shows further particulars of the enforcement of the new weights and measures.

Province	Total No. of Prefectures and Districts	No. of Prefectures and Districts in which new Weights and Measures are enforced							No. of Authorized Consignees		
		November 1909	January 1910	July 1910	April 1911	July 1911	June 1912	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
Keiki. . . .	38	10	1	—	27	—	—	38	22	8	30
North Chūsei .	18	12	6	—	—	—	—	18	7	5	12
South Chūsei .	37	9	—	28	—	—	—	37	18	4	22
North Zenla .	28	2	1	25	—	—	—	28	18	2	20
South Zenla .	29	5	—	24	—	—	—	29	27	3	30
North Keishō .	41	1	40	—	—	—	—	41	20	13	33
South Keishō .	29	3	14	12	—	—	—	29	21	7	28
Kōkai	19	6	—	—	13	—	—	19	20	2	22
South Heian .	19	2	—	—	—	17	—	19	18	3	21
North Heian .	21	1	—	—	—	20	—	21	23	2	25
Kōgen	25	—	—	4	—	—	21	25	20	5	25
South Kankyō.	14	2	—	—	—	—	12	14	18	2	20
North Kankyō.	11	2	2	—	—	—	7	11	9	7	16
Total . .	329	55	64	93	40	37	40	329	241	63	304

With the object of encouraging people in the interior to adopt the new weights and measures, and to abandon the old system, the authorities concerned were often despatched to the interior to explain the enforcement of the Law of Weights and Measures and other particulars, and the distribution of new weights and measures was gradually increased, so that 560,303 measures, 76,949 cubic measures, and 425,924 weights, making a total of 1,063,176, have been sold since the enforcement of the law, amounting in value to 644,867 *yen*.

150. Investigation of Trade and Industries.

With a view to investigating records or usages of the commercial or industrial life in the Peninsula, their existing conditions, and the furnishing of material or results of such investigation to the authorities concerned, or to persons able to use these results most advantageously with reference to their undertakings, such investigation was commenced about April, 1909, and is nearly completed in the most important parts of the Peninsula. Reports of investigation upon commercial conditions in Fusan, Jinsen, Keijō, and Gensan were compiled and distributed among those interested in such information. In addition, investigation regarding particular products and specified trades is now under way.

151. Factories.

Accompanying the industrial growth, development of communication facilities, and extension of the banking system, as well as the increase of the Japanese population, there is a tendency to conduct manufactures on a larger scale by establishing factories. Especially are rice cleaning mills, cotton ginning mills, tobacco factories, and breweries on the increase. Even tanning, paper-making, reeling of wild cocoons, and the making of earthenware are of late being conducted on the factory system.

The following table shows the general condition of various factories using power and employing more than ten hands :—

Description	No. of Factories	Capital	No. of Technical Experts or Specialists			
			Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total
Weaving	16	^{Yen} 150,120	6	18	1	25
Silk-Spinning.	1	5,000	—	2	—	2
Paper-Making	5	116,230	3	9	—	12
Cotton Ginning	7	215,345	14	4	—	18
Mat-Making	1	35,000	3	3	—	6
Tanning	1	500,000	9	1	—	10
Earthenware	42	349,350	18	31	—	49
Iron Foundry.	29	224,498	23	23	—	46
Gold and Silver Smiths .	4	88,000	6	6	—	12
Brick Manufacture . . .	3	503,500	5	—	5	10
Lumber Mill	8	156,000	9	2	—	11
Rice Cleaning Mill . . .	90	2,032,900	89	46	—	135
Flour Mill.	1	11,000	1	—	—	1
Liquor Manufacture . .	13	578,943	20	1	—	21
Salt Manufacture . . .	10	233,000	12	6	—	18
Printing	30	614,060	35	23	—	58
Tobacco Manufacture . .	20	1,508,900	41	62	1	104
Canning	3	27,000	6	—	—	6
Gas and Electricity. . .	11	4,852,500	42	1	—	42
Other Industrial Undertak- ings }	33	372,235	17	22	1	40
Total.	328	12,573,581	358	260	8	626
1911	270	10,082,482	312	179	4	495

(Continued)

Description	Number of Employees				Value of Products	Power	
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total		No. of Engines	Horse Power
Weaving	5	417	—	422	104,656 ^{Yen}	3	14.5
Silk-Spinning.	—	40	—	40	4,040	1	2.0
Paper-Making	13	96	—	109	36,070	2	26.0
Cotton Ginning	27	333	—	360	371,627	4	41.5
Mat-Making	—	10	—	10	13,200	—	—
Tanning	41	60	—	101	582,900	2	150.0
Earthenware	276	937	56	1,269	454,020	1	10.0
Iron Foundry.	183	243	6	432	299,316	9	47.0
Gold and Silver Smiths .	10	132	—	142	90,725	2	11.0
Brick Manufacture . . .	27	25	3	55	1,180,338	2	130.0
Lumber Mill	36	47	11	94	206,570	8	102.0
Rice Cleaning Mill . . .	347	1,862	5	2,214	18,444,357	99	2,042.0
Flour Mill.	3	9	—	12	8,300	1	10.0
Liquor Manufacture . .	107	103	8	218	472,354	12	42.0
Salt Manufacture . . .	21	186	—	207	550,295	4	18.0
Printing	285	667	—	952	970,223	9	68.0
Tobacco Manufacture . .	227	5,202	—	5,429	4,405,465	7	158.5
Canning	34	30	—	64	26,590	1	15.0
Gas and Electricity . . .	68	91	—	159	1,544,536	27	5,115.0
Other Industrial Undertak- ings }	113	465	3	581	611,778	5	42.0
Total.	1,823	10,955	92	12,870	30,377,360	199	8,044.5
1911	1,854	13,310	124	15,288	19,407,571	134	4,990.0

XIII. FORESTRY.

152. Forest Administration.

As remarked in a previous Report, the Forest Regulations being revised to the effect that State forests, not required for preservation, may be leased to private applicants, and permanently transferred to them if they successfully conduct afforestation, or that the local people may be permitted to gather branches, bushes, or other products, even in preserved State forests, and other measures for encouragement of afforestation being well carried out, Japanese and Koreans utilizing State forests are steadily increasing as shown in the table below. The forests called *Kinyō rin* (禁養林), which were placed under the protection of particular persons for a long time past, solely to provide a supply of timber for making Royal coffins or for other Royal needs, were also to be permanently transferred to such persons in accordance with the new Forest Regulations.

Year	Lease of State Forest Lands for Afforestation					
	No. of Leases			Area		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
1911	12	28	40	<i>cho</i> 451	<i>cho</i> 429	<i>cho</i> 880
1912	70	132	202	104,683	2,210	106,893

(Continued)

Year	Transfer of <i>Kinyō rin</i> to persons under whose protection forests were developed.					
	No. of Transfers			Area		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
1911	—	17	17	<i>cho</i> —	<i>cho</i> 120	<i>cho</i> 120
1912	25	128	153	743	589	1,332

In addition to the details above given, purchasers of products of State forests or of timber during the year under review numbered

330, including one foreigner, the aggregate of the timber thus sold amounting to 93,959 cubic *shaku*.

The disposal of State forests or their products was formerly conducted by the central authorities only. But, in order to encourage afforestation more extensively among local people on easy terms, Provincial Governors were given permission to lease temporarily a State forest of less than 30 *cho* in area and to give a periodic lease for a State forest of less than 5 *cho*, or to effect the sale of forest products to the amount of 500 cubic *shaku* or 50 *yen* in value, and so on.

With a view to obtaining the more uniform supervision of forest administration, and to giving more effective encouragement, the Governor-General in May, 1912, called a conference of technical experts of the Lumber Undertaking Station and of Provincial Governments taking charge of forest administration, and gave necessary instructions as to the work, while various consultations were held between the central and local authorities.

153. Protection of Forests.

The protection of State forests being important, measures concerning it have not been neglected. In order to carry out protective measures regarding State forests more extensively and effectively, Regulations for Protection of State Forests were promulgated in May, 1912, by *Furei* No. 105, by which Provincial Governors were made responsible for the protection of all State forests in their respective jurisdictions, except those State forests surrounding the city of Keijō, the protection of which was charged to the central authorities. A jurisdictional district for forest protection may be established in those State forests requiring such protection, and a Mountain Superintendent and four Assistant Superintendents may be appointed to each district. During the year 1912, sixteen jurisdictional districts were formed throughout the provinces, in addition to the four districts previously established in the State forests surrounding the city of Keijō.

Still, protection measures being as yet inadequate, the police authorities are participating in the protection of State forests in coöperation with the local authorities, as hitherto.

154. Investigation Relating to Forests.

The general features of the forests, public and private, have been made clear by a close examination of the forest cadastres carried out during the year 1910. The boundaries of forests, especially between public and private ones, being yet indefinitely marked, so that many difficulties will no doubt arise when the question of ownership comes up, the Government commenced in October, 1911, investigation and delimitation of them in important localities, with the intention of gradually extending it to the whole Peninsula. Up to the end of December, 1912, State mountains and forests, extending over nine provinces and covering an aggregate area of 42,079 *cho*, have been surveyed.

As for State forests and mountains other than those preserved by the State, the Government decided to lease them out as far as possible for utilization by individuals or corporations. The State mountains set apart for utilization by local people in Kōkai and three other provinces were surveyed to the extent of 14,119 *cho* during the year 1912. Investigation and survey made upon the mountains and forests applied for to be held on lease by the Imperial Universities in Tōkyo, Kyōto, and Kyūshū respectively, and several corporations, covered an aggregate area of 116,000 *cho*, of which 102,000 *cho* was leased for training in afforestation to the above-mentioned universities. Other investigation relating to the species or varieties of forest plants existing in Chosen being nearly completed, report of it has been made in a monthly periodical published by the Government-General.

155. Subsidy for Afforestation.

Several seedling stations hitherto maintained by the Central Government being transferred to the charge of Provincial Governments, a subsidy amounting to 70,444 *yen* was defrayed to help the work of afforestation encouragement carried on by Provincial Governments, i. e. maintenance of a seedling station, distribution of young trees, etc., while 96,832 *yen* was apportioned for the funds of afforestation encouragement carried on by Provincial Governments in the budget of the Special Expenses for Local Needs.

156. Seedling Stations.

With the encouragement of afforestation, seedling stations were gradually increased, especially after the establishment of the Government-General, and many seedling stations or nursery gardens were formed with the Imperial Donation Funds and Special Expenses Funds for Local Needs, in addition to those maintained by the Central Government. In the year 1912, seedling stations belonging to the Central Government, except those maintained respectively in Keijō and Suigen, were all transferred to the charge of the Provincial Governments. At the end of the year under review, the total number of seedling stations reached 310, and the general features of these seedling stations existing at the end of the year, as compared with preceding years, can be seen in the following table ;—

Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Central Government			Seedling Stations maintained by Provincial Governments		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1908	3	<i>cho</i> 32.8	3,385,177	—	<i>cho</i> —	—
1909	6	49.7	9,211,081	—	—	—
1910	6	57.3	13,459,797	5	5.0	113,207
1911	14	102.0	17,172,848	76	45.4	1,456,467
1912	2	25.2	4,909,329	260	146.1	16,149,055

(Continued)

Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Prefectures and Districts			Total		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1908	—	<i>cho</i> —	—	3	32.8	3,385,177
1909	—	—	—	6	49.7	9,211,081
1910	—	—	—	11	62.3	13,573,004
1911	44	32.3	586,850	134	179.8	19,216,165
1912	48	44.2	3,606,326	310	215.5	24,664,710

The seedlings raised at these stations are principally *quercus serrata*, pseudo acacia, red pine, poplar pyramidalis, chestnut, etc. Seedlings raised at the State seedling stations are mainly intended for plantation in State forests maintained around the city of Keijō and

conducted by the Central Government, while those grown in local seedling stations are to be distributed free of charge among local people interested in afforestation. During the year under review the distributions amounted to 8,900,000 trees and 193 *koku* of seeds.

Similar undertakings are also conducted by private corporations. The Oriental Development Company has maintained a seedling station for two years past, while the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo and the Seisen Afforestation Company have now begun the work in Kinsen District, Kōkai Province, and Heijō, South Heian Province, respectively.

157. Afforestation.

With the object of providing the people with a model for afforestation, as well as of experimenting in the raising of certain kinds of trees adaptable to the physical conditions of Korea, afforestation on a suburban mountain of Keijō and in other places has been conducted since 1907. In the afforestation work carried out during the year 1912 terraces were built on mountain slopes measuring over 547 *cho*, and trees planted thereon numbered 1,189,000. Should the results obtained since the commencement of model afforestation work be added, the total area worked by the Central Government reaches 2,463 *cho*, and the total number of trees planted is 5,420,000.

Of the afforestation undertaken by local governments, not only are seedling stations maintained, but afforestation on State mountains is also conducted as a model for the local people. The first afforestation work conducted by a Provincial Government was started in 1911, when the Provincial Government of Kōgen planted 15,300 trees on mountains aggregating five *cho* in area. In the year 1912, North Chūsei, South Zenla, North Keishō and Kōgen began afforestation on an aggregate area of 110.2 *cho* by planting 397,820 seedlings. Provincial Governments are also encouraging afforestation by local people, especially by encouraging the revival of the *Songkei* (松契), a guild promoting interest in pine forests.

Of the aforesaid undertakings conducted by persons other than the Government, there is a tendency to increase. The love of afforestation especially among the Koreans being thus stimulated, those applying for the lease of State forests according to the Forest Regulations are greatly increasing in number, as shown in the table attached to the section dealing with forest administration. The Oriental Development Company and the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo are also

conducting afforestation on a large scale. The total area devoted to afforestation by private individuals and corporations during the year under review reaches 6,334 *cho*, the aggregate number of trees planted being 16,077,000. Of this area, 1,032 *cho* in North Chūsei Province is the greatest tract under the management of any one person or corporation.

158. Arbor-Day.

With a view to stimulating in the people an interest in, or love of afforestation, the Government-General, selecting the anniversary of the demise of the First Emperor of Japan as Arbor-day, has caused since the annexation a universal plantation to be carried out on that day, the first time being April 3, 1911. The first arbor-day was held under the auspices of the Governor-General in the Government grounds on the slopes of Nansan, while the Civil Governor conducted plantations on a mountain in Keijō on the second and third arbor-days. Arbor-day arouses much interest in the people in general, especially in the school children. While 4,650,000 trees were planted on the first arbor-day (April 3, 1911), over 10,160,000 trees were planted on the second arbor-day (April 3, 1912).

159. Readjustment of Forest Census.

According to the provisions of the old Forest Law enforced in January, 1908 by the ex-Korean Government, forest owners were required to report to the authorities concerned of the existence of their forests within three years from the date of enforcement, and the forests which were not reported within the specified period were to become State forests. These provisions being generally made known, the number reported up to January, 1911 reached over 1,000,000 lots. These reports have furnished important material, not only for investigation of forest census, but for procuring evidence in issuing certification of ownership. As soon as the report of the forest census was received, the Government commenced the work relating to the readjustment of the State census by apportioning 17,700 *yen* for the fiscal year 1912, and the registration books of forest census being compiled and distributed to District Magistrates, the readjustment work of the forest census was nearly completed in March, 1913.



Planting Pine-trees by High Officials of the Government-General under the auspices of the Civil Governor on Arbor Day.



Plantation by Students of Shoshū Public Common School, North Keishō Province.



Plantation by Local Officials on Arbor Day.



Seedling Station, Shinshu, South Keishō Province.



Seedling Station, Heijō.

Yet concerning those forests of which the owners have failed to report their existence, they may be transferred to their *bona fide* owners as State forests that have been successfully utilized, or as "*Kinyō rin*", details of which have been given in the section on Forest Administration.

XIV. MINING.

160. Mining Undertakings.

Mining undertakings in the Peninsula are growing year by year. Yet until lately it was a matter for regret that most of the undertakings, except those conducted by the Government and several foreign syndicates, were being carried on with inadequate capital, so that improved machinery was rarely used. Mining in the Peninsula, however, is now attracting the attention of capitalists or corporations of repute in Japan, and those applying for concessions for actual development are gradually increasing. Prominent firms, such as Furukawa Co., the Meiji Mining Co. Limited, and the Fujita Partnership Corporation, obtained concessions of large mining districts and commenced preliminary operations. The Mitsubishi Firm is now planning to build an iron foundry in Kenjiho along the Taidō River in order to utilize the iron ore and coal produced in the Peninsula. The Mitsui Mining Corporation also has purchased iron-producing districts in several places in Kōkai Province and commenced the preliminary work for taking out the ores. Thus the growth of mining undertakings by large firms with adequate capital is naturally driving out concession hunters, whose object is merely speculative dealing and not actual exploitation.

161. Mineral Products.

Following on the various measures for improvement in, and encouragement given to mining development, the annual output of minerals is increasing, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold	—	2,499,171	3,109,773	3,744,957	4,433,838	4,579,963
Gold Ore	2,508,197	71,010	166,164	209,920	12,499	187,078
Placer Gold	84,549	243,570	526,969	821,609	591,618	670,692
Gold and Silver Ore . .	—	4,280	42,835	53,072	38,378	2,926

(Continued)

Description	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Gold and Copper Ore . .	Yen —	Yen —	Yen —	Yen 246,631	Yen 230,210	Yen 293,098
Silver	—	—	4,096	6,555	7,118	15,089
Silver and Lead Ore . .	—	—	—	—	63	—
Silver, Lead, and Copper Ore	4,428	739	—	—	—	—
Copper.	—	—	—	—	551	1,521
Copper Ore	—	9,041	2,727	21,488	133	5,119
Iron Ore	7,200	375,092	327,613	421,462	162,988	156,034
Graphite	15,528	152,787	181,574	153,477	169,065	182,263
Coal	13,178	213,386	225,864	388,781	539,497	546,388
Total	2,633,080	3,569,076	4,587,615	6,067,952	6,185,958	6,640,171

In the above table, the value of iron ore shows rather a falling off since 1911. This decrease is not caused by actual reduction in output, but by the difference in valuation, i. e. iron products prior to 1911 were valued according to the estimate made by the Customs at the port of dispatch, while those since 1911 follow the estimate made at the mine.

162. Mineral Deposit Survey.

As remarked in the last Annual Report, the survey of mineral deposits in the Peninsula was commenced in 1911, with a view to furnishing reliable information to those interested in mining. In the two years ending December, 1912, such survey was completed over portions of ten provinces—North and South Heian, Kōkai, Kōgen, South Kankyō, Keiki, North and South Chūsei, and North and South Keishō. As soon as the results of this survey are printed, pamphlets will be distributed among those interested in mining.

163. Mining Permits.

The total number of applications for concessions for mining proper and placer mining, submitted during 1912, was 633, of which 246 for gold, 78 for gold and silver, 134 for placer gold, 68 for iron, and 49 for coal were the most important. Of these

applications, the number approved by the Government during the same year was 326, as shown in the following table, together with those granted since the Mining and Placer Regulations came into force on September 15, 1906 :—

Description	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Mining Proper	16	108	132	242	223	170	234
Placer Mining	14	74	34	64	71	232	92
Total	30	182	166	306	294	402	326

The total number of mining concessions granted to persons of various nationalities reached 914 up to the end of December, 1912. They are shown in the following table according to nationality :—

Description	Japanese	Korean	Joint Undertakings Japanese & Korean	English	American	Joint Undertakings Japanese & American	Joint Undertakings Korean & American	German	French	Italian	Russian	Total
Mining Proper .	391	195	20	* 5 1	17 * 2	4	1	5	* 2 1	* 1	1	641 * 5
Placer Mining .	98	148	19	* 1	* 8 2	—	—	—	* 1	* 1	—	273 * 5
Total . .	489	343	39	* 5 2	25 * 4	4	1	5	* 2 2	* 2	1	914 * 10
1911 . .	383	324	50	* 7 2	17 * 2	* 1 2	2	5	* 2 2	* 2	—	791 * 10

* Patents given prior to the enforcement of the Mining Law.

164. Iron Mining Conducted by Japanese Government Foundry.

With the object of furnishing iron ore to the Government Iron Foundry of Japan, iron mining in Sainei and Inritsu Districts of Kōkai Province was conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of the ex-Korean Government until December, 1909, when the mines were finally transferred to the direct control of the above Foundry. The following table shows the annual amount supplied for the use of the Japanese Government Iron Foundry :—

Year	Inritsu District		Sainei District		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1909	<i>Tons</i> 22,300	<i>Yen</i> 66,900	<i>Tons</i> 50,493	<i>Yen</i> 151,479	<i>Tons</i> 72,793	<i>Yen</i> 218,379
1910	24,500	40,325	33,257	54,376	57,757	94,701
1911	39,000	64,350	52,050	88,485	91,050	152,835
1912	44,000	72,600	46,500	77,050	90,500	149,650

The iron ores obtained in the Peninsula provide the Japanese Government Foundry with over thirty per cent. of the mineral annually consumed by it.

165. Mining Undertakings by Sound Japanese Capitalists.

A tendency to undertake mining operations by Japanese corporations, or individual large concerns, should be regarded as pointing to a brighter prospect for the mining industry, which can naturally be carried out more successfully when conducted on a large scale. Among these entrepreneurs, the Furukawa Partnership Co. obtained in April, 1912, a concession to mine gold over an area covering 12,260,000 *tsubo* in Kijō District, North Heian Province, and began in November of that year experimental working at an estimated cost of 500,000 *yen*, to be spread over three years. The Mining Department of the Mitsubishi Limited Partnership Co. purchased in July, 1911, iron districts covering 2,005,000 *tsubo* in Kenjiho, Kōshū District, Kōkai Province, and is now planning to build a pig-iron foundry in Kenjiho. The Mitsui Mining Company also obtained in April, 1912, an iron-mining permit covering 1,960,000 *tsubo* in Kaisen District, South Heian Province, and exploitation was to be begun by 1913, the preliminary survey being completed within the year 1912. An important coal-bearing concession, the mining districts of which extend over 950,000 *tsubo* in Anshū District, South Heian Province, was obtained in August, 1912, by the Meiji Mining Partnership Company, and improved machinery and other equipments are now being installed. The Fujita Partnership Corporation of Osaka obtained in June, 1912, the concession of a zinc mine covering 45,000 *tsubo* in Neihen District, North Heian Province, and started excavating work in July, employing 380 miners.

166. Mines Operated by Foreigners.

The mining concessions given to foreign corporations or individuals by the ex-Korean Imperial Household or Government, or according to the Mining Regulations, when classified according to nationality, show American concession holders to be four corporations and four individuals, English, two corporations and one individual, German, one corporation and one individual, French, two individuals, Russian, one individual, Italian, one individual, and in addition there are several held by Japanese and Americans jointly, or by Koreans and Americans. The aggregate area of the mining districts thus conceded reaches 330,000,000 *tsubo*. Gold mines are of course the chief, while placer gold, gold and silver mines, graphite, copper, and coal come next in order.

Of the above-mentioned concession holders, several of them carry on their operations very successfully, or have bright prospects. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Company of America has been carrying on gold mining since 1900 in Unsan District, North Heian Province, obtaining an annual output of over 3,000,000 *yen*. It is reported that the aggregate output from the beginning of operation up to June 1912 reaches 2,922,000 tons of ore, yielding 35,705,000 *yen* in bullion. The company maintaining several mills with a combined total of 240 stamps, not only is the milling operation conducted on a large scale, but a modern cyanide plant has been erected in order to extract the gold more completely. The company employs 77 European and American officials, engineers and foremen, and over 2,000 miners and other labourers.

The Suan mine in Kōkai Province has been operated by the Seoul Mining Company under a British Syndicate since 1907. Its output for the year 1912 amounted to 1,096,000 *yen* in gold bullion, besides 140,000 *yen* in silver and copper.

The Chiksan or Shokusan gold mine in South Chūsei Province was originally operated by a joint undertaking of Japanese and American capitalists, but was not developed and put in good working order until very recently, owing to mismanagement. Since the reorganization of the company, which took place in June, 1911, the operations are showing promise, and the output for the year 1912 yielded 399,000 *yen* of gold bullion, 74,000 *yen* of placer gold, and 13,000 *yen* of other mineral products. The machinery installed is sufficient to deal with the output at the present stage, and the reduction plant consists of 39 stamps and a cyanide plant of six tanks. The Shōjō gold mine in Shōjō District, North Heian Province,

the concession of which was given to French individuals, having been for some time operated by the native "*tok-tai*" process on a small scale, the output, though the mine is a rich one, did not reach any great amount until several stamps were installed in 1911. The production for the year 1912 amounted to 103,000 *yen*.

Of copper mines, the mining concession in Kōsan (Kapsan) District, South Kankyō Province, given to an American syndicate called the Collbran Bostwick Development Company, in accordance with the Mining Law, in April, 1909, is said to be an important one. The district extends over 3,330,000 *tsubo*, and is rich in minerals. Experimental output of ore showing good promise, the company is reported to be planning the erection of a smelting works.

XV. FISHING.

167. Enforcement of New Fishing Regulations.

The new Fishing Law and its several affiliated regulations promulgated in June, 1911, by revising the regulations enacted by the ex-Korean Government, coming into force on or after April 1, 1912, further improvements in the fishery administration were expected. The Fishing Law provides that a fishing basin located along the front of a fishing village shall be granted as a fishing concession to the villagers. In order to protect the interests of a concession holder, a so-called protection zone around a fishing basin may be established, so that the said basin may be secured against invasion by other fishers. The Law also opened the door for fishers or dealers in marine products to organize fishers' associations or marine products' associations in order to promote their mutual interests. This Law further guarantees the pursuit of fishing to the natives, and encourages the permanent settlement of Japanese fishermen in place of their irregular visits to the Korean coasts, so that the fishing industries of the Peninsula may be steadily extended. Moreover, the Law aims at the permanent protection of the fishing interests of the Peninsula by prohibiting the indiscriminate capture of fish, or by putting limits upon the use of fishing gear, upon the season, and upon the species of fish. In particular, special supervision is exercised in the use of poisonous and explosive articles, and in trawling. A fishing grant for an ordinary fishing concession (免許) and permit (許可) or whaling and trawling permits should be submitted to the Governor-General for his sanction. However, application for an ordinary fishing permit or for a license may be made to Provincial Governors.

Upon the enforcement of the new fishing law and its regulations, a conference of the authorities or experts charged with fishery administration of Provincial Governments was called by the Central Government in order to secure the uniform application of the measures required by the new law and its regulations.

168. Fishing Associations.

In order to maintain the healthy development of the fishery undertakings conducted by the inhabitants of fishing villages, and to stimulate improvement, it was deemed necessary to cause them to form fishing associations, so that they might advance their mutual interests by their co-operative management. The new fishery law providing for the establishment of fishing associations, they were recognized as legal persons thereby. The Regulations for Fishing Associations were also promulgated by *Furei* No. 14 issued in February, 1912, and coming into force on April 1, 1912, by which the procedure for the establishment of an association, its functions, official supervision over it, etc., were provided. During the year 1912, eight applications were made for official sanction for the formation of fishing associations, of which one was granted, and the others are pending or were rejected.

169. Marine Products Associations.

To effect improvement in dealings in marine products, culture and production of marine products, and other matters concerning marine products, the Fishery Law recognizes the formation of an association by marine products' dealers and fishers, with a view to advancing their mutual interests, as in the case of fishing associations. The Regulation for Marine Products Associations was promulgated on the same day as the regulations for fishing associations, and came into force on April 1, 1912. A marine products association called "The Chosen Waters Marine Products Association" which was established several years ago by Japanese interested in fishing industries in the Peninsula, in accordance with the "Law relating to Marine Products Associations engaging in Fishing in Foreign Territorial Waters", promulgated in 1902 in Japan, had its main office in Fusan, branch offices in the maritime provinces, and detached offices in important places on the coast. This association is granted a Government subsidy, and participates in the encouragement and improvement of the fishing industries in the Peninsula, especially by facilitating the loan of capital to Japanese and Korean fishers, by appropriating lands on the sea-coast for Japanese immigrant fishers, by acting as an arbitrator in disputes between fishers, by relieving shipwrecked fishermen, or by giving aid in other disasters, etc. Consequent upon the enforcement of the new Fishery Law and the

Regulation for Marine Products Associations, the "article of association" or the constitution of this association was amended, its name was changed to "Chosen Marine Products Association", and its members include not only Japanese fishers or marine products dealers but Koreans. The association also enlarged its business by setting up more branches and detached offices, and received Government subsidies amounting to 40,000 *yen* in the fiscal year 1912, as hitherto.

According to the Regulation for Marine Products Associations, fishers or marine products dealers in each specified maritime district should organize themselves into a marine products association. But the Chosen Marine Products Association with its branches and detached offices already discharging the functions required by the regulation along nearly the whole coast of the Peninsula, permission for the formation of a new marine products association will not be granted, unless in a special case.

170. Fishery Grants.

The Fishery Law promulgated in April, 1909, by the ex-Korean Government authorized Japanese and Koreans alike to apply to the authorities concerned for fishing rights. The new Fishery Law promulgated by the Government-General, by amending the above-mentioned law, also permits application from Japanese and Koreans alike. During the year 1912, the total number of applications for fishing rights aggregated 11,346, of which 10,659 received official sanction. The following table gives more details, and the number dealt with in preceding years :—

Description	No. of Applications received				No. of Applications approved			
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese & Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese & Korean	Total
Fishery Concessions	562	752	33	1,347	454	552	24	1,030
Fishery Permits . .	1,134	1,593	—	2,727	770	1,587	—	2,357
Fishery Licences . .	3,453	3,819	—	7,272	3,453	3,819	—	7,272
Total . . .	5,149	6,164	33	11,346	4,677	5,958	24	10,659
1911	4,770	5,861	66	10,697	4,655	5,934	29	10,618
1910	3,234	7,607	270	11,111	2,426	5,764	54	8,244
1909	6,106	7,725	435	14,266	2,861	5,436	84	8,381

171. Marine Products.

A. Investigation of Marine Products :— With a view to furnishing material to effect improvement in marine products, an investigation upon marine products of Korean waters, especially upon the species of fish and other marine products, their distribution, etc. has been commenced, while research into the proper method of catching important species in Korean waters, and experiments in the artificial culture of certain species of marine products were not neglected. The investigation of marine products along the eastern coast of the Peninsula from South Keishō Province to North Kankyō Province has been entrusted to the Agricultural School of the Tokyo Imperial University, and much important information has been obtained. On the other hand, an investigation of the cod fish, which abounds in the waters around Fusan, was carried out in co-operation with the Marine Products Training School maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan.

B. Experimental Work upon Marine Products :— This experimental work is divided into three kinds, viz. creation of a fish shelter, artificial culture of shellfish, and manufactured products from fish extracts. Of the experimental works conducted during the year 1912, shelter basins for lobsters, which are abundant along the western coast of the Peninsula, were created in several places at the mouths of the Seisen, Taidō, and Oryoku Rivers, while salmon culture, which fish is also lucratively caught along the north-eastern coast, was engaged in by forming a hatchery in South Kankyō Province, and about 900,000 young salmon raised in the pond were set free in the mouth of the Bunsen River in March, 1913. The manufacture of a gelatine, called *Kanten*, from the *Sekkasai*, a species of sea-weed abundant in Korean waters and hitherto shipped to Japan, was begun in Taiku, and the products made there prove second to none of those manufactured in Japan.

172. Encouragement of Fishery Undertakings.

For the improvement and encouragement of the fishing industry in the Peninsula, the Government-General continued to carry out necessary investigation and experimental work, in addition to granting subsidies to the Chosen Marine Products Association and others. On the other hand, local governments carried out measures suited to local conditions, and a sum amounting to 59,715 *yen* derived from the Local Expenses Fund and Imperial Donation Fund,

was spent in the fiscal year 1912. These works for encouragement and improvement conducted by local Governments comprise not only improvement in fishing boats and tools, and their distribution, but the giving of short lectures on fishing or pisciculture, the exhibition of results of experiments in, or model methods of, salting or drying fish, the preparation of sea-weed, etc. according to local conditions. Native fishers, appreciating the subsidies and patronage given by means of the Imperial Donation Funds and Government aids, are gradually showing improvement in their as yet backward fishing industries. Not only are native fishers increasing in number, but the amount of marine products taken by them is approaching that taken by the Japanese fishers. Fishing industries conducted by Japanese are steadily developing, specially since they have taken on a tendency to permanent settlement. The total fishery products obtained during the year 1912 amounted to 12,619,356 *yen*, of which 6,629,981 *yen* represents the catch by Japanese fishers, and 5,989,375 *yen* that by the Koreans. The following table shows more details of the fishery industries as conducted for the past few years :—

Year	No. of Fishing Boats			No. of Fishers		
	Boats owned by Japanese Fishers	Boats used by Korean Fishers	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
1908	3,899	12,411	16,310	16,644	68,520	85,164
1909	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,749	75,063	90,812
1910	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,500	76,900	83,400
1911	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,723	118,920	139,643
1912	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,488	160,809	183,297

(Continued)

Year	Amount of Products			Average Amount of Products			
	Amount taken by Japanese	Amount taken by Koreans	Total	Per Boat		Per Man	
				Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1908	3,418,850	3,139,100	6,557,950	Yen 877	Yen 252	Yen 205	Yen 46
1909	3,076,800	3,690,300	6,767,100	819	294	195	49
1910	3,942,650	3,929,260	7,871,910	996	308	239	51
1911	4,714,562	4,220,883	9,035,445	937	399	228	33
1912	6,629,981	5,989,375	12,619,356	1,173	570	295	37

173. Control of Trawlers, etc.

Korean waters, especially from the straits between Tsushima and Fusan to Utsuryo Island and to Quelpart Island, are rich in fish. Japanese trawlers frequently appearing in these Korean waters, not only devastate the fishing basins by their indiscriminate fishing, but often hinder the multiplication of fish species. Fishing by using dynamite or other explosives also does as much harm as indiscriminate trawling. In order to control this indiscriminate or harmful fishing, Regulations concerning the Control of Fishing were promulgated in April, 1912, by which zones in which trawling was prohibited were created, and limitation placed upon fishing by the use of explosives. However, there being a tendency for ordinary fishers to extend their activity farther out to sea, the zones prohibited to trawlers were further limited by amending the above-mentioned regulations. For supervising trawlers and other indiscriminate fishers, not only was the number of maritime police launches increased, but it was arranged to have the assistance of boats belonging to the Navy.

174. Whaling.

Whaling off the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula is very lucrative. Prior to the Russo-Japanese war, Russians engaged extensively in this industry, but soon after the outbreak of the war the industry fell entirely into the hands of Japanese corporations.

In order to prevent indiscriminate capture of this valuable mammal, the Residency-General, in September, 1907, advised the Korean Government to enact a law for the supervision of whaling in Korean waters. This law specifies that the period for whaling shall be from the first of October to the 30th of April of the following year, outside which time whaling is strictly forbidden. Capturing mother-whales accompanied by their young is also forbidden; the activities of whalers are limited to the specified area of the concession, and so on. After annexation, this law remained operative as it was adopted by the Government-General. These valuable animals have recently shown a tendency to decrease with the increase of the vessels engaging in whaling. Therefore the new Fishery Law, which has also incorporated the old whaling law, provides for the control of whaling, especially limiting the number of vessels engaging in whaling. The Government having also

adopted a resolution not to sanction any new application for permission to engage in whaling, it is hoped that the multiplication of this valuable marine product will thereby be secured. The whaling companies sanctioned according to the old whaling regulations numbered three. Of these, two companies having amalgamated, those existing at the end of the year 1912 were two only, and the total number of vessels in use was 12 in all. The general conditions of the whaling industry, as carried out for five years, are shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Vessels engaged		Amount of Capture		Average No. of Whales captured per Vessel	Average Value per Whale
	Steamers	Sailing Boats	No. of Whales Captured	Value		
1908	9	3	247	342,794 ^{Yen}	20.33	1,388 ^{Yen}
1909	9	—	415	475,394	46.11	1,145
1910	14	—	336	268,662	24.00	799
1911	11	—	314	418,300	28.55	1,332
1912	12	—	332	443,048	27.67	1,334

175. Creation of Forests for Fish Shelters.

Most of the forests along the sea-coasts of the Peninsula being destroyed, the concentration of fish in particular quarters was not alone discouraged, but the production of their young also. This was particularly the case with Seitō Island off South Chūsei Province. Indiscriminate felling of trees on this island caused its fishing population to shift to other places. The authorities concerned therefore are protecting or reserving important sea-coasts and islands for afforestation, in order to create forests to serve as fish shelters, side by side with the measure to encourage afforestation in fishing villages.

176. Immigration of Japanese Fishermen.

Although Japanese fishermen often migrated individually to the Korean coast from of old, immigration in bodies did not take place until quite recently. Since the establishment of the Protectorate régime in the Peninsula, encouragement of such immigration is

often given by means of subsidies defrayed by the several Provincial Governments of Japan, and immigration of Japanese fishermen in groups or bodies is gradually on the increase. The new Fishing Regulations, extending more protection and convenience to permanent Japanese settlers, are still further facilitating the movement, as shown in the following table :—

Province	No. of Villages	No. of Families	Population
Keiki	2	60	182
North Chūsei	—	—	—
South Chūsei	2	47	102
North Zenla	3	326	326
South Zenla	8	109	400
North Keishō	3	266	725
South Keishō	34	1,636	4,922
Kōkai	5	22	84
South Heian	3	35	145
North Heian	2	12	58
Kōgen	2	7	19
South Kankyō	1	71	75
North Kankyō	6	27	72
Total	71	2,618	7,110
1911.	62	2,486	9,236

XVI. SANITATION.

177. Hygienic Administration.

Hygienic administration in the Peninsula was formerly conducted by the Home Affairs Department of the Government-General, side by side with the Police Affairs Department. But sanitary administration, except that concerning the Government Hospital and Provincial Charity Hospitals, was transferred in and after August, 1911, to the latter Department. The quarantine administration in seaports, and the quarantine measures relating to exportation of cattle, hitherto carried on under the supervision of Custom Houses of the Finance Department, being also transferred in April, 1912 to the Police Affairs Department, all hygienic measures in the Peninsula have been brought under uniform management.

Though certain sanitary measures have been carried out for several years past, yet still more are required. Regulations concerning the control of foods and drinks were enacted in the year 1911, while several Laws and Regulations concerning the control of drugs and druggists, methylated spirits, cemeteries, crematoriums, etc., were promulgated during the year 1912.

178. Control of Drugs, Druggists, etc.

Although certain regulations were provided for Japanese residents by the ordinances of Japanese Consuls, up to the year under review there had been no regulations for dealing with adulterated or impure medicines, or medical prescriptions, except with regard to the use of opium or morphine by Koreans. The time being ripe for the promulgation of regulations for the supervision of general medicines and drugs, an Act concerning the supervision of medicines and drug stores, with its detailed regulations, was promulgated by *Seirei* No. 22 and *Furei* No. 55, issued by the Governor-General in March, 1912, and coming into force on July 1, 1912. According to these regulations, pharmacists must obtain an official certificate, while druggists and medicine manufacturers or vendors must obtain a license issued by the police authorities. Violent and poisonous drugs being specified, the use of them was

limited. In the nine months elapsing from the date of the enforcement of these regulations up to the end of the fiscal year 1912 (March 31, 1913), those obtaining a license for dealing in medicines reached 5,715, whilst licenses for medicine manufacturers numbered 11, etc. Opium smoking and the indiscriminate injection of morphine or cocaine, practised originally as a remedy for opium smoking though setting up a habit equally bad, becoming prevalent in those districts of North Heian and North Kankyō Provinces bordering the Chinese frontier, the police authorities took most serious measures to effect the gradual elimination of such habits. With regard to dealing in opium, the Korean criminal law, which provides for its prohibition, is strictly enforced upon the Koreans. But still there were no regulations providing for the control of the indiscriminate use of morphine. The newly enacted Regulations for Control of Drugs and Druggists designating morphine and cocaine as poisonous drugs, the indiscriminate use of these drugs is now effectively controlled by the limitations placed upon those dealing in these drugs.

179. Quarantine in Seaports.

The quarantine administration in seaports, or that regarding the exportation of cattle, though transferred to the charge of the Police Affairs Department, is conducted according to laws and regulations hitherto in force, without any marked changes.

One case of pest breaking out in a ship coming from Hongkong and at anchor at Nagasaki being reported, quarantine measures were most rigorously enforced in Fusan, Kunsan, and Mokpo, ports in frequent communication with South China, and as a result no case was discovered in the Peninsula.

When the outbreak of cholera in Shanghai was reported in August, 1912, quarantine measures were strictly carried out in seaports, especially Jinsen and Fusan which have extensive business relations with Shanghai, and the plague did not invade any part of the interior with the exception of one or two cases occurring in districts subjected to quarantine measures.

As to the quarantine measures relating to the exportation of cattle, the number of animals exported through the quarantine stations during the year 1912 reached 4,642, but not one of them showed any symptoms of plague. Though 73 of them not in perfect health received medical treatment, there was only one case of postponement of exportation because of suspected cattle plague.

180. Hygienic Laboratory.

As there were no definite provisions for the control of the manufacture or sale of foods, drinks, drugs, etc., containing elements injurious to health, compulsory inspection or examination of suspected articles could not be carried out. Since, however, the regulations controlling impure foods and drinks injurious to the public health, liquors containing wood alcohol, and drugs came into effect, official inspection of these articles is being effectively carried out. In conducting official inspection of such articles, they are subjected to chemical analyses made in the hygienic laboratory attached to the Police Affairs Department. The work of the hygienic laboratory during the year 1912, compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table :—

Year Analyses made		Basic Drugs	Ready made Medicines	Liquors	Milk	Soft Drinks	Other Foods & Drinks	Kitchen Utensils	Colour- ing Materials
1912	Legal. .	215	3,925	404	58	60	128	25	52
	Illegal .	43	1,692	154	8	17	31	40	68
	Total.	258	5,617	558	66	77	159	65	120
1911	Legal. .	233	192	179	114	54	27	21	2
	Illegal .	17	585	2,782	24	32	4	26	10
	Total.	250	777	2,961	138	86	31	47	12

181. Epidemic Diseases.

The epidemic diseases that generally break out in the Peninsula are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, small-pox, etc. Of epidemic diseases, cholera and pest in Korea, as in the case of Japan, are often brought from China by communication. The total number of epidemic cases reported during the year 1912 was 5,120, of which 965 proved fatal. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1,484 in cases reported, and a decrease of 361 in the number of deaths. The following table shows the general conditions of epidemic diseases in the year 1912, compared with the three preceding years :—



Burning Flies after killing and disinfecting.



Purchasing Flies from Natives by Government Officials.



Hygienic Experimental Laboratory attached to Police Affairs Department.



Native House temporarily leased for use as an Isolation Hospital.



Lecturing on Hygienic Measures by a Sanitary Commissioner (Part 1).



(Part 2).

Description		Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Typhus Fever	
		Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1910	{ Japanese. .	22	15	572	221	694	178	43	14	—	—
	{ Korean . .	464	367	285	64	744	161	24	11	—	—
	Total . .	486	382	857	285	1,438	339	67	25	—	—
1911	{ Japanese. .	4	2	749	203	939	207	70	23	4	1
	{ Korean . .	—	—	509	102	479	120	20	14	2	1
	Total . .	4	2	1,258	305	1,418	327	90	37	6	2
1912	{ Japanese. .	50	32	976	189	1,399	294	104	24	7	4
	{ Korean . .	72	46	617	63	546	107	49	25	8	1
	Total . .	122	78	1,593	252	1,945	401	153	49	15	5

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para Fever		Total	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1910 {	Japanese. .	111	36	38	7	—	1,480	471
	Korean . .	2,425	445	3	1	—	3,945	1,049
	Total . .	2,536	481	41	8	—	5,425	1,520
1911 {	Japanese. .	109	32	37	—	11	1,923	463
	Korean . .	3,653	519	7	1	11	4,681	758
	Total . .	3,762	551	44	1	22	6,604	1,226
1912 {	Japanese. .	47	18	32	3	37	2,652	564
	Korean . .	1,095	146	7	4	74	2,468	401
	Total . .	1,142	164	39	7	111	5,120	965

182. Vaccination.

Until very recently, not only was small-pox an epidemic disease in Korea, but nearly all Koreans were swayed by prejudice against vaccination. With the gradual spread of vaccination, almost universally enforced as it is by the authorities concerned, the people are coming to appreciate this preventive measure against small-pox. In addition to regular vaccination, which takes place in spring and autumn, each year, it is enforced whenever this infectious disease breaks out. With the transfer of sanitary administration to the Police Affairs Department, compulsory vaccination became more rigorously enforced, and the total number of people receiving vaccination during the year 1912 reached 3,070,313, an increase of about 163,000 over that of the preceding year. The following table shows the considerable increase in those vaccinated in each year since 1908 :—

Province	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Keiki	145,035	146,390	169,188	218,416	283,050
North Chūsei .	20,950	13,800	78,605	110,357	133,198
South Chūsei .	44,490	39,750	33,177	268,488	279,100
North Zenla . .	56,000	39,600	224,881	138,902	293,087
South Zenla . .	28,850	42,125	95,528	272,350	181,699
North Keishō .	16,150	96,970	128,722	201,190	270,868
South Keishō .	70,760	103,800	171,806	350,326	285,146
Kōkai	31,685	52,900	83,479	348,668	307,076
South Heian . .	54,350	30,550	20,174	123,471	134,798
North Heian . .	28,180	28,700	59,044	124,503	261,219
Kōgen	15,500	43,500	35,384	261,408	182,767
South Kankyō .	20,945	18,750	99,783	429,558	383,681
North Kankyō .	11,700	23,300	22,375	59,240	74,624
Total. . .	544,595	679,235	1,222,146	2,906,877	3,070,313

183. Endemic Diseases.

Distoma is the chief endemic disease in the Peninsula. This was first discovered in 1910 in Rinsen District, South Chūsei

Province. Since then investigation into this disease being continually carried on, more patients have been discovered in Kōgen and Yeiko Districts, South Kankyō Province, Kōka (Kanghoa) Island, Keiki Province, and Chūwa District, South Heian Province. This being regarded as an inevitable local disease, called *Tojil*, most Koreans pay little or no attention to it, consequently the police authorities are giving lectures to the local people with a view to advising them on sanitary matters, especially pointing out the seriousness of distoma and the preventive measures to be taken against it. With a certain amount of money defrayed from the State Treasury and from the Local Expenses Fund, the Local Governments undertake the purifying of drinking water and other sanitary measures, while investigation of this endemic disease is carried out. During the year under review the number of dwellings affected by this disease reached 3,895, and the patients in them 4,880.

184. Physicians Attached to Police Offices.

The distribution of competent native physicians being still inadequate in the Peninsula, qualified Japanese physicians were attached to police or gendarmery stations in places in which capable physicians were hardly to be found. The functions of these physicians are principally to participate in the medical treatment of criminals, in sanitary administration, especially in supervising vaccination, and, in their spare time, to extend medical aid to the people in general. In the case of Korean patients, medicine is furnished free, or at the lowest possible price. In addition, the physicians of the Army Hospitals and Provincial Charity Hospitals are assigned the same duties *ex-officio*. Physicians discharging the functions of the above-mentioned official doctors numbered 206 in all at the end of the year 1912, and the people, even in those parts of the country unprovided with hospitals, are now enjoying the benefit of modern medical treatment.

185. Recognition of Medical Practice.

Hitherto official recognition of the practice of medicine was, in the case of Koreans, given to graduates from the Medical School attached to the Government Hospital at Keijō, in addition to those

graduated from public or private medical schools in Japan. The graduates from the Medical School attached to the Severance Hospital maintained by an American Mission were also recognized as qualified to practise medicine from 1908. During the year 1912 those graduated from the Medical School attached to the Government-General Hospital numbered only seven. Adding those graduated in previous years, the aggregate number of qualified medical practitioners is 72, and they are now practising their profession in every province except North Chūsei, South Zenla, and North Kankyō. Yet native physicians receiving modern training being still very few, there are over a thousand quack doctors in the country who, knowing nothing beyond the old Chinese method, principally use ginseng and other dried roots as their stock in trade.

Japanese practising medicine in the Peninsula ought to be those holding medical licenses in Japan. Yet qualified physicians being scarcely to be found in some parts, those who have practised in the Peninsula for some time, though not possessed of an official license, are permitted to continue their profession for the time being, though within a limited locality.

General regulations concerning official recognition of medical practitioners, fitting to present conditions in the Peninsula, will be promulgated sooner or later.

186. Medical Institutions.

Medical Institutions maintained by the Government or Public Corporations in the Peninsula are, the Government-General Hospital in Keijō, 18 Charity Hospitals maintained by Provincial Governments, and several Hospitals maintained by the Municipalities of Japanese Settlements existing at the end of the year under review. Private Hospitals are also maintained by individuals or associations, Japanese, Korean, and foreign, they being found in 123 places. Most of the hospitals conducted by foreigners have been established by foreign religious associations. Among those practising medicine are numerous natives who know only Chinese methods, as alluded to in the preceding section. For the control of incapable physicians, Regulations will be enacted in the coming year. The following table shows the medical agencies existing at the end of the year 1912 :—

Province	Hospitals						Qualified Physicians				Japanese permitted to practise Medicine	Koreans of Chinese School	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses
	Government	Public Corporations	Private				Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total					
			Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total									
Keiki { Keijō . .	1	1	37	2	4	45	50	25	6	81	—	89	16	76	207
Keiki { Other Places . .	1	—	8	2	1	12	26	2	2	30	2	53	5	17	30
North Chūsei . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	1	10	2	29	—	4	3
South Chūsei . .	1	—	3	—	—	4	24	2	2	28	3	74	2	18	16
North Zenla . .	1	1	3	—	2	7	22	1	3	26	2	27	2	13	9
South Zenla . .	2	1	—	—	1	4	12	—	2	14	4	174	—	10	13
North Keishō . .	2	—	3	—	—	5	23	1	—	24	3	97	2	12	39
South Keishō . .	1	1	17	1	—	20	88	2	2	92	20	192	3	61	80
Kōkai	1	—	3	3	2	9	12	3	4	19	1	52	1	11	6
South Heian . .	1	—	7	4	3	15	27	20	4	51	1	88	4	23	17
North Heian . .	2	—	2	3	4	11	16	10	3	29	3	30	2	7	3
Kōgen	2	—	—	—	—	2	24	2	—	26	—	27	—	8	7
South Kankyō . .	1	1	1	—	1	4	23	4	3	30	1	618	3	9	6
North Kankyō . .	2	—	4	—	2	8	11	—	1	12	—	103	1	9	6
Total. . .	19	5	88	15	20	147	367	72	33	472	42	1,653	41	278	442

187. Government-General Hospital.

The equipment of this Government Hospital being near completion in its fullest sense, the work done there is showing good results. During the year under review, buildings intended as wards for in-patients were enlarged, so that the floor area of the whole being about 3,398 *tsubo* it is possible to accommodate 333 in-patients, while hydro-electric and radium treatments were introduced. Most of the patients hitherto visiting this Hospital seem to have been those living in Keijō or its vicinity. Confidence in the hospital becoming more wide-spread, many patients from the remote interior now frequent it, while Korean women, who were formerly greatly prejudiced against approaching any male strangers, now begin to subject themselves willingly to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances, patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, are rapidly increasing. The following table gives further details :—

Year	Medical Staff			Number of Patients						
	Doctors	Phar- macists	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total		
				Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	
1912	Japanese .	22	5	94	24,067	} 204,639	534	} 140,872	24,601	} 345,511
	Korean . .	2	2	1	6,095		17,777		23,872	
	Foreign . .	—	—	—	15		—		16	
	Total .	24	7	95	30,177	204,639	18,312	140,872	48,489	345,511
1911	Japanese .	20	4	84	15,889	} 194,818	430	} 76,317	16,319	} 271,135
	Korean . .	—	1	4	15,886		12,068		27,954	
	Foreign . .	—	—	—	7		—		7	
	Total .	20	5	88	31,782	194,818	12,498	76,317	44,280	271,135

While Koreans are given dispensary treatment gratis, Japanese must pay unless their poverty is vouched for by the police authorities.

188. Expansion of Charity Hospitals.

The general features of the Provincial Charity Hospital maintained in each province were fully stated in previous Reports. These hospitals being maintained in the seats of Provincial Governments, those in receipt of their benefits are rather limited to the inhabitants of such places or the surrounding districts. With a view to extending these medical benefits to the people in towns or places inconveniently located, or far from the seat of the Provincial Government, Charity Hospitals were established respectively in Quelpart Island off South Zenla Province, Antō in North Keishō Province, Sosan in North Heian Province, Koryo in Kōgen Province, and Kainei in North Kankyō Province. Old Government buildings in these places being temporarily appropriated for hospital use after being repaired, these five Charity Hospitals commenced their work by August, 1912. Thus the Charity Hospitals were increased to eighteen, providing accommodation for 500 patients in the aggregate, by the end of the fiscal year 1912. With the expansion of Charity Hospitals, more patients were treated, and especially did the number of dispensary patients, who are chiefly Koreans, increase, so that the aggregate number of visits of dispensary patients reached 1,913,084 in 1912, as against 1,396,074 in the preceding year.

The work done by these Charity Hospitals during the year 1912, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table :—

Description	Medical Staff				Number of Patients					
	Physicians	Assistant Physicians	Temporarily engaged by Government	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
					Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1912 { Japanese .	48	19	10	82	78,038	677,190	1,243	1,235,894 * 132,909	79,281	1,913,084 * 132,909
	—	7	3	—	16,408		185,918		202,326	
Total.	48	26	13	82	94,446	677,190	187,161	1,235,894 * 132,909	281,607	1,913,084 * 132,909
1911 { Japanese .	28	14	—	41	35,613	312,649	943	1,083,425	36,556	1,396,074
	—	12	—	—	4,921		165,158		170,079	
Total.	28	26	—	41	40,534	312,649	166,101	1,083,425	206,635	1,396,074

The figures with an asterisk represent those patients receiving medical treatment from circuit doctors, who will be described in the next section.

189. Itinerating Medical Work.

A Charity Hospital caring only for sufferers visiting it, medical treatment can not be extended to those who are unable to attend in person. Consequently, to an assistant physician of the Charity Hospital was assigned the duty of giving medical treatment to local people by going from the seat of one District Magistracy to another, within the jurisdictional district of the hospital. This physician arranged to visit a place once or twice a year, staying in it for one or two weeks. During the year under review 11 Charity Hospitals started such itinerating medical work, and from the 21st of August assistant physicians assigned the above-mentioned duty visited 112 Districts, spending in them an aggregate of 562 days, and the total number of patients reached 37,220, aggregating 132,909 visits.

190. Street Cleaning.

Although Regulations concerning street cleaning were lacking, yet measures for street cleaning or house cleaning in the principal

cities and seaports were not neglected. In February, 1912, the so-called "Regulations for Cleaning in Spring and Autumn as Precautionary Measures against Contagious Diseases" were first promulgated by Ordinance No. 3 issued by the Director of the Police Affairs Department, by which every dwelling house and the ground underneath, wells, and ditches were to be cleaned under police inspection twice a year, no matter whether a plague broke out or not.

As remarked in previous Reports, street cleaning and other sanitary measures in Keijō, the metropolis of the Peninsula, were conducted since 1907 by the Keijō Sanitary Association, organized by Japanese and Korean residents. Similar associations being organized in open ports and principal cities or towns, the places maintaining sanitary associations numbered over 200 at the end of the fiscal year 1912. Extermination of flies, which communicate contagious diseases, was also encouraged in summer time, by the purchase of them by Government offices. Under such circumstances, the chronic state of filth, swarming with flies and mosquitoes, hitherto characterizing the whole Peninsula, was gradually done away with.

191. Slaughtering of Cattle.

The slaughtering of cattle being previously conducted in a most haphazard way, not only did it affect the public health, but it hindered the healthy development of cattle breeding. The Regulations concerning the slaughter of cattle, enacted by the former Korean Government in 1909, were amended in February, 1912, by which the slaughtering of cattle was to be conducted at an approved slaughter-house only, and the Director of Provincial Police Affairs was made responsible for supervising slaughter-houses. By special instruction to the Provincial Police Directors, the slaughtering of gravid cows or young bulls was to be discouraged, while inspection of the carcasses of unhealthy cattle was to be strictly carried out by the police in localities to which a veterinary surgeon was not yet appointed.

In order to augment the income of the sanitary association, school association, or village office, as well as to advance sanitary measures in a community, the slaughtering of cattle was to be undertaken as far as possible by the above-mentioned offices. Such offices or associations managing a slaughter-house numbered over 50, including the Keijō Sanitary Association, at the end of the fiscal year 1912. During the same fiscal year slaughter-houses being

created in 186 places, the total number of slaughter-houses in the Peninsula existing at the end of the fiscal year aggregated 1,542, in which 236,094 bulls and 261,307 hogs were killed.

192. Waterworks.

The cities or seaports maintaining a waterworks system in the Peninsula are five, viz. Keijō, Jinsen, Heijō, Fusan, and Mokpo. With the growth of their population, their water supply needs to be augmented. The waterworks of Keijō, originally purchased from a foreign syndicate, requiring many improvements and extension, 159,129 *yen* was apportioned in the budget for the fiscal year 1912 in order to install two steam engines in its pumping station, one engine in the distributing station, more pipes in the city, etc. The subjoined table shows further particulars of waterworks in Korea as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1912, ending March 31, 1913 :—

Town	Plant	No. of Dwellings supplied with Water	Capacity of Water-Supply per hundred Dwellings	Account			Date when Water-Supply was commenced	Name of Proprietor
				Receipts	Expenditure	Profits		
Keijō. . .	Pumping	17,586	31.93	Yen 165,220	Yen 138,350	Yen 26,870	August, 1908	Government-General
Jinsen . .	Pumping	2,270	30.76	36,769	40,187	-3,418	December, 1910	Government-General
Heijō. . .	Pumping	4,188	36.77	43,569	34,005	9,564	July, 1910	Government-General
Fusan . .	Gravitation	4,466	40.97	57,937	26,207	31,730	May, 1902	Joint Undertaking of Government-General and Fusan Japanese Municipality
Mokpo . .	Gravitation	1,206	34.91	37,351	34,145	3,206	May, 1910	

Regarding waterworks to be constructed in other places, the waterworks at Chinnampo is to be built by the Government-General as a four years' consecutive undertaking from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 420,000 *yen*, while that at Kunsan is to be constructed by the Japanese Municipality as a three years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1912, at an estimate of 300,000 *yen*, of which 150,000 *yen* is to be subsidized by the Government-General.

The port of Gensan is also going to build a waterworks at an estimate of 380,000 *yen*, including a Government subsidy of 180,000 *yen*, as a three years' consecutive work from the coming fiscal year.

With regard to the improvement of drinking water in places other than those maintaining a waterworks system, the Government distributed subsidies amounting to 6,100 *yen* among several provinces, and 182 model wells were built.

XVII. EDUCATION.

193. Effects of New Educational Ordinance.

The new educational system for the natives, which was framed with a view to meeting the actual needs of the time and the present stage of their standard of living, was fully set forth in the previous Report. Although little more than one year has elapsed since the new educational system came into force, it has already found favour with the general public, and even the *Yangban* class, most of whom naturally clung to the old-fashioned education as provided by the study of Chinese classics only, are now willingly sending their children to the public common schools founded as a result of the new educational ordinances. Individuals or bodies maintaining poorly equipped private common schools are now applying to the educational authorities for conversion of them into public common schools, while several mission schools have been closed and their students transferred to public common schools, their further maintenance in these days being deemed unnecessary by those supporting them, since well-equipped public common schools are now provided. Then, too, a number of private schools adopted the curriculum laid down by the new educational ordinance. As one of the vital aims of the new educational system is to develop in the younger generations of Koreans such moral character as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, not only is the general idea of the fundamental principle set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education pretty well understood by most of the present-day students, but the new national anthem is quickly becoming their favourite song. The teaching of the new national language being most wisely and efficiently conducted, as the new educational system requires, students of the graduating class in most of the public common schools are able to understand lectures given in Japanese. The stimulation of industries, which is another fundamental aim of the new educational ordinance, being appreciated by the general public, which hitherto abhorred physical labour or industrial occupation, over 1,900 applicants presented themselves for 700 specified places in the public Industrial Schools maintained by the Provinces. The graduates from other professional or technical schools, who in

former times often indulged themselves in vain and empty talk on political affairs, have now a tendency to engage earnestly in the acquisition of some steady occupation or means of livelihood.

194. Distribution of Educational Rescript

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, when the new educational system in the Peninsula was formed, the Imperial Rescript on Education, issued for Japan twenty-one years ago, was gracefully granted to the Governor-General, and the Imperial Will, desiring the extension of the fundamental principles of the national education to the Peninsula, was thus clearly manifested, also that Koreans and Japanese were alike regarded as His Majesty's loyal subjects. Receiving this Imperial Rescript with reverence, the Governor-General decided to distribute copies of it among the Government Schools and other Public Schools. On January 4, 1912, the Governor-General issued an instruction to the Provincial Governments and Government Schools with regard to the Imperial Rescript on Education. During the year under review, Government and Public Schools receiving copies of the Imperial Rescript numbered 473.

195. Inspection of Government Schools.

The growth of Government or public schools, especially the considerable increase in public common schools during the year, necessitated the appointment of Government School Inspectors charged with the duty of guiding and inspecting the work of Government or public schools. A School Inspector of high official rank and an Assistant Inspector of lower rank were first appointed by the Governor-General in 1911. Public common schools or educational institutions increasing in the country, so that one school or more is now maintained in each district, in April, 1912, a clerk was added to each Provincial Government, and charged with the duty of an assistant school inspector. In May, in the year under review, an instruction concerning school inspection was issued by the Governor-General, and several important items relating to



Natural History Class, Japanese Middle School, Keijō.



Agricultural Training ; Students of Keijō Higher Common School.



Sketching ; Students of Japanese Teachers Training School.



Chemical Analysis ; Students of Normal Section of Higher Common School.



Japanese Girls' High School, Keijō.



Native Girls' Higher Common School.



Gymnastics ; Japanese Common School.



Native Common School, Jinsen.

inspection and guidance conducted by the School Inspector or Assistant Inspector were provided.

196. Text-Books.

Most of the text-books for use in native schools being compiled by private individuals, though subjected to official inspection and recognition in accordance with the Regulations for Recognition of Text-Books promulgated by the former Korean Government, were not only carelessly drafted, but their contents were unsuited to existing conditions. These Regulations were replaced by those promulgated by *Furei* No. 112, issued in June, 1912. According to the new regulations, a text-book compiled by a private individual, which according to the old regulations could be submitted for official recognition either in the form of a draft or a printed copy, must be submitted for official recognition in printed form only, while the use of text-books that had received official recognition according to the old regulations was gradually to be stopped, by fixing March, 1914 as the time at which such recognition should cease.

Text-books compiled by the Educational Department of the former Korean Government hitherto in use were found to contain material and terms not agreeing with the new order of things now introduced. When the new educational system came into force in 1911, these text-books were revised, and their objectionable contents being deleted they were again put into use. As to the Government compilation of text-books, required by the new educational system, four volumes of the National (Japanese) Reader, two volumes of Chinese Penmanship, one volume of Physics, and one volume of Arithmetic, for the use of teachers, were compiled up to the end of the fiscal year 1912 as text-books for common schools, while four volumes of the National Reader, one volume of Chinese Penmanship, two volumes of Chinese and Korean Readers, and one volume of Pedagogy (for the use of teachers) were also compiled as text-books for schools of higher grade in the same period. As to the distribution of text-books compiled by the Government, those given, sold, or lent during the fiscal year under review reached 1,763,917 copies, an increase of 1,089,235 copies over the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1912, ending March, 1913.			Fiscal Year 1911, ending March, 1912.		
	No. Sold	No. lent to Public Schools	No. given to Private Schools and others	No. Sold	No. lent to Public Schools	No. given to Private Schools and others
Moral Teaching. . .	39,935	23,340	45,691	40,652	25,625	8,378
National Reader } (Japanese) . . . }	119,894	117,465	323,546	112,383	46,937	20,761
Korean Reader . .	86,674	45,728	151,763	76,233	61,403	17,656
Chinese Reader . .	58,614	23,240	69,098	53,292	19,639	6,563
Penmanship . . .	14,222	29,691	109,066	12,320	39,295	9,528
Arithmetic . . .	22,427	652	46,680	17,337	1,407	1,428
Science	14,088	10,184	34,115	14,049	4,712	4,764
Drawing	17,112	23,069	75,638	17,856	19,419	5,928
Singing	6,180	10,480	46,663	6,269	8,401	2,537
National Language } Supplement. . . }	7,842	2,350	24,058	2,878	6,082	1,815
Higher National } Reader }	10,368	67	89,565	—	—	—
Higher Korean and } Chinese Reader . }	—	—	40,000	—	—	—
Higher Penmanship	—	—	8,000	—	—	—
Elemental Pedagogy	1,466	64	5,826	1,564	151	482
Gymnastic Instruc- } tion }	899	51	887	1,776	79	2,302
Condensed Interpre- } tation of Imperial } Rescript on Educa- } tion }	757	3	1,459	72	2,654	55
Teaching Method of } National Language }	441	2,359	2,200	—	—	—
Total . . .	400,919	288,743	1,074,255	356,681	235,804	82,197

Regarding the sale of text-books compiled by the Government, a book-seller not buying more than 50 copies at one time, great inconvenience was felt. According to the revised regulations for selling text-books, amended in February, 1913, a book-seller can now purchase any number of text-books. Appointed retailers of text-books throughout the Peninsula numbered 185.

197. Training of Teachers.

The Governor-General paid most serious attention to the training of a sound teaching force for the common schools, the motto of the national educational institution. Contrary to the normal school system in Japan, the training of teachers in the Peninsula is effected by taking graduates of the Higher or Middle Schools, who have already acquired a liberal education, and giving them a special educational training for at least one year. In the training of a native teaching force for Common Schools, the Higher Common Schools in Keijō and Heijō are made use of, since the new educational system came into force, by attaching to them a Normal Course and a Teachers' Short-Term Training Course. The students remaining of the former Korean Normal School are now separately trained in the Temporary Teachers' Training School attached to the Keijō Higher Common School. Still, pressed by the immediate demand for teachers occasioned by the rapid increase in common schools, Extraordinary Teachers' Rapid Training Courses were formed in January, 1912 in Keijō (Keiki Province) and Kanko (South Kankyo Province) for a period of three months; and 297 teachers were turned out and appointed to the public common schools in those two provinces. A principal or chief instructor being appointed to a native common school, together with a qualified or experienced Japanese teacher, the more common schools increased, the greater was the need for capable Japanese instructors. Consequently a Japanese teachers' training section was created in the Temporary Teachers' Training School attached to the Keijō Higher Common School by a *Furei* issued in March, 1913, the period of training being three years. Candidates for this training school are limited to graduates of Japanese Middle Schools.

In order to improve teachers or instructors who are in actual service, courses of lectures were given, or summer schools were held, in different localities from time to time, while encouragement in the study of the Japanese language by Korean teachers, and that of the Korean language by Japanese instructors, was not neglected.

198. Public Common Schools.

The Public Common School for the Koreans, as remarked in the last Report, is an institution in which primary education is given,

especially in cultivating the moral character and national spirit, teaching the new national language, and imparting common knowledge and art necessary for their national life. The term of study for this school is four years, but it may be shortened to three years according to local conditions. Children eligible for admission to the school must not be less than eight years of age.

A common school education being urgently needed by Koreans, 134 schools were established after the annexation, principally with the interest derived from the Imperial Donation Funds. If to these be added those established during the Protectorate régime, the total number of Government or Public Common Schools at the end of the fiscal year 1911 was 234. Public common schools to the number of 107 having been established during the year under review, the total is now 341, i. e. each district maintains one or more public common schools. Of these 107 newly-founded public common schools, 88 were originally private common schools or other private schools. The following table shows the general condition of Common Schools, public or private, at the end of the fiscal year 1912, ending March 31, 1912 :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Common Schools }	2	10	8	3	11	242	127	369	57
Public Common Schools .	341	1,108	407	1,080	1,487	38,024	3,199	41,223	4,337
Private Common Schools.	24	67	20	60	80	1,364	474	1,838	147
Total	367	1,185	435	1,143	1,578	39,630	3,800	43,430	4,541
1911	306	916	370	888	1,258	29,982	2,403	32,385	3,159
1910	173	588	165	584	749	18,847	1,274	20,121	1,870
1909	134	332	105	469	574	14,904	546	15,450	1,037
1908	98	212	66	313	379	10,614	130	10,744	—

199. Government Schools of Higher Grade.

The Government Schools of higher grade for Koreans have been reduced under the new educational system to a Special School,

Higher Common Schools, and Girls' Higher Common School. Only one special school, in which education in higher branches of science and art, especially laws and economics, is given to Korean young men, is recognized at present, the one established in Keijō with the old Law School as its nucleus. The period of study in this school is three years, and students admitted to the school must be full eighteen years of age or above, and be graduates of a Higher Common School, or those having the same qualifications as such graduates. The subjects of study in this school are 14, viz., ethics, the national language, elementary law; constitutional and administrative law, civil law, commercial law, criminal law, civil proceedings, criminal proceedings, international public law, international private law, economics, legal training, and gymnastics. This school aims at educating young men so as to fit them to be useful in the State service, or to establish themselves in the higher professions.

The Higher Common Schools giving a liberal education to boys not less than twelve years of age, graduation from such a school requires at least four years.

The curriculum comprises 14 subjects—ethics, national language, Korean and Chinese literature, history, geography, mathematics, science, writing, drawing, manual training, singing, gymnastics, English, and industry, economics, and elementary law. Science here includes natural history, physics, and chemistry, while mineralogy is included in physics and chemistry. On the other hand, the grouping of law, economics, and industry as one subject of study is to simplify their teaching, and to maintain a connection between them, in order to secure practical use of them as far as possible.

As stated in the section on the Training of Teachers, these Higher Common Schools are made use of in the training of a teaching force for the native common schools. The Higher Common Schools maintained by the Government are two, one in Keijō, the other in Heijō. In addition, one private Higher Common School is maintained in Kankō, South Kankyo Province.

The Girls' Higher Common School aims at giving young girls higher common education, with the object of fostering in them "feminine virtues and instructing them in the knowledge and art useful in making a livelihood, especially cultivating their moral character and equipping them as good housekeepers". The subjects of study in this school are similar to those in a Higher Common School for boys. However, with the view of making the education of girls as far as possible useful in their practical daily life, more hours have been allotted to the teaching of such subjects as science,

house-keeping, sewing, and handicraft, instead of devoting them to economics, elementary law, and industrial training, as in Boys' Higher Common Schools. The period of study in the Girls' Higher Common School is three years, and those desiring entrance must be twelve years of age or above, and graduates of a common school, or those having the same qualifications. The Girls' Higher Common School maintained by the Government may provide a Normal Course of one year for training female teachers for common schools.

One Government Girls' Higher Common School is maintained in Keijō, while there are two Girls' Higher Common Schools maintained by private corporations. The following table shows further particulars of the above-mentioned schools as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1912, and the movement of their students during the same fiscal year :—

Name of School	Period of Study	No. of Classes	No. of Teaching Force			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Keijō Special School	3	3	17	1	18	67	17
Keijō Higher Common School {	Main Course	4	10	39	14	322	43
	Teachers' Training Course.	1	1			41	41
	Teachers' Training Course maintained by old Normal Schools.	3	6			230	61
Heijō Higher Common School {	Main Course	4	4	10	4	116	—
	Teachers' Training Course.	1	1			44	44
Keijō Girls' Higher Common School {	Main Course	3	3	11	5	86	28
	Handicraft Course	3	2			28	—
Total		30	77	24	101	934	234

200. Industrial Schools.

(*Jitsugyo-Gakko*)

The Industrial Schools, organized according to the new educational system and giving necessary instruction to native boys wishing to engage in agriculture, commerce, or technical industry, may be classified as Agricultural, Commercial, Technical, and Elementary Industrial Schools. The period of study in the first three schools may be fixed within the limits of two to three years,



Agricultural Training, Shoshu
Agricultural School.



Planting Rice by Students of Shunsen
Public Common School.



Sericulture Training, Koshu
Agricultural School.



Rice Cutting by Students of Koshu
Agricultural School.



Instruction in Book-keeping, Fusan
Commercial School.



Rice Separating by Students.

and those eligible for admission must be above twelve years of age, and be graduates from a Common School, or those having the same qualifications. In these Industrial Schools, except Elementary Industrial Schools, the five subjects—moral teaching, industries and practical training therein, the national language, Korean and Chinese literature, mathematics and science—must be taught. Other subjects of study may be added to meet local needs.

The Elementary Industrial School, aiming at giving industrial education in the simplest way, is to be established as an affiliated institute of a Common School or some other Industrial School. The school is expected to furnish practical training in industries to anyone, irrespective of whether such be a graduate of a Common School or not, at any time, for instance, in the evening, or on Sundays, and during the summer or winter vacation, or during a particular season according to local conditions or particular purposes. The Industrial Schools maintained by public bodies (principally by Provincial Governments) are 16 in all, i. e. 14 Agricultural Schools and 2 Commercial Schools. In addition, a Commercial School is maintained by private individuals assisted by a Government subsidy. The Elementary Industrial Schools number 36, all of them being attached to public common schools except one. Of these, five schools pursue a curriculum for commercial training and one, a curriculum for manual training, and the rest of them give the students an agricultural training.

The industrial education given by Industrial Schools and Elementary Industrial Training Schools being much appreciated by the public in general, the number of students in these schools has considerably increased, as shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Industrial Schools { Public	16	33	61	26	87	1,000	345
	Private	1	3	6	1	7	132	25
Total	17	36	67	27	94	1,132	370
Elementary Industrial Schools,	36	45	71	55	44	899	458
Grand Total . . .	53	81	138	82	220	2,031	828
1911	36	59	116	54	170	1,574	668
1910	25	33	91	51	142	1,011	22
1909	7	10	18	11	29	271	46

As industrial education is urgently needed at the present stage of economic conditions in the Peninsula, committees charged with the duty of investigating curricula fitting to local conditions and others were appointed in July, 1912.

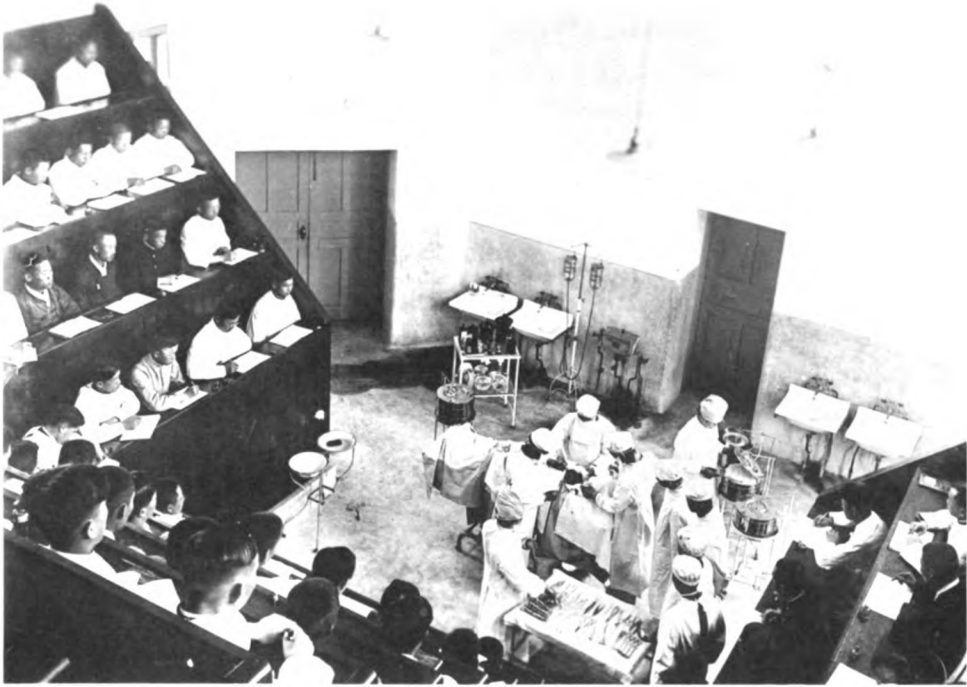
201. Agricultural and Dendrological School.

This school, attached as it is to the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm of the Government-General, provides native young men rather more advanced instruction and training in agriculture and industry than the Agricultural Schools mentioned in the preceding section. The students in this school are supported by the Government. The curriculum of this school and other particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1910. The following table shows the general state of the school at the end of the fiscal year 1912, as compared with preceding years :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1907	5	2	7	64	12
1908	5	2	7	72	28
1909	10	4	14	101	40
1910	9	3	12	94	29
1911	7	3	10	91	28
1912	7	2	9	100	24

202. Industrial Training School.

The Industrial Training School now maintained by the Government-General was established in 1907, with the object of giving the Koreans technical training in industrial arts, so that their lost arts might be recovered. This school, not being affected by the new educational system, is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry as hitherto. But, as the result of administrative readjustment, the school was brought under the direct charge of the Central Laboratory in April, 1912. As stated in the previous Annual Report, the school maintains several training sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, ceramics, metal work, manual



Medical School attached to Government-General Hospital.



Agricultural and Dendrological School, Suigen.



Teaching Law at the Government Academy.



Dormitory for Korean Students sent to Tokyo.



Industrial Training School.

work, and applied chemistry. Most of the students in this school are supported by the Government. The general state of the school at the end of December, 1911, compared with previous years, can be seen in the following table :—

End of December, each Year.

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1907	15	4	19	66	—
1908	21	4	25	124	6
1909	22	4	26	178	41
1910	17	6	23	68	145
1911	17	6	23	32	130
1912	17	6	23	74	88

This school exhibits articles made by students twice a year, in spring and autumn. The occasion being of much interest to the general public, 24,247 persons visited the spring exhibition of the year 1912, and 20,107 persons, the autumn one. It should undoubtedly be the means of stimulating industry among the Koreans.

203. Medical Training School.

As stated in the last Report, the Medical Training School attached to the Government Hospital maintains three courses viz., medical training proper, midwifery, and nursing.

With the growth of common education and increase in applicants for entrance into this professional school, it was decided to advance the requirements and capacity of the candidates. A *Furei* issued in December, 1912, and coming into force in January, 1913, modified the organic regulations, by which applicants for entrance examination to the medical course must be graduates of Higher Common Schools; applicants for midwifery, graduates of a nursing course; and applicants for the nursing course, graduates of common schools or those having equal ability. The midwifery course, formerly requiring two years for completion, was shortened to one year. Admission to the medical course hitherto limited to male Koreans was to be extended to female Koreans, while the midwifery and nursing courses hitherto limited to female Koreans were extended to female Japanese. The medical profession, though not altogether

looked down upon, is not so respected as the civil or military services, so very few desire to enter the medical school unless encouraged to do so by Government support. Recently, there being a tendency for the number of applicants, even those of *yangban* origin, for entrance into the school to show considerable increase, inso-much that 589 persons made application for the entrance examination held in March, 1912, the number of students supported at Government expense was reduced by the amended regulations to one-third of the entire number. The following table shows further details of the medical school :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students			No. of Graduates		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Medical Course	Mid-wifery Course	Nursing Course	Medical Course	Mid-wifery Course	Nursing Course
1912 (Fiscal Year)	29	1	30	116	10	—	28	9	1
1911 (Fiscal Year)	25	1	26	107	10	3	6	—	—

204. “Kyöng-hak-won”.

The Koreans, though now enjoying the blessing of modern education and civilization under the new régime, should also be encouraged to pursue their old ethical teaching, under which not only have they lived for centuries, but upon which they have also founded their social constitution. Otherwise the healthy development of their moral character will not be advanced. As remarked in the last Annual Report, 250,000 *yen* having been given out of the Imperial Donation as a permanent fund, the *Kyöng-hak-won* (Classical Literary Institution or Association) was created in 1911 in place of the *Son-gyum Koan*, the highest institution of the old-fashioned school, which was done away with at the same time. The new institution, providing the public with lectures on the old classics, especially with reference to the teachings of Confucius and Mencius, and conducting classical festivals twice a year, in spring and autumn, in commemoration of Confucius and other sages, is designed to promote good habits and moral character, and to treat known literati of advanced age with honour by appointing them as lecturers of the institution. These lecturers appointed by the Governor-General

from among literati of good fame in Keiki, South Chūsei, North Zenla, South Keishō, and Kōkai Provinces, have already commenced giving lectures in their respective provinces, some of them even spending their own money when going from place to place for that purpose. When the spring and autumn festivals of 1912 were held, both were attended either by the Governor-General or Civil Governor, or by both, and the undertakings of this institution were thereby much encouraged. The institution has also commenced to publish a quarterly magazine in order to make its undertakings widely known among the people.

205. Private Schools.

As remarked in the last Annual Report, all private schools were brought by the new educational system under the more uniform control and supervision of the Government. Those private schools that adopted the curricula provided in the regulations respectively for Common Schools, Higher Common Schools and Girls' Higher Schools, though still few in number, are doing good work. Of 70 private common schools existing at the end of the year 1911, 50 were converted into Public Common Schools during the year 1912. During the year 1912 the establishment of four private common schools in Keiki Province and one in Zenla Province being recognized, private common schools numbered 24 in all at the end of the year under review. While the private schools of Higher Common School grade were two, including one Girls' Higher Common School established in March, 1912, in Keijō, there was also one Commercial School founded in Keijō by Mr. Okura of Tokyo several years ago, which receives an annual subsidy from the Government.

Private schools other than those enumerated above numbered over 2,000 at the time of annexation. Their number is quickly decreasing owing to financial difficulties and inadequate equipment. Although 55 schools received official recognition for their establishment during the year under review, those closed during the same year reached 351, thus leaving rather more than 1,400 such schools at the end of the year. As the Governor-General declares in his instruction issued at the time of the enforcement of the new educational system (in November, 1911), private schools being "cordially and sympathetically led and superintended" so as to induce them "to understand and appreciate the essential principle"

of the new educational system, especially in reference to "proper selection of teachers and text-books", certain of them are not only appreciating the Government supervision, but have adopted the new school regulations. The private schools maintained directly or indirectly by foreign missionaries account for about 555 of the 1,400 private schools, and the Government fully recognizes and appreciates their pioneer work and hopes for their further participation in the educational work of the Peninsula, providing it is in accordance with the Government policy. Regarding the fundamental principle of the new educational system, the authorities concerned have often exchanged views with missionary representatives, and have given them due facilities for carrying out their work. Most of the mission bodies have also shown themselves appreciative of the Government policy and a willingness to conform their school courses to the standard set by the Government.

Many mission schools not only applied for Government recognition, but gradually introduced the use of officially approved text-books. These private schools also added the national or Japanese language to the regular curriculum, Japanese teachers often being engaged by them. With a view to setting forth the Government policy regarding private schools to those interested in such schools, as well as to making known the laws and regulations of the new educational system, pamphlets in English and Korean were published and distributed.

206. Keulpang.

In the old-fashioned schools, a literatus in a village gives lessons to boys in the reading and writing of Chinese characters and in family etiquette, this kind of school being known as *Keulpang* or *Sohtang* (書堂). These old-fashioned village schools are still to be found all over the Peninsula, and number over 16,540 according to recent investigation. These institutions having existed for many years, and modern schools for common education not yet being established in adequate numbers, any attempt aimed at their reform or abolition might be inadvisable under present conditions. Their real condition, therefore, must be studied, and they must be gently urged to add to their curriculum that of a modern school until such a time as their services are no longer necessary, owing to the more extensive provision of modern common schools.

207. Students sent to Japan.

The Korean students sent to Japan for advanced study at Government expense numbered 48 at the end of the year under review, of whom eleven were sent during the same year after selection made from among graduates recommended by the principals of various Government schools. Of these 48 students, one is studying political science, 9 industry, 6 commerce, 17 agriculture, 5 education, and 10 medicine. Thus most of the students sent by the Government are studying practical or applied sciences. On the other hand, students sent by private individuals number about 500, among whom over 90 are studying law or political science. The last Annual Report fully treated of the proper supervision of the Korean students sent to Japan. In order to furnish suitable accommodation to these students, a dormitory was built in the compound of the old Korean Legation at Tokyo, in the year under review, and 74 students sent by the Government and private individuals are lodged in it. With regard to the proper employment of these students after their return home, the Government-General and Provincial Governments are not neglecting to exert their efforts to induce them to use their acquired knowledge in a proper way, so as to prevent them from becoming discontented members of society.

208. Educational System for Japanese.

All the above sections in this chapter treat of educational matters concerning the Koreans only. The two succeeding sections deal very briefly with the education of Japanese children in the Peninsula.

As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, the school system for Japanese in the Peninsula has followed the educational system of Japan as a general principle.

Yet several organic regulations for Elementary Schools, Girls' Higher Schools, and Industrial Schools were promulgated in March, 1912, by which special arrangements for teachers were made, and most of the schools have the Korean language as a regular subject of study, while industrial and other technical training may be added to the regular curriculum to suit the conditions of the different localities.

209. Japanese Schools.

With the growth of the Japanese population, elementary schools steadily increased and numbered 199, with a roll of 21,823 students, at the end of the fiscal year 1912, showing increases of 23 schools and 2,700 students, as against the preceding fiscal year.

As the result of the enforcement of Regulations of Public Elementary Schools, it was decided that all elementary schools, whether maintained by the Japanese Settlement Municipalities or School Associations, should be reorganized as public schools from the fiscal year 1912, and the annual grants given by the State Treasury were increased from 480 *yen* to 600 *yen* per school, so that the total grant was 126,500 *yen* in the same fiscal year, the total expenditure of the Japanese Public Elementary Schools being estimated at over 570,000 *yen*.

As to Higher Grade Schools for Japanese, there are one Middle School, three Girls' High Schools, and four Commercial Schools. The Middle School is directly maintained by the Government-General, and had 449 students at the end of the fiscal year 1912, and for the first time 34 students graduated from the school in the same year. The natural increase in graduates from the Japanese Elementary Schools swelled the number of applicants for entrance into the Middle School, so that 355 candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination held in the year 1912, of whom 152 were admitted. A Teachers' Training Course for instructors of elementary schools being attached to the Middle School, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, 27 students were admitted to this course in May, 1912, and the second graduation, with 26 graduates, took place in March, 1913. The ordinary expenditure of the school amounted to 67,700 *yen* in the fiscal year 1912. The considerable increase of the Japanese population in the port of Fusan necessitated the establishment of another middle school, which will be begun in the next fiscal year.

Girls' High Schools in Keijō, Fusan, and Jinsen are maintained by their respective Japanese Settlement Municipalities, the number of students being 738 in all at the end of the fiscal year 1912, and 128 graduates in the same fiscal year. For these three schools, Japanese Municipalities spent 50,600 *yen* in the fiscal year 1912. A Commercial School is also maintained in Fusan, Jinsen, Gensan, and Heijō by the respective Japanese Municipalities, with 352 students at the end of the fiscal year 1912, and 86 graduates in the same

fiscal year. The expenditure of these four schools was over 20,500 *yen* in the fiscal year 1912. For these High Grade Schools maintained by the Japanese Municipalities, 14,120 *yen* was granted as a subsidy by the Government-General in the same fiscal year. In addition, an Academy, a branch of the Semmon Academy maintained by the *Tōyō kyōkai* of Tokyo, established in Keijō in 1907, held its fifth graduation ceremony, and most of the graduates were employed in the Government offices as subordinate officials, and in banking houses and peoples' banks as clerks or managers. There are still several other private schools, those doing good work receiving Government subsidies.

The general state of the various schools maintained for Japanese in the Peninsula at the end of the fiscal year 1912 (ending March 31, 1913), compared with the previous fiscal year, is shown in the following table:—

Description	No. of Schools				No. of Teachers	No. of Students			No. of Classes
	Government School	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Common School . . .	—	199	—	199	691	11,607	10,216	21,823	584
Middle School . . .	1	—	—	1	35	475	—	475	13
Girls' High School . .	—	3	—	3	47	—	738	738	22
Commercial School . .	—	4	—	4	34	334	18	352	16
Semmon Gakko . . .	—	—	1	1	14	15	—	15	1
Other Schools . . .	—	—	6	6	29	311	102	413	23
Kindergarten . . .	—	6	3	9	20	371	306	677	20
Total	1	212	10	223	870	13,113	11,380	24,493	679
1911	1	33	161	195	732	11,375	9,912	21,287	570
1910	1	28	120	149	592	9,252	8,012	17,264	446
1909	—	22	93	115	469	7,310	6,559	13,869	360
1908	—	17	74	91	368	5,703	5,170	10,873	281
1907	—	15	51	66	291	4,411	3,841	8,252	225

210. Educational Expenditure.

With the expansion of the educational works undertaken by the Government, the amount for education allotted in the budget

increased considerably each year. In the fiscal year 1912, all educational expenditure, both for Koreans and Japanese, apportioned in the budget of the Government-General amounted to 1,050,560 *yen*, an increase of 221,335 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year, and this was increased to 1,146,346 *yen* in the following fiscal year, as shown in the table below :—

Description		Fiscal Year 1913	Fiscal Year 1912	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Ordinary Expenditure	Government Schools	Yen 337,795	Yen 292,337	+ Yen 45,458
	Text-Books	88,268	82,324	+ 5,944
	Maintenance of Students sent to Japan .	24,546	26,776	— 2,230
	Total	450,609	401,437	+ 49,172
Extraordinary Expenditure	Subsidies granted to Japanese Schools .	179,810	149,060	+ 30,750
	Subsidies granted to Korean Schools .	481,838	472,321	+ 9,517
	Subsidies granted to Korean Dormitory .	3,174	3,174	—
	Subsidies given to Conference of Korean Common School Principals }	10,560	10,260	+ 300
	Subsidies given to Summer School . .	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies to increase Solatium given to retiring Teachers }	6,485	—	+ 6,485
	Total	685,767	638,715	+ 47,052
Other Educational Expenses		9,970	10,408	— 438
Total		69,5737	649,123	+ 46,614
Grand Total		1,146,346	1,050,560	95,786

In addition, a sum of 277,192 *yen*, taken from the incomes derived in the fiscal year 1912 from the Imperial Donation Funds granted to each Prefecture or District, was allotted chiefly to Common Schools for Koreans, and more than 109,248 *yen* was defrayed from the Special Local Expenses Funds for the same purpose. On the other hand, most of the money required by Japanese schools was defrayed by the Japanese municipalities and school associations.

211. Spread of National Language.

The authorities concerned paying greater attention to the more general use of the new national language (Japanese) by Koreans, especially after the enforcement of the new educational system, more efforts were exerted in teaching the national language in Government and Public Schools, and these were attended with good results. Private schools, too, not being slow in teaching the national language, some of them adopted it as a regular subject of study, and there is a tendency shown by them to appoint Japanese instructors.

There are also numbers of people, other than school children or students, who are anxious to learn the Japanese language. Policemen and gendarmes in the remote interior, where no Japanese teachers are found, often give lessons in the national language to those interested in studying it, and as a result, not only is the national language spreading, but misunderstandings with the natives are less frequent. In places where Common Schools are located, Japanese teachers are invited to assist in Japanese language night schools, or in language associations, organized by Koreans anxious to learn Japanese, and the national language is now more easily studied. To those night schools or associations, text-books on the Japanese language are most liberally supplied.

The spread of the new national language is contributing greatly, not only to the bringing into the reach of the young generation of the annexed country the blessing of modern education, but in the smooth carrying out of various administrations.

212. Distribution of Calendar compiled for Popular Use.

The solar calendar was formally adopted in Korea after the Chino-Japanese war, or since 1896. But most of the people relying upon the lunar calendar as in use in China, a comparative calendar of both systems was yearly compiled by the former Educational Department and distributed among the people. The calendar bearing the name of the old Korean year was not in accordance with the status given the Peninsula after annexation, so it was again remodelled on the basis of the Japanese calendar. Since the standard time of Japan was extended to the Peninsula on and after January 1, 1912, the calendar for the year 1912, compiled for native

use in the Peninsula, also adopted Japanese time. The demand for the calendar compiled for the popular use of Koreans increasing year by year, over 240,000 copies for the year 1911 were distributed, 350,000 copies for the year 1912, and over 400,000 copies for the year 1913. In or after December, 1912, the importation of Chinese calendars was prohibited. The compilation and distribution of calendars for the popular use, hitherto conducted by the Educational Bureau of the Home Affairs, was transferred to the charge of the Observatory.

APPENDIX.

A

Speech of Instruction concerning the Enforcement of Administrative Readjustment made by the Governor-General at the Native Central Council. (Given on April 1, 1912.)

To-day I received an Imperial message with regard to the new organic regulations of the Government-General of Chosen. Accordingly I have called you together in order to give you instruction thereanent.

I believe that it is due to your earnest efforts that the administration of Chosen since the annexation has been brought into good working order, and the older features of the country renovated. But pondering deeply over His Majesty's solicitude for the people of Chosen, and having heard about the conditions in the interior from the Provincial Directors of Internal and Financial Affairs, whom I convened to a meeting some days ago, I am filled with fear and anxiety, for I find that there still remains a great deal to be undertaken and accomplished in order to satisfy the Imperial will. Great work awaits us in carrying out our intention of enabling every Korean to obtain a means of livelihood and to live in peace. All those concerned in the administration of Chosen must exert themselves more earnestly than before so that the aim of the Government may speedily be realized.

Along with the revision of the organic regulations of the Government-General, some of its bureaus and sections were either amalgamated or abolished. In transferring the business of the bureaus and sections thus treated to those offices succeeding them, thorough care should be taken so that no error be committed. Particularly with regard to the Judicial Department were ordinances concerning civil and penal cases promulgated. In order that the purport of these ordinances may be thoroughly understood by the Koreans and their aim attained, efforts on the part of the Director of each Department must be put forth.

Since the year before last, I have repeatedly given instruction concerning the public service regulations for officials. I believe that the observance of these is very attentively executed in all the Governmental Departments. But to my regret some officials have been guilty of misbehaviour and made the object of adverse criticisms. Officials should not only behave themselves correctly and discharge their duties faithfully, remembering the purport of the service regulations, but should always be kind towards the people in general, and hold themselves as models for the rest of society. The Director of each Department should pay attention to the control of his subordinates and should not neglect to guide and warn them.

In order to let the Korean people enjoy the benevolent reign of His

Majesty, the Government-General since annexation has launched various plans for their benefit, and has assiduously engaged in the task of guiding and enlightening them. That some good results have been attained is due to the co-operation rendered by you. Still it is a matter of great regret that quite recently more than 100 Koreans were arrested on the charge of a grave crime, for the fact shows that the policy of the Government is not as yet fully understood by all. You should devote yourselves heart and soul to the guidance and enlightenment of the people at large and so respond to the gracious will of His Majesty.

B

Speech of Instruction Concerning Judicial Readjustment.

(Given on March 22, 1912.)

Having recognized the necessity of adjusting and unifying substantial laws as well as judicial procedure in regard to civil and penal cases in Chosen, I have caused ordinances concerning civil and penal cases, and registration and testification of immovable property, as well as regulations concerning the enforcement of these ordinances, to be promulgated. These new ordinances were promulgated with the idea that as a general principle civil and penal cases, judicial procedure concerning them, and other legal transactions should be dealt with in accordance with the laws relating to such obtaining in the mother country, but in view of the present condition of things in Chosen those cases that cannot be dealt with according to these laws, or those found inconvenient to be so dealt with, should be made exceptions and treated according to usage.

Inasmuch as the substantial laws and regulations concerning civil cases obtaining in Japan have been applied to Japanese since the days of jurisdiction by the Consular Court, in the new ordinances facts actually existing have been defined in the outline, and the limit of the application of these laws and regulations shown. As to cases concerning Koreans, there were not many substantial laws and regulations for them, there existing only ordinances concerning companies and bills, regulations restricting the rates of interest, and a few other regulations, and their cases were mostly dealt with according to usage. So in the new ordinance, with the exception of cases relating to public order, it was arranged that all cases between Koreans should be transacted according to usage. It was also arranged that the provisions in the Civil Code concerning legal capacity, relationship and succession should not be applied to Koreans, and that with regard to the description and efficiency of rights *in rem* concerning immovable property, excepting rights *in rem* defined in the Civil Code, usage should be relied upon in deciding suits.

As to penal cases, formerly laws obtaining in Japan were applied to Japanese, while Koreans were dealt with according to the provisions of the Korean Penal Code enacted by the former Korean Government. Thus Japanese and Koreans were dealt with by different laws, and besides, punishments provided in the Korean Penal Code were generally too severe. So in the new ordinance it was arranged that the Penal Code obtaining in the mother country should be applied alike to Japanese and Koreans. In the case of the latter, however, exceptions were made concerning homicide and armed robbery, it having been arranged that these crimes should be dealt with for the time being according to the provisions thereanent contained in the Korean Penal Code. This arrangement was adopted because of the frequent occurrence and extremely cruel character of these crimes in Chosen. It is considered that should the Japanese Penal Code be applied to Koreans

committing these crimes it would prove disadvantageous to the maintenance of peace and order. Also flogging being a form of punishment long existent in Chosen, and being more effective as a measure of punishment for trifling offences than short imprisonment or small fines, besides being easy of execution, it was decided that it should be retained.

As to judicial procedure, no matter whether the parties concerned are Japanese or Koreans, they are required in principle to follow the procedure provided for civil or penal cases but, in order to suit the present special condition of Koreans, exceptions were made with the view of simplifying it in their favour.

As to the guarantee of rights concerning immovable property, the various laws and ordinances concerning the registration and testification of lands and buildings hitherto in force, whether applying to Japanese exclusively or to Japanese and Koreans without discrimination were replaced with new ordinances concerning the testification, and registration of immovable property. By these laws the guarantee of rights concerning immovable property was made securer than before.

The Ordinance concerning Civil Cases, Ordinance concerning Penal Cases, and various other laws and regulations just promulgated are applicable to Japanese, Koreans, and foreigners without discrimination. Foreigners having become in consequence of the annexation subject to the same treatment as Japanese by virtue of the revision mentioned, they will receive together with Japanese more benefit than hitherto, while Koreans receiving in general the same treatment as Japanese, and having been advanced in position, will experience no inconvenience, as their usages have been duly recognized and exceptions provided in the laws to suit their conditions.

In short the present revision was effected with the purpose of removing complications and simplifying all law matters, and adjusting and unifying them, as formerly two different systems existed, one for Japanese and foreigners, and the other for Koreans. It goes without saying, however, that the satisfactory enforcement of the new laws depends on the efficient discharge of duty by the authorities concerned. However complete an organization may be, it will not show the result desired unless it is properly worked. So it is necessary that, in applying the new laws to various cases, careful attention should be given, and correct and prompt action be taken. I hope that the authorities concerned will appreciate this idea, and will leave nothing undone requisite for attaining the object of the present reform in the judicial administration of this country.

C

Speech of Instruction Concerning Customs Administration.

(Given on March 30, 1912.)

Having recognized the necessity of adjusting and unifying the customs administration in Chosen, I caused ordinances concerning customs duties, tonnage dues, bonded warehouses, and customs tariff, as well as laws and regulations thereanent, to be promulgated. The customs system in Chosen was framed on the basis of treaties concluded between the former Korean Government and foreign nations, and precedents were chiefly followed in dealing with business concerning the customs. In consequence there was no uniformity in its administration, and much inconvenience was felt in its working. It is with the purpose of removing these shortcomings, as well as of securing justice in levying customs duties and simplifying the transaction of customs business, that the new ordinances were promulgated. It is hoped that the measure taken will promote trade facilities and assist in the development of productive industry. The new ordinances are framed in general on the basis of the customs system obtaining in Japan, but contain many exceptions in view of the special circumstances existing in Chosen, as well as of the declaration made by the Imperial Government on the occasion of annexation. Also in the new ordinances a way was opened for protesting and appealing against undue imposition of duties, and the power of the authorities concerned was defined with regard to the investigation of and dealing with violations of the customs laws. These arrangements have as their object the protection of the interests of traders in general, and the correct transaction of business.

With regard to the tariff rates, according to the policy previously decided no change was introduced in rates of import duties. The rates, however, were adjusted and arranged under a more uniform classification. Rates had formerly to be determined by comparing the different tariff rates provided in the several treaties and adopting the lowest. Naturally this entailed great complication and difficulty in determining the correct standard, frequently giving rise to disputes concerning the levying of duties. In addition to this, there was fear that traders in general would not be able to obtain exact estimates in their business dealings. Accordingly a table giving tariff rates for each class of articles was prepared in order to remove all these shortcomings. As to export duties, these were entirely abolished, except those on barley, soya beans, and six other articles. That such a measure was adopted is a striking proof of the progress in the customs administration. There is no doubt that it will give impetus to the export trade, and encourage the development of general productive industry.

What must be specially looked after with regard to the working of the revised system is that measures should be taken to acquaint the people at large with the new ordinances. The way opened for protesting and appealing against undue levying of customs duties must be shown, and should there be

persons entertaining doubts as to the rates of duties to be paid by them or other matters, full explanation must be given them. As to dealing with offenders against the customs laws, their punishment must be adequate but not too severe, and prudent steps must be taken with regard to its infliction. The authorities concerned should be very careful not to commit blunders in enforcing the new ordinances.

D

Regulations for Chosen Customs Duties.

(*Seirei* No. 17, Promulgated March, 1912.)

Art. I. Duties shall be levied, in accordance with the Chosen Customs Tariff Ordinance, on goods imported to or exported from Chosen.

Art. II. With regard to the entry and clearance of vessels, as well as importation and exportation of goods, the Customs Duties Law (of Japan proper) shall be followed with exception of the provisions mentioned in Articles 1, 3, 73 and 98 of the same, provided that the term National Tax Collection Law be replaced by the term Ordinance for National Tax Collection, the term Imperial Ordinance by the term Ordinance of the Government-General of Chosen, the term Minister of Finance by the term Governor-General of Chosen, the term Offices of City (shi), Town (cho) and Village (son) by the term Men Office, and the term officials of City, Town and Village by the term Myon officials.

The Governor-General of Chosen may enact special regulations with respect to the period defined by Art. 46 of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. III. Customs duties shall be levied according to the laws and regulations in force on the date on which application concerning import or export is given. But the import duties on goods stored in bonded warehouses shall be levied according to the laws and regulations in force on the date on which application for warehousing is made; the import duties on goods which have passed the period of transportation according to those in force on the date following the day of termination of the period; the import duties on goods stored by the Customs which have been sold by public sale according to those in force on the date of the public sale; the duties to be collected according to the provisions of Clause 3 of Art. 83 of the Customs Duties Law according to those in force on the date of the infraction of the law.

Art. IV. A Customs Director may give, when it is considered necessary, special permission to a foreign trade vessel for entering or clearing an unopened port for repairs of the vessel, or for landing or taking in cargoes which are of bulky size and heavy weight, and consequently cannot be loaded or discharged at an open port. The same official may also give, when it is considered necessary, the same permission to a foreign trade vessel to land or take in cargoes at a place which suffers from exceedingly poor means of communication between it and an open port.

Art. V. Of the Customs Duties Law, provisions relating to duties shall be applied correspondingly to export duties.

Art. VI. Provisions relating to importation or exportation shall be respectively applied to imports to or exports from Chosen from or to Japan, Taiwan (Formosa), and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

Provisions relating to foreign goods or to vessels engaged in foreign trade shall be respectively applied to goods shipped from Japan, Taiwan, and Karafuto, or to vessels running between Chosen and Japan, Taiwan, or Karafuto.

Supplementary Rules.

The present Ordinance shall be put into force on and after April 1 of the 45th year of Meiji (1912).

Provisions hitherto in force shall be followed for the time being with regard to importation and exportation of goods on the frontier between Suikōchin, Gishu Prefecture, North Heian Province, and the mouth of the Tumankwang (R. Tumen), North Kankyo Province.

E

Regulations Concerning Customs Tariff Rate.

(*Seirei* No. 20, Promulgated
on March 28, 1912.)

Art. I. Import or export duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported to or exported from Chosen.

Art. II. Duty upon an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be levied according, for importation, to the value thereof at the time of its arrival at the port of importation, while, for exportation, to the market value thereof at the port of exportation.

Art. III. The following articles are exempted from import duty :—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household ;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign States, their families, and suites, visiting Chosen ;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army and the Navy ;
4. Mineral oils, other than crude oils, imported for use as fuel by the Army or the Navy, with a specific gravity exceeding 0.875 at 15 degrees Centigrade ;
5. Warships ;
6. Official articles transferred from the custody of one office to another, or distributed among offices, or sent back ;
7. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan, and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan ;
8. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for personal use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries, and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries ;
9. Orders, decorations, medals, and badges conferred upon persons resident in Chosen ;
10. Records, documents, and other papers ;
11. Articles imported as specimens or objects of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions ;
12. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief ;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such ;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers, and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs ;
15. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used ;

16. Articles imported for receptacles of exported goods and designated by ordinance of the Government-General of Chosen ;

17. Machinery, instruments, explosives, and chemicals imported by miners themselves for their own use in mining, or for placer mining of gold, silver, or copper, provided that they are recognized as reasonable by the Customs ;

18. Fishing vessels and fishing goods imported for use of fishermen themselves ;

19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, seaweeds; and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Chosen, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto ;

20. Animals for breeding imported by the Government, provinces (Do), towns (Fu), districts (Gun), and other local bodies, or public associations ;

21. Plants, twigs, stems, stalks, roots, and seeds thereof for use in planting, grafting, or sowing ;

22. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warships and vessels outward bound from Chosen ;

23. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked vessels registered in Chosen ;

24. Old timbers and other materials belonging to any vessel wrecked off the Chosen coast ;

25. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Chosen ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels ;

26. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in character and form from the time of exportation ;

27. Articles exported for the purpose of being repaired or having work done thereon and re-imported within one year from the date of exportation ;

28. Vehicles and other conveyances crossing the frontiers in order to transport passengers or cargo, including equipment and articles attached thereto ;

29. Provisions, fuels, and other consumable articles in the vehicles and other conveyances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided that their quantities are recognized as reasonable by the Customs ;

30. Any articles which have already been exempted from Customs duty under special concession and imported by persons who secured such privilege before the enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Art. IV. The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation ; —

1. Receptacles of imported goods, designated by ordinance of the Government-General of Chosen ;

2. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research ;

3. Articles imported as articles for trial ;

4. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders ;

5. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances ;

6. Articles imported for repairs.

Art. IV.-2. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon or being manufactured thereof, and to be re-exported within full one year from the date of importation after being finished, shall be exempted from import duty, provided that these articles shall be designated by ordinance of the Government-General of Chosen.

Art. V. For the articles designated under the preceding two Articles the Customs may require, if it is deemed necessary, a deposit in cash or negotiable papers corresponding to the amount of duty at the time of importation.

Art. VI. The following articles are exempted from export duty :—

1. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such ;
2. Parcel post ;
3. Articles for ship's use ;
4. Any articles which have already been exempted from Customs duty under special concession and exported by persons who secured such privilege before the enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Art. VII. The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited :—

1. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes, and negotiable papers ;
2. Defunct Korean cash (yopchon), old coins, and similar things injurious to the credit of the currencies ;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals ;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs, trademarks, and copyrights ;
5. Arms, ammunition and other explosives, excepting those imported by the Government, or by its admitted person or persons, or recognized by the Customs to be necessary for personal guard ;
6. Red ginseng, excepting that imported by the Government, or by its concessioners ;
7. Articles injurious to animals and plants which have been designated by ordinance of the Government-General of Chosen.

Art. VIII. Provisions of the present Ordinance relating to importation or exportation respectively apply to imports to, or exports from Chosen from or to Japan, Taiwan (Formosa), and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

Supplementary Rule.

The present Ordinance shall be put into force on and after April 1 of the 45th year of Meiji (1912).

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
	Group I.			21	Isinglass.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%
1	Grains and corns, all kinds.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%	22	Salt.	"	7.5%
2	Beans, peas and pulse, all kinds.	"	5%	23	Birds' nests.	"	8%
3	Flour, meal and starch, all kinds.	"	5%	24	<i>Tōfu, konnyaku, fu, yuba</i> and <i>shiokara</i> .	"	5%
4	Seeds, all kinds.	"	5%	25	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.	"	7.5%
	Group II.			26	Provisions and table stores, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
5	Vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	"	5%	27	<i>Sake</i> , and <i>samshu</i> (fermented).	"	8%
6	Fruits :			28	Cider.	"	8%
	1. Fresh.	"	5%	29	Beer and porter.	"	10%
	2. Dried, salted or preserved.	"	7.5%	30	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds including port, sherry, vermouth, champagne, etc.	"	7.5%
7	Tea.	"	7.5%	31	Liqueurs, all kinds.	"	10%
8	Pepper, unground.	"	5%	32	Spirits :		
9	Spices, all kinds.	"	8%		1. In jars.	"	7.5%
10	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities.	"	7.5%		2. In wood or bottle, all kinds.	"	20%
11	Molasses and syrups.	"	7.5%	33	Alcoholic liquors not otherwise provided for.	"	10%
12	Sugar candy.	"	10%	34	Tobacco, all forms and kinds.	"	20%
13	Confectioneries and sweetmeats, all kinds.	"	10%		Group III.		
14	Vermicelli, macaroni and <i>pâtés d'Italie</i> .	"	7.5%	35	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, fox, rabbit, etc.	"	15%
15	<i>Miso</i> .	"	5%	36	Hides and skins :		
16	Soy.	"	5%		1. Raw or undressed.	"	5%
17	Vinegar.	"	5%		2. Tanned or dressed.	"	7.5%
18	Meat :			37	Leather :		
	1. Fresh.	"	5%		1. Ordinary kinds, plain.	"	7.5%
	2. Dried, salted or preserved.	"	7.5%		2. Superior kinds, or stamped, figured or coloured.	"	10%
19	Fish and shellfish :						
	1. Fresh.	"	5%				
	2. Dried, salted or preserved.	"	7.5%				
20	Sea products, as seaweed, <i>bêche de mer</i> , etc.	"	7.5%				

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
38	Leather manufactures.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%				
39	Hair, human.	"	8%		Group V.		
40	Hair, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%	59	Ginseng, red, white, crude or clarified.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%
41	Feathers.	"	7.5%	60	Alum.	"	5%
42	Bones, unmanufactured.	"	5%	61	Sulphur.	"	7.5%
43	Horns, unmanufactured :			62	Rosin.	"	7.5%
	1. Rhinoceros horns.	"	8%	63	Camphor.	"	5%
	2. Other.	"	5%	64	Camphor, Borneo.	"	10%
44	Tusks, unmanufactured :			65	Musk.	"	10%
	1. Ivory or elephant tusks.	"	8%	66	Glue, all kinds.	"	5%
	2. Other.	"	5%	67	Drugs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	5%
45	Ivory manufactures.	"	8%	68	Medicines, all kinds.	"	5%
46	Hoofs, unmanufactured.	"	5%	69	Chemicals, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
47	Shells, unmanufactured :				Group VI.		
	1. Tortoise-shell.	"	8%	70	Sapanwood.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	"	5%	71	Gamboge.	"	7.5%
48	Shell manufactures :			72	Carmine and cochineal.	"	8%
	1. Tortoise-shell manufactures.	"	20%	73	Vermilion.	"	8%
	2. Other.	"	8%	74	Varnish and lacquer.	"	7.5%
49	Coral, unmanufactured.	"	5%	75	Dyes, pigments and colours, not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
50	Coral, manufactured or partly manufactured :			76	Tar and pitch.	"	5%
	1. Beads.	"	20%	77	Paints, and materials used for mixing paints, not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	"	8%		Group VII.		
51	Pearls.	"	20%	78	Cotton in the seed or ginned.	"	5%
	Group IV.			79	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, China-grass and other vegetable fibres, not otherwise provided for.	"	5%
52	Vegetable oils :			80	Cocoons.	"	7.5%
	1. Wood oil " <i>Tung-yu</i> ".	"	5%	81	Wool, sheep's, raw.	"	5%
	2. Other.	"	7.5%	82	Yarns, all kinds in cotton, wool, hemp, etc.	"	5%
53	Tallow.	"	7.5%	83	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, <i>noshi</i> , waste and floss.	"	7.5%
54	Waxes, animal or vegetable.	"	7.5%				
55	Kerosene or petroleum and other mineral oils.	"	5%				
56	Oils, fats and waxes, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%				
57	Japanese hair oil " <i>Bintsuke</i> ".	"	8%				
58	Candles.	"	7.5%				

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
84	Twines and threads :				Group IX.		
	1. Silk.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%	104	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds :		
	2. Other.	"	5%		1. Silk.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%
85	Fishing gut or " <i>Tegusu</i> ".	"	8%		2. Other.	"	7.5%
86	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes.	"	7.5%	105	Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods.	"	7.5%
	Group VIII.			106	Boots, shoes, clogs and sandals, etc.	"	5%
87	Cotton manufactures, all kinds.	"	7.5%	107	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, etc.	"	7.5%
88	Woollen manufactures, all kinds.	"	7.5%	108	Jewellery, real or imitation :		
89	Woollen and cotton mixtures, all kinds.	"	7.5%		1. Tortoise-shell, coral beads, pearls, gold, silver, jade or precious stones, gold or silver plated, gold lacquered.	"	20%
90	Silk tissues : — gauzes, crapes, amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, <i>habutai</i> , velvets.	"	10%		2. Glass.	"	10%
91	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%		3. Other.	"	8%
92	Silk and cotton mixtures, all kinds.	"	7.5%	109	Hair ornaments :		
93	Silk and woollen mixtures, all kinds.	"	7.5%		1. Metals :		
94	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures, all all kinds.	"	7.5%		A. Gold, or silver, enamelled.	"	20%
95	Canvas.	"	7.5%		B. Plated.	"	10%
96	Grasscloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc., not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%		C. Other.	"	7.5%
97	Blankets and rugs.	"	7.5%		2. Ivory, tortoiseshell, coral, pearls, jade or precious stones, superiorly lacquered.	"	20%
98	Carpets and tapestry.	"	7.5%		3. Silk, cotton, woolen, common porcelain, glass, mosaic or meerschaum.	"	7.5%
99	Wax-cloth, oil and floor-cloth, all kinds.	"	7.5%		4. Other.	"	10%
100	Felt.	"	7.5%		Group X.		
101	Mosquito netting, all kinds.	"	7.5%	110	Paper, common qualities.	"	5%
102	Embroideries in gold, silver or silk.	"	8%	111	Paper, coloured, figured, fancy, wall and hanging.	"	10%
103	Tissues and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for.	"	8%	112	Paper, printing, not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
113	Paper, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%	138	Nickel.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%
114	Materials for seals.	"	10%	139	Platina.	"	7.5%
115	Blank books.	"	7.5%	140	Quicksilver.	"	7.5%
116	Stationery and writing materials, all kinds.	"	7.5%	141	Copper :		
				1.	Wire.	"	7.5%
				2.	Other.	"	5%
				142	Yellow metal.	"	7.5%
				143	Metallic foil :		
				1.	Gold and silver.	"	10%
				2.	Other.	"	7.5%
	Group XI.			144	Metals, all kinds not otherwise provided for :		
117	Coal and coke.	"	5%	1.	In pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band, flat, T and angle.	"	5%
118	Precious stones.	"	20%	2.	In tube, pipe, wire, corrugated or galvanized.	"	7.5%
119	Jade-ware.	"	20%	3.	Old and scrap.	"	5%
120	Amber.	"	8%	145	Needles and pins.	"	7.5%
121	Mosaic-ware.	"	7.5%	146	Cutlery, all kinds.	"	7.5%
122	Meersch-ware.	"	7.5%	147	Anchors and chains.	"	5%
123	Grindstones.	"	5%	148	Gold or silver ware.	"	20%
124	Stones and slate, not otherwise provided for :			149	Plated-ware :		
	1. Cut and dressed.	"	7.5%	1.	Gold or silver.	"	10%
	2. Uncut or undressed.	"	5%	2.	Other.	"	8%
125	Emery sand.	"	5%	150	Enamel-ware.	"	8%
126	Cement, as Portland or other kinds.	"	5%	151	Metal manufactures, as nails, screws, tools, railway plants, and hardware.	"	7.5%
127	Lime.	"	5%				
128	Sandpaper.	"	5%				
	Group XII.				Group XIV.		
129	Bricks and tiles.	"	5%	152	Clocks, watches, and parts thereof.	"	7.5%
130	Earthenware.	"	7.5%	153	Photographic apparatus.	"	10%
131	Porcelain :			154	Telescopes and binocular glasses.	"	8%
	1. Common qualities.	"	7.5%	155	Spectacles.	"	7.5%
	2. Superior qualities.	"	8%	156	Musical instruments, all kinds.	"	10%
132	Window glass, all qualities.	"	7.5%				
133	Glass, plate, framed or unframed.	"	8%				
134	Mirror or silvered plate glass, framed or unframed.	"	10%				
135	Glassware, all kinds.	"	7.5%				
	Group XIII.						
136	Steel.	"	7.5%				
137	Tinplate.	"	7.5%				

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
157	Machinery :			178	Dinner trays, dinner sets, nests of boxes, trays, chests of drawers, mirror stands, etc., made of wood.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%
	1. Metal.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%				
	2. Other.	"	8%				
158	Arms and ammunition, etc.	"	8%				
159	Fowling-pieces.	"	10%	179	Lacquered-ware :		
160	Appliances for fowling- pieces :				1. Gold lacquered.	"	20%
	1. Metal :				2. Other.	"	8%
	A. Plated.	"	10%	180	Door sashes, screen doors and wooden doors.	"	5%
	B. Other.	"	7.5%	181	Furniture, all kinds.	"	8%
	2. Silk, cotton or wool- len.	"	7.5%	182	Trunks and portmanteaux.	"	10%
	3. Other.	"	10%	183	Courier bags, tobacco pouch- es and other pouches :		
161	Explosives.	"	10%		1. Silk, cotton or wool- len.	"	7.5%
					2. Other.	"	10%
	Group XV.			184	Tobacco pipes :		
162	Scented wood, all kinds.	"	20%		1. Metal :		
163	Timber and planks, ready to put together for building houses.	"	5%		A. Gold, silver, or enamelled.	"	15%
164	Wood, timber and planks, not otherwise provided for :				B. Plated.	"	10%
	1. Soft.	"	7.5%		C. Other.	"	7.5%
	2. Hard.	"	10%		2. Ivory, tortoiseshell, coral or jade.	"	15%
165	Shingles.	"	5%		3. Earthenware, com- mon porcelain, glass, mosaic or meer- schaum.	"	7.5%
166	Bamboo, split or not.	"	5%		4. Other.	"	10%
167	Bark and other articles for tanning purposes.	"	5%	185	Matting :		
168	Rattan, split or not.	"	5%		1. <i>Tutani</i>	"	5%
169	Charcoal.	"	7.5%		2. Other :		
170	Saddlery and harness.	"	10%		A. Common qualities.	"	5%
171	Carriages.	"	10%		B. Superior qualities.	"	7.5%
172	Carts.	"	8%	186	Artificial flowers.	"	8%
173	Fans.	"	7.5%	187	Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings or carvings, framed or unframed.	"	10%
174	Lanterns, all kinds.	"	5%	188	Works of art.	"	10%
175	Lamps and parts thereof.	"	7.5%				
176	Umbrellas :						
	1. Paper.	"	5%				
	2. Other.	"	7.5%				
177	Umbrella-frames.	"	7.5%				

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
189	Articles, all kinds used in billiards, chess, cards and other games :			203	All unenumerated articles, completely manufactured.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%
	1. Metal :				Group XVI.		
	A. Plated.	<i>Ad val.</i>	10%	204	Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological or surgical instruments and their accessories.		Free.
	B. Other.	"	7.5%	205	Types, new or old.		Free.
	2. Ivory.	"	20%	206	Printed books, newspapers, music, maps, charts and architectural or engineering plans.		Free.
	3. Silk, cotton, woollen, earthenware, common porcelain, glass, mosaic or meerschaum.	"	7.5%	207	Revenue stamps, postage stamps and Government post cards.		Free.
	4. Other.	"	10%	208	Paper money, bank notes including partly manufactured, coupons, share certificates and other negotiable papers.		Free.
190	Toys :			209	Bullion, gold or silver.		Free.
	1. Metal :			210	Coins, all kinds.		Free.
	A. Plated.	"	10%	211	Scales and balances.		Free.
	B. Other.	"	7.5%	212	Fire extinguishing instruments.		Free.
	2. Ivory or tortoise-shell, superiorly lacquered.	"	20%	213	Agricultural implements.		Free.
	3. Silk, cotton, woollen, earthenware, common porcelain, glass, mosaic or meerschaum.	"	7.5%	214	Eggs of silk-worms.		Free.
	4. Other.	"	10%	215	Bags, mattings, tea-lead and ropes, for packing use.		Free.
191	Perfumes and scents.	"	10%	216	Articles solely used for advertising.		Free.
192	Tooth-powder.	"	8%	217	Sign boards.		Free.
193	Soap, all kinds.	"	5%	218	Models of inventions, etc.		Free.
194	Matches.	"	5%				
195	Incense sticks.	"	20%				
196	Fireworks.	"	20%				
197	Oil cake.	"	5%				
198	Guano and all other manures.	"	5%				
199	India-rubber, raw or manufactured.	"	8%				
200	Vessels :						
	1. Sailing vessels.	1 ton.	<i>Yen</i> .250				
	2. Steamers.	"	<i>Yen</i> .500				
	3. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%				
201	All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.	"	5%				
202	All unenumerated articles, partly manufactured.	"	7.5%				

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
1	Chosen products :						
	1. Wheat.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%				
	2. Soya bean.	"	5%				
	3. Red or white beans, small (<i>Phascolus sub- trilobata</i>).	"	5%				
	4. Seeds of <i>Perilla oci- moides</i> .	"	5%				
	5. Bulls, oxen and cows, living.	"	5%				
	6. Hides and skins of bulls, oxen and cows, raw.	"	5%				
	7. Coal.	"	5%				
	8. Iron ore.	"	5%				
	9. Other.	"	Free.				
2	Other.		Free.				

G. FRONTIER IMPORT TARIFF OF CHOSEN.

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
Group I.				10	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities.	1 kin	Yen .008
1	Grains and corns, all kinds :			11	Molasses and syrups.	Ad val.	Yen 7.5%
	1. Rice.	100 kin	Yen .502	12	Sugar candy.	1 kin	Yen .020
	2. Barley.	"	Yen .098	13	Confectioneries and sweetmeats, all kinds.	"	Yen .012
	3. Wheat.	"	Yen .180	14	Vermicelli, macaroni and <i>pâtés d'Italie</i> .	Ad val.	7.5%
	4. Oats.	"	Yen .074	15	Miso.	"	5%
	5. Millet, Italian.	"	Yen .151	16	Soy.	"	5%
	6. Millet, common (<i>Panicum miliacum</i>).	"	Yen .156	17	Vinegar.	"	5%
	7. Great millet (<i>andropogon sorghum</i>).	"	Yen .126	18	Meat :		
	8. Indian corn.	"	Yen .111		1. Fresh.	"	5%
	9. Other.	Ad val.	5%		2. Dried, salted or preserved.	"	7.5%
2	Beans, peas and pulse, all kinds :			19	Fish and shellfish :		
	1. Soya bean.	100 kin	Yen .133		1. Fresh.	100 kin	Yen .223
	2. Red or white beans, small (<i>Phaseolus trilobata</i>).	"	Yen .188		2. Dried, salted or preserved :		
	3. Other.	Ad val.	5%		A. Dried or salted fish.	"	Yen .580
3	Flour, meal and starch, all kinds :				B. Other.	Ad val.	7.5%
	1. Wheat flour.	100 kin	Yen .360	20	Sea products, as seaweed, <i>bêche de mer</i> , etc.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	Ad val.	5%	21	Isinglass.	"	Yen 7.5%
4	Seeds, all kinds.	"	5%	22	Salt.	100 kin	Yen .138
Group II.				23	Birds' nests.	Ad val.	8%
5	Vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved :			24	<i>Tôfu</i> , <i>konnyaku</i> , <i>fu</i> , <i>yuba</i> and <i>shiokara</i> .	"	5%
	1. Fresh.	100 kin	Yen .096	25	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	Ad val.	5%	26	Provisions and table stores, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
6	Fruits :			27	<i>Sake</i> , and <i>samshu</i> (fermented).	"	8%
	1. Fresh.	100 kin	Yen .152	28	Cider.	"	8%
	2. Dried, salted or preserved.	Ad val.	7.5%	29	Beer and porter :		
7	Tea.	"	7.5%		1. In bottles.	12 bottles or 24 1/2 bottles	Yen .212
8	Pepper, unground.	"	5%		2 Other.	Ad val.	10%
9	Spices, all kinds.	"	8%				

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
30	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds including port, sherry, vermouth, champagne, etc.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%	45	Ivory manufactures.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%
31	Liqueurs, all kinds.	"	10%	46	Hoofs, unmanufactured.	"	5%
32	Spirits :			47	Shells, unmanufactured :		
	1. In jars.	"	7.5%		1. Tortoise-shell.	"	8%
	2. In wood or bottle, all kinds :				2. Other.	"	5%
	A. <i>Shōchu</i> .	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .030	48	Shell manufactures :		
	B. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	20%		1. Tortoise-shell manufactures.	"	20%
33	Alcoholic liquors not otherwise provided for.	"	10%		2. Other.	"	8%
34	Tobacco, all forms and kinds :			49	Coral, unmanufactured.	"	5%
	1. Tobacco leaves.	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .018	50	Coral, manufactured or partly manufactured :		
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	20%		1. Beads.	"	20%
					2. Other.	"	8%
	Group III.			51	Pearls.	"	20%
35	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, fox, rabbit, etc.	"	15%		Group IV.		
36	Hides and skins :			52	Vegetable oils :		
	1. Raw or undressed.	"	5%		1. Wood oil " <i>Tung-yu</i> ".	"	5%
	2. Tanned or dressed.	"	7.5%		2. Other :		
37	Leather :				A. Soya bean oil.	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .009
	1. Ordinary kinds, plain.	"	7.5%		B. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%
	2. Superior kinds, or stamped, figured or coloured.	"	10%	53	Tallow.	"	7.5%
38	Leather manufactures.	"	8%	54	Waxes, animal or vegetable.	"	7.5%
39	Hair, human.	"	8%	55	Kerosene or petroleum and other mineral oils :		
40	Hair, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%		1. Kerosene or petroleum.	10 American Gallons	<i>Yen</i> .221
41	Feathers.	"	7.5%		2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%
42	Bones, unmanufactured.	"	5%	56	Oils, fats and waxes, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
43	Horns, unmanufactured :			57	Japanese hair oil " <i>Bintsuke</i> ".	"	8%
	1. Rhinoceros horns.	"	8%	58	Candles.	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .017
	2. Other.	"	5%		Group V.		
44	Tusks, unmanufactured :			59	Ginseng, red, white, crude or clarified :		
	1. Ivory or elephant tusks.	"	8%		1. White ginseng.	"	<i>Yen</i> .055
	2. Other.	"	5%		2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%
				60	Alum.	"	5%
				61	Sulphur.	"	7.5%

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
62	Rosin.	<i>Ad val.</i> 7.5%	83	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown,	
63	Camphor.	" 5%		<i>noshi</i> , waste and floss.	<i>Ad val.</i> 7.5%
64	Camphor, Borneo.	" 10%	84	Twines and threads :	
65	Musk.	" 10%		1. Silk.	" 8%
66	Glue, all kinds.	" 5%		2. Other.	" 5%
67	Drugs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	" 5%	85	Fishing gut or " <i>Tegusu</i> ".	" 8%
68	Medicines, all kinds.	" 5%	86	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes.	" 7.5%
69	Chemicals, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	" 7.5%			
	Group VI.			Group VIII.	
70	Sapanwood.	" 7.5%	87	Cotton manufactures, all kinds :	
71	Gamboge.	" 7.5%		1. Gray shirting and sheeting not exceeding 42 yards in length and not exceeding 42 inches in width.	1 piece <i>Yen</i> .464
72	Carmine and cochineal.	" 8%		2. White shirting and sheeting not exceeding 42 yards in length and not exceeding 42 inches in width.	" <i>Yen</i> .536
73	Vermilion.	" 8%		3. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i> 7.5%
74	Varnish and lacquer.	" 7.5%	88	Woollen manufactures, all kinds.	" 7.5%
75	Dyes, pigments and colours, not otherwise provided for :		89	Woollen and cotton mixtures, all kinds.	" 7.5%
	1. Aniline dyes, alizarin dyes and other similar coal-tar dyes.	1 <i>kin</i> <i>Yen</i> .041	90	Silk tissues :—gauzes, crapes, amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, <i>habutai</i> , velvets.	" 10%
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i> 7.5%	91	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.	" 7.5%
76	Tar and pitch.	" 5%	92	Silk and cotton mixtures, all kinds.	" 7.5%
77	Paints, and materials used for mixing paints, not otherwise provided for.	" 7.5%	93	Silk and woollen mixtures, all kinds.	" 7.5%
	Group VII.		94	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds.	" 7.5%
78	Cotton in the seed or ginned.	1 <i>kin</i> <i>Yen</i> .021	95	Canvas.	" 7.5%
79	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie, China-grass and other vegetable fibres, not otherwise provided for.	<i>Ad val.</i> 5%			
80	Cocoons.	" 7.5%			
81	Wool, sheep's, raw.	" 5%			
82	Yarns, all kinds in cotton, wool, hemp, etc. :				
	1. Cotton yarns not exceeding No. 24 English.	1 <i>kin</i> <i>Yen</i> .023			
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i> 5%			

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
96	Grasscloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc., not otherwise provided for.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%		B. Plated.	<i>Ad val.</i>	10%
97	Blankets and rugs :				C. Other.	"	7.5%
	1. Cotton blankets.	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .034		2. Ivory, tortoiseshell, coral, pearls, jade or precious stones, superiorly lacquered.	"	20%
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%		3. Silk, cotton, woollen, common porcelain, glass, mosaic or meerschaum.	"	7.5%
98	Carpets and tapestry.	"	7.5%		4. Other.	"	10%
99	Wax-cloth, oil and floor-cloth, all kinds.	"	7.5%		Group X.		
100	Felt.	"	7.5%	110	Paper, common qualities.	"	5%
101	Mosquito netting, all kinds.	"	7.5%	111	Paper, coloured, figured, fancy, wall and hanging.	"	10%
102	Embroideries in gold, silver or silk.	"	8%	112	Paper, printing, not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
103	Tissues and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for.	"	8%	113	Paper, all kinds not otherwise provided for.	"	7.5%
	Group IX.			114	Materials for seals.	"	10%
104	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds :			115	Blank books.	"	7.5%
	1. Silk.	"	8%	116	Stationery and writing materials, all kind.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	"	7.5%		Group XI.		
105	Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods.	"	7.5%	117	Coal and coke.	"	5%
106	Boots, shoes, clogs and sandals, etc.:			118	Precious stones.	"	20%
	1. Chinese shoes.	1 Pair	<i>Yen</i> .030	119	Jade-ware.	"	20%
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%	120	Amber.	"	8%
107	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, etc.	"	7.5%	121	Mosaic-ware.	"	7.5%
108	Jewellery, real or imitation :			122	Meerschaum-ware.	"	7.5%
	1. Tortoise-shell, coral beads, pearls, gold, silver, jade or precious stones, gold or silver plated, gold lacquered.	"	20%	123	Grindstones.	"	5%
	2. Glass.	"	10%	124	Stones and slate, not otherwise provided for :		
	3. Other.	"	8%		1. Cut and dressed.	"	7.5%
109	Hair ornaments :				2. Uncut or undressed.	"	5%
	1. Metal :			125	Emery sand.	"	5%
	A. Gold, or silver, enamelled.	"	20%	116	Cement, as Portland or other kinds.	"	5%
				127	Lime.	"	5%
				128	Sand paper.	"	5%

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
	Group XII.			149	Plated-ware :		
129	Bricks and tiles.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%		1. Gold or silver	<i>Ad val.</i>	10%
130	Earthenware.	"	7.5%		2. Other	"	8%
131	Porcelain :			150	Enamel-ware.	"	8%
	1. Common qualities.	"	7.5%	151	Metal manufactures, as nails,		
	2. Superior qualities.	"	8%		screws, tools, railway		
132	Window glass, all qualities.	"	7.5%		plants, and hardware.	"	7.5%
133	Glass, plate, framed or un-				Group XIV.		
	framed.	"	8%	152	Clocks, watches, and parts		
134	Mirror or silvered plate glass,				thereof	"	7.5%
	framed or unframed.	"	10%	153	Photographic apparatus.	"	10%
135	Glassware, all kinds.	"	7.5%	154	Telescopes and binocular		
	Group XIII.				glasses.	"	8%
136	Steel.	"	7.5%	155	Spectacles.	"	7.5%
137	Tinplate.	"	7.5%	156	Musical instruments, all		
138	Nickel.	"	7.5%		kinds.	"	10%
139	Platina.	"	7.5%	157	Machinery :		
140	Quicksilver.	"	7.5%		1. Metal.	"	7.5%
141	Copper :				2. Other.	"	8%
	1. Wire.	"	7.5%	158	Arms and ammunition, etc.	"	8%
	2. Other.	"	5%	159	Fowling-pieces.	"	10%
142	Yellow metal.	"	7.5%	160	Appliances for fowling-		
143	Metallic foil :				pieces :		
	1. Gold and silver.	"	10%		1. Metal :		
	2. Other.	"	7.5%		A. Plated.	"	10%
144	Metals, all kinds not other-				B. Other.	"	7.5%
	wise provided for :				2. Silk, cotton or wool-		
	1. In pig, block, ingot,				len.	"	7.5%
	slab, bar, rod, plate,				3. Other.	"	10%
	sheet, hoop, strip,					"	10%
	band, flat, T and	"	5%	161	Explosives.	"	10%
	angle.				Group XV.		
	2. In tube, pipe, wire,			162	Scented wood, all kinds.	"	20%
	corrugated or galva-			163	Timber and planks, ready to		
	nized.	"	7.5%		put together for building		
	3. Old and scrap.	"	5%		houses.	"	5%
145	Needles and pins.	"	7.5%	164	Wood, timber and planks,		
146	Cutlery, all kinds.	"	7.5%		not otherwise provided		
147	Anchors and chains.	"	5%		for :		
148	Gold or silver ware.	"	20%		1. Soft :		
					A. Plank.	$\frac{1 \text{ tsubo}}{36} \text{ Square}$	$\frac{1 \text{ yen}}{100} .092$
					B. Other.	$\frac{100 \text{ sq.}}{12 \text{ cubic}}$	$\frac{1 \text{ yen}}{100} .142$
					2. Hard.	$\frac{1 \text{ tsubo}}{36} \text{ Square}$	$\frac{1 \text{ yen}}{100} .142$

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
165	Shingles.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%		3. Earthenware, com-		
166	Bamboo, split or not.	"	5%		mon porcelain, glass,		
167	Bark and other articles for				mosaic or meer-		
	tanning purposes.	"	5%		schaum.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%
168	Rattan, split or not.	"	5%		4. Other.	"	10%
169	Charcoal :			185	Matting :		
	1. Wood charcoal.	100 <i>kin</i>	^{<i>yen</i>} .082		1. <i>Tatami</i> .	"	5%
	2. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	7.5%		2. Other :		
170	Saddlery and harness.	"	10%		A. Common qualities.	"	5%
171	Carriages.	"	10%		B. Superior qualities.	"	7.5%
172	Carts.	"	8%	186	Artificial flowers.	"	8%
173	Fans.	"	7.5%	187	Pictures, prints, photo-		
174	Lanterns, all kinds.	"	5%		graphs, engravings or		
175	Lamps and parts thereof.	"	7.5%		carvings, framed or un-		
176	Umbrellas :				framed.	"	10%
	1. Paper.	"	5%	188	Works of art.	"	10%
	2. Other.	"	7.5%	189	Articles, all kinds used in		
177	Umbrella-frames.	"	7.5%		billiards, chess, cards and		
178	Dinner trays, dinner sets,				other games :		
	nests of boxes, trays,				1. Metal :		
	chests of drawers, mirror				A. Plated.	"	10%
	stands, etc., made of wood.	"	5%		B. Other.	"	7.5%
179	Lacquered-ware :				2. Ivory.	"	20%
	1. Gold lacquered.	"	20%		3. Silk, cotton, woollen,		
	2. Other.	"	8%		earthenware, com-		
180	Door sashes, screen doors				mon porcelain, glass,		
	and wooden doors.	"	5%		mosaic or meer-		
181	Furniture, all kinds.	"	8%		schaum.	"	7.5%
182	Trunks and portmanteaux.	"	10%		4. Other.	"	10%
183	Courier bags, tobacco pouch-			190	Toys :		
	es and other pouches :				1. Metal :		
	1. Silk, cotton or wool-				A. Plated.	"	10%
	len.	"	7.5%		B. Other.	"	7.5%
	2. Other.	"	10%		2. Ivory or tortoise-		
184	Tobacco pipe :				shell, superiorly lac-		
	1. Metal :				quered.	"	20%
	A. Gold, silver, or				3. Silk, cotton, woollen,		
	enamelled.	"	15%		earthenware, com-		
	B. Plated.	"	10%		mon porcelain, glass,		
	C. Other.	"	7.5%		mosaic or meer-		
	2. Ivory, tortoiseshell,				schaum.	"	7.5%
	coral or jade.	"	15%	191	Perfumes and scents.	"	10%

No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty		No.	ARTICLES	Rates of Duty	
192	Tooth-powder.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%	208	Paper money, bank notes		
193	Soap, all kinds.	"	5%		including partly manufac-		
194	Matches.	1 gross	<i>Yen</i> .019		tured, coupons, share certi-		
195	Incense sticks.	<i>Ad val.</i>	20%		ficates and other negoti-		
196	Fireworks.	"	20%		able papers.		Free
197	Oil cake.	"	5%	209	Bullion gold or silver.		Free
198	Guano and all other manures.	"	5%	210	Coins, all kinds.		Free
199	India-rubber, raw or manu-			211	Scales and balances.		Free
	factured.	"	8%	212	Fire extinguishing instru-		
200	Vessels :				ments.		Free
	1. Sailing vessels.	1 ton	<i>Yen</i> .250	213	Agricultural implements.		Free
	2. Steamers.	"	<i>Yen</i> .500	214	Eggs of silk-worms.		Free
	3. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	8%	215	Bags, mattings, tea-lead and		
					ropes, for packing use.		Free
201	All unenumerated articles,			216	Articles solely used for		
	raw or unmanufactured :				advertising.		Free
	1. Bulls, oxen and cows,			217	Sign boards.		Free
	living.	Head	<i>Yen</i> 2.767	218	Models of inventions, etc.		Free
	2. Firewood.	100 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .010				
	3. " <i>Kyokushi</i> " Chinese						
	leavens).	1 <i>kin</i>	<i>Yen</i> .006				
	4. Other.	<i>Ad val.</i>	5%				
202	All unenumerated articles,						
	partly manufactured.	"	7.5%				
203	All unenumerated articles,						
	completely manufactured.	"	8%				
Group XVI.							
204	Scientific instruments, as						
	physical, mathematical,						
	meteorological or surgical						
	instruments and their ac-						
	cessories.		Free				
205	Types, new or old.		Free				
206	Printed books, newspapers,						
	music, maps, charts and						
	architectural or engineer-						
	ing plans.		Free				
207	Revenue stamps, postage						
	stamps and Government						
	post cards.		Free				

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF
CHOSEN PENINSULA.

Direction	Situation	Degree of Latitude and Longitude
Latitude	Extreme N.	43.02
	Extreme S.	33.12
Longitude	Extreme W.	124.13
	Extreme E.	130.54

TABLE II.—AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

(December 31, 1912)

Name of Province	Area		Administrative Divisions			
	Square Ri	Percentage	Name of City in which Provincial Government is located	No. of Urban Prefectures	No. of Local Districts	No. of Villages (men)
Keiki	765	05.4	Keijō	2	36	492
North Chūsei	495	03.5	Seishū	—	18	199
South Chūsei	576	04.1	Kōshū	—	37	390
North Zenla	514	03.6	Zenshū	1	27	378
South Zenla	753	05.3	Kōshū	1	28	448
North Keishō	1,133	08.0	Taikō	1	40	512
South Keishō	833	05.9	Shinshū	2	27	460
Kōkai	1,102	07.8	Kaishū	—	19	348
Kōgen	1,721	12.2	Shunsen	—	25	233
South Heian	1,164	08.2	Heijō	2	17	304
North Heian	1,636	11.6	Gishū	1	20	260
South Kankyō	1,671	11.8	Kankō	1	13	190
North Kankyō	1,760	12.5	Kyojō	1	10	122
Total	14,123	100.00	13	12	317	4,336

TABLE III.—DWELLING HOUSES AND POPULATION.
(December 31, 1912)

Name of Province	Koreans				Japanese				Foreigners				Totals			
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population			No. of Dwellings	No. of Population	Population Per Square Ft.	Population Per Square Ft.
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total				
Keiki	304,922	786,558	738,268	1,524,826	1,993.2	37,145	33,191	70,336	91.9	4,276	643	4,919	326,024	1,600,081	6.4	2,091.6
North Chusei . . .	130,618	341,494	310,822	652,316	1,317.8	2,185	1,818	4,003	8.1	173	15	188	132,004	656,507	0.4	1,326.3
South Chusei . . .	201,737	516,432	481,359	997,791	1,732.3	6,742	5,790	12,532	21.8	1,005	37	1,042	205,859	1,011,365	1.8	1,755.3
North Zenla . . .	208,746	523,711	467,803	991,514	1,929.0	7,477	6,117	13,594	26.4	565	33	598	212,837	1,005,706	1.2	1,956.6
South Zenla . . .	336,218	862,077	801,612	1,663,689	2,209.4	9,047	7,163	16,210	21.5	450	38	488	341,049	1,680,387	0.6	2,231.6
North Keishō . . .	347,429	911,330	829,112	1,740,442	1,536.1	4,643	6,771	14,959	13.2	317	42	369	352,175	1,755,760	0.3	1,549.6
South Keishō . . .	301,529	775,818	716,396	1,492,424	1,791.3	31,346	27,161	58,507	70.2	343	64	407	317,434	1,551,038	0.5	1,862.0
Kōkai	220,844	564,771	524,539	1,089,310	988.5	3,246	2,554	5,800	5.3	509	50	559	232,940	1,095,669	0.5	994.3
South Heian . . .	196,647	494,417	461,570	955,987	821.3	8,680	7,539	16,219	13.9	1,492	165	1,657	201,721	973,933	1.4	836.6
North Heian . . .	190,018	549,040	494,667	1,043,707	638.0	4,200	3,423	7,623	4.7	801	8,652	9,453	193,444	1,055,214	2.4	645.0
Kōgen	177,091	484,265	435,048	919,313	534.2	2,602	1,914	4,516	2.6	75	683	758	178,765	924,522	0.4	537.2
South Kankyō . . .	181,655	534,688	498,244	1,032,932	618.2	3,292	6,418	11,708	7.0	263	1,327	1,590	185,210	1,046,003	0.8	626.0
North Kankyō . . .	77,890	241,073	221,759	462,832	263.0	4,242	3,480	7,722	4.4	100	12	112	80,506	470,986	0.2	267.6
Total	2,885,404	7,585,674	6,981,109	14,566,783	1,031.4	70,688	131,518	242,206	17.3	3,876	15,212	18,588	1,229,959	14,827,101	1.2	1,049.9
1911	2,813,925	7,271,526	6,560,850	13,832,376	979.4	62,633	114,759	177,392	14.9	3,312	11,709	15,021	1,195,879	14,055,869	0.9	995.2
1910	2,749,956	6,953,488	6,175,312	13,128,780	929.6	50,992	92,751	143,743	12.1	3,155	11,239	14,394	1,145,103	13,313,017	0.9	942.6
1909	2,742,263	6,862,650	6,071,632	12,934,282	915.8	43,405	79,947	129,352	10.3	2,223	9,672	11,895	1,130,891	13,090,856	0.7	926.9

TABLE IV.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(At the end of December, 1912)

Station		Situation			Air Temperature				Precipitation			Number of Days with							
Name	Date of Establishment	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Height of Barometer above S. L.	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Total	Maximum for 24 hours		Rain Snow & Hail	Thunder	Fog	Frost	Clear	Cloudy	Storm
					Degree	Date	Degree	Date			Quantity	Date							
Jinsen	April 10, 1904	37.29	126.32	69.6	34.6	Aug. 5, 1907	-18.7	Jan. 31, 1910	10.5	m.m., 884.3	m.m., 152.5	July 21, 1908	102	12	38	50	83	103	177
Fusan	April 4, 1904	35.07	129.05	14.9	33.6	July 27, 1906	-11.9	Jan. 31, 1910	13.5	1,507.2	218.5	July 27, 1905	114	9	2	13	96	104	135
Gensan	April 10, 1904	39.11	127.26	2.7	38.2	June 26, 1904	-19.2	Feb. 11, 1906	10.0	1,549.3	243.0	Sept. 3, 1905	130	9	10	96	101	113	31
Keijō	October 1, 1907	37.34	126.58	39.0	35.6	Aug. 8, 1909	-21.5	Jan. 13, 1911	10.6	968.7	153.5	July 6, 1908	113	11	12	98	67	104	27
Heijō	January 1, 1907	39.01	125.41	30.0	35.5	July 24, 1907	-26.7	Jan. 13, 1911	9.0	932.6	167.4	Aug. 19, 1907	109	14	20	118	86	102	18
Taikō	January 7, 1907	35.50	128.36	39.4	37.8	Aug. 5, 1908	-14.5	Jan. 31, 1910	12.6	119.6	128.2	June 18, 1911	106	10	1	81	75	107	8
Mokpo	March 25, 1904	34.47	126.20	28.2	34.1	Aug. 6, 1908	-12.5	Jan. 31, 1910	12.9	1,041.8	200.1	July 15, 1907	127	6	13	49	50	138	162
Jōshin	May 13, 1905	40.40	129.11	4.0	35.5	July 25, 1909	-23.8	Jan. 23, 1911	7.7	686.5	174.3	Sept. 6, 1911	115	5	17	74	87	116	95
Ryugampo	May 1, 1901	39.56	124.22	6.4	33.6	June 23, 1908	-26.3	Feb. 17, 1910	8.1	883.0	164.6	Sept. 1, 1905	101	15	10	91	107	85	133
Kōryō	October, 1911	37.42	128.48	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—ESTIMATE OF REVENUE OF THE
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1912 AND 1913.

Sources of Revenue	1913-14	1912-13	Comparison	
			Increase	Decrease
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Revenue	30,106,163	26,732,332	3,373,831	—
Taxes	12,485,372	11,347,536	1,137,836	—
Land Tax	6,474,045	6,272,619	201,426	—
House Tax	714,144	640,557	73,587	—
Urban Building Tax	130,227	128,714	1,513	—
Liquor Tax	239,360	210,075	29,285	—
Tobacco Tax	259,727	220,553	39,174	—
Mining Tax	203,101	193,505	9,596	—
Customs Tax	4,325,331	3,540,084	785,247	—
Tonnage Tax	95,552	89,944	5,608	—
Other Taxes	43,885	51,485	—	7,600
Stamp Receipts	1,145,658	744,595	401,063	—
Receipts from Cultivated Land	1,160,938	1,271,582	—	110,644
Receipts from Government Undertakings } and Properties }	14,824,557	13,047,468	1,777,089	—
Receipts from Water-works Undertaking	330,582	263,393	67,189	—
Receipts from Text-Books and Calendar } Publication }	41,842	40,255	1,587	—
Receipts from Printing Office	362,762	408,675	—	45,913
Receipts from Ginseng Monopoly	706,860	382,300	324,560	—
Receipts from Salt Manufacture	255,263	214,098	41,165	—
Receipts from Weights and Measures	202,122	186,379	15,743	—
Receipts from Forest Products	108,603	105,702	2,901	—
Receipts from Heijō Coal Mine	924,666	957,770	—	33,104
Receipts from Sale of Articles made by } Convicts }	175,701	169,480	6,221	—
Receipts from Posts, Telegraphs and } Telephones }	3,320,634	2,917,480	403,154	—
Receipts from Railways	8,224,219	7,334,904	889,315	—
Receipts from Lumber Undertaking	156,713	52,952	103,761	—
Receipts from Rents	14,590	14,080	510	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	489,638	321,151	168,487	—
Receipts from Fees	31,851	28,493	3,358	—
Receipts from State Properties	49,640	31,799	17,841	—
Receipts from Reimbursement and } Forfeits }	35,481	5,707	29,774	—
Receipts from Fines and Confiscations	20,711	12,200	8,511	—
Sundry Receipts from Custom House	53,496	50,623	2,873	—
Other Receipts	298,459	192,329	106,130	—
Extraordinary Revenue	24,320,809	26,159,877	—	1,839,568
Receipts from Sale of Government Real Estate	400,000	—	400,000	—
Receipts from Public Loans	11,414,082	12,596,540	—	1,182,458
Deficit granted from the Imperial Treasury	10,000,000	12,350,000	—	2,350,000
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred	2,506,227	1,213,337	1,292,890	—
Grand Total	54,426,472	52,892,209	1,534,263	—

TABLE VI.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1912 AND 1913.

Expenditure	1913-1914	1912-1913	Comparison	
			Increase	Decrease
Ordinary :—				
Annual Allowance for Prince Li's Household	Yen 1,500,000	Yen 1,500,000	—	—
Government-General (Staff Office)	2,884,884	2,937,259	—	52,375
Law Courts and Prisons.	2,579,039	2,733,785	—	154,746
Police	3,190,137	3,181,961	8,176	—
Local Governments	4,025,744	4,210,395	—	184,651
Schools.	337,795	292,337	45,458	—
Custom Houses	581,673	570,663	11,010	—
Model Station	215,531	209,089	6,442	—
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Station	789,668	842,427	—	52,759
Central Laboratory	144,247	114,501	29,746	—
Communications	3,337,358	3,145,563	191,795	—
Railway Operation	6,662,252	6,217,338	444,914	—
Building and Repairs	330,000	328,476	1,524	—
Miscellaneous Expenses	236,280	230,630	5,650	—
Reimbursement of Loans and Interest to } Imperial Treasury }	5,079,652	2,387,364	2,692,288	—
Grant to Government Hospital & Asylum. .	400,000	450,000	—	50,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—
Total	33,294,260	30,351,788	2,942,472	—
Extraordinary :—				
Education	16,012	10,408	5,604	—
Encouragement of Industries	395,481	373,498	21,983	—
Native Assistant Gendarmery.	1,110,391	1,097,365	13,026	—
Native Army	146,154	184,789	—	38,635
Land Survey	2,953,852	2,380,319	573,533	—
Subsidies and Grants	2,648,460	2,552,852	95,608	—
Payment for Government Shares in Chosen } Bank and Fusan Water-works }	106,975	790,000	—	683,025
Building Construction and Repairs	1,262,462	1,845,538	—	583,076
Civil Engineering	3,966,592	4,027,378	—	60,786
Railway Construction and Repairs	8,224,028	9,000,000	—	775,972
Compiling Land Tax Registration Book . .	33,378	50,000	—	16,622
Heijō Coal Station, Prospecting Expenses. .	40,000	40,000	—	—
Forest Cadastre Readjustment.	11,711	17,714	—	6,003
Investigations	160,522	115,560	44,962	—
Official Inspection Trip Abroad	30,000	30,000	—	—
Relief Expense	26,194	—	26,194	—
Akada River Improvement	—	25,000	—	25,000
Total.	21,132,212	22,540,421	—	1,408,209
Grand Total	54,426,472	52,892,209	1,534,263	—

TABLE VII.—GENERAL CONDITION OF BANKING HOUSES (1909-1912)

Year	Name of Bank	Main Offices	Branch & Detached Offices	Authorized Capital	Paid up Capital	Government Subsidies		Bank-note Issue	Debentures issued by Agricultural & Industrial Bank	Reserve Funds	Amount of Money received during the Current Year	Amount of Money paid out during the Current Year	Amount of Specie	Profit	
						Shares owned by Government	Loans made							First Term	Second Term
1912	Bank of Chosen. . .	1	14	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	25,550,400	—	53,523	1,030,803,734	1,030,322,067	8,243,058	150,527	205,405
	Agricultural & Industrial Banks. .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	329,960	1,479,980	—	1,780,000	386,277	302,731,445	302,627,856	595,545	95,681	98,345
	Ordinary Banks. . .	11	26	24,990,000	19,227,500 * 3,650,000	13,395	541,696	—	—	839,229	618,668,661	618,546,657	1,036,356	273,195	328,124
	Total . . .	18	76	37,390,000	28,376,210 * 3,650,000	2,583,355	3,221,676	25,550,400	1,780,000	1,279,029	1,952,003,840	1,951,498,580	9,874,959	519,403	631,874
1911	. . . . .	15	67	34,500,000	23,241,388 * 3,650,000	1,859,673	2,609,777	25,006,540	1,870,000	6,889,717	1,543,723,761	1,543,773,306	9,472,144	374,466 * 1,137	468,788
	. . . . .	15	61	31,800,000	19,086,500 * 3,650,000	434,773	2,634,777	20,163,900	960,000	6,979,075	1,069,273,503	1,067,497,326	9,519,888	205,706	335,845 * 98
1909	. . . . .	15	59	31,800,000	18,911,500 * 4,974,563	434,773	2,644,777	13,439,700	1,050,000	6,219,435	905,419,482	902,964,477	7,743,710	553,901	467,861

* Figures represent the amounts invested in the Peninsula.

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES ISSUED.

(At the end of December, each year.)

Year	Denomination	10 yen	5 yen	1 yen	50 sen	20 sen	10 sen	Total
1905	4,326,680	2,119,820	810,801	463,004	184,563	220,400	8,125,268 ^{yen}
1906	4,795,000	2,142,500	1,820,500	179,250	114,900	163,250	9,224,400
1907	5,525,000	3,857,500	3,368,500	17,950	14,800	21,550	12,805,300
1908	4,338,900	2,646,800	3,383,800	4,300	4,600	7,500	10,385,900
1909	5,592,000	3,015,500	4,819,600	3,070	3,490	6,040	13,438,700
1910	8,461,000	3,986,500	7,704,500	2,900	3,300	5,700	20,163,900
1911	10,017,000	4,476,500	10,501,700	2,750	3,080	5,510	25,006,540
1912	9,616,000	4,730,500	11,192,800	2,660	3,020	5,420	25,550,400

TABLE IX. — AMOUNT OF RESERVES PROVIDED FOR BANK NOTES.

(At the end of December, each year.)

Year	Specie Reserves					Securities Reserves						Grand Total	
	Korean Gold Coin	Japanese Gold Coin	Bank notes issued by Bank of Japan	Bullion, Gold and Silver	Total	Bonds issued by Ex-Korean Govern- ment	Bonds issued by Japanese Govern- ment	Certificates issued by Japanese Govern- ment	Debentures issued by Agricul- tural and Industrial Bank in Korea	Commer- cial Bills	Other Certificates and Bills		Total
1905	—	38,000	2,790,000	—	2,828,000	—	2,248,000	2,419,267	—	—	630,000	5,297,267	8,125,267
1906	90,000	36,000	3,140,000	—	3,266,000	276,000	2,248,000	2,814,400	—	—	630,000	5,958,400	9,224,400
1907	876,506	71,000	3,635,000	—	4,582,506	276,600	3,013,000	3,962,054	—	—	971,740	8,222,794	12,805,300
1908	943,500	71,500	2,085,000	404,673	3,504,673	276,000	1,673,000	3,806,492	—	—	1,125,735	6,881,227	10,385,900
1909	1,443,500	78,000	3,525,000	—	5,046,500	—	4,888,965	3,504,235	—	—	—	8,388,200	13,439,700
1910	—	2,022,750	5,003,000	—	7,025,750	—	4,486,155	7,616,825	63,849	—	971,321	13,138,150	20,163,900
1911	—	1,979,990	4,857,000	2,000,000	8,836,990	—	8,436,900	4,711,502	63,849	857,799	2,099,500	16,169,550	25,006,540
1912	—	1,978,000	5,084,000	1,704,619	8,766,620	—	6,890,225	9,211,502	63,849	618,204	—	16,783,780	25,550,400

TABLE X.—FOREIGN TRADE FOR NINE YEARS.

(1905—1913)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess		Gold and Silver		
				Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
1905	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423 ^{Yen}	—	25,055,281	5,515,967	1,151,322	4,364,645
1906	8,902,387	30,291,445	39,193,832	—	21,389,058	6,057,552	1,329,642	4,727,910
1907	16,973,574	41,387,540	58,361,114	—	24,413,966	5,547,243	1,992,186	3,555,057
1908	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	—	26,912,213	5,016,686	3,247,881	1,768,805
1909	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	—	20,399,882	6,959,349	921,125	6,038,224
1910	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	—	19,868,913	9,183,676	1,876,120	7,307,556
1911	18,856,955	54,087,882	72,944,837	—	35,230,727	12,857,023	4,739,245	8,117,778
1912	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	—	46,129,830	10,124,232	1,472,528	8,651,704
1913	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	—	40,701,303	10,944,013	202,099	10,741,914

TABLE XI.—FOREIGN TRADE, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.
(1907—1913)

Country	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Percentage						
								1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Japan Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	12,948,247 28,293,381 41,241,628	10,963,353 24,040,465 35,003,818	12,081,738 21,852,245 33,933,983	15,378,643 25,348,085 40,726,728	13,340,551 34,068,434 47,398,985	15,369,009 40,756,013 56,125,022	25,313,897 40,429,055 65,742,952	76.3 68.4 70.7	77.7 58.6 63.5	74.4 59.6 64.2	77.2 63.7 68.2	70.7 63.0 65.0	73.2 60.8 63.8	82.0 56.5 64.2
China Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	3,219,982 5,577,628 8,797,610	2,247,458 4,882,246 7,129,704	3,203,461 4,473,209 7,676,670	3,025,836 3,845,274 6,871,110	3,009,012 5,442,443 8,451,455	4,058,164 7,027,454 11,085,618	4,183,561 9,764,567 13,948,128	19.0 13.5 15.1	15.9 11.9 12.9	19.7 12.2 14.5	15.2 99.7 11.5	16.0 10.1 11.6	19.4 10.5 12.6	13.5 13.6 13.6
Asiatic Russia Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	787,342 67,882 854,724	772,772 45,234 818,006	784,528 44,404 828,932	1,155,357 17,970 1,173,327	1,510,940 49,368 1,560,308	1,245,430 73,374 1,318,804	1,010,302 63,972 1,074,274	04.6 00.1 01.5	05.5 00.1 01.5	04.8 00.1 01.6	05.8 00.0 02.0	08.0 00.1 02.1	05.9 00.1 01.5	03.3 00.1 01.0
Great Britain Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	10,843 4,210,779 4,221,622	5,746 6,781,715 6,787,461	50,126 6,478,224 6,528,350	24,719 6,226,524 6,251,243	1,217 7,923,505 7,924,722	197,742 9,802,015 9,999,757	234,618 7,545,411 7,780,029	00.1 10.2 07.2	00.0 16.5 12.3	00.3 17.7 12.3	00.1 15.7 10.5	00.0 14.6 10.9	01.0 14.7 11.4	00.8 10.5 07.6
United States Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	2,177 2,918,940 2,921,117	45,106 4,194,529 4,239,635	68,978 2,396,975 2,465,953	304,867 3,204,668 3,509,535	953,344 4,260,903 5,214,247	95,552 6,459,891 6,555,443	89,600 7,849,623 7,939,223	00.0 07.1 05.0	00.3 10.3 07.7	00.4 06.5 04.7	01.5 08.1 05.9	05.1 07.9 07.2	00.5 09.6 07.4	00.3 11.0 07.7
Other Countries Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	4,983 319,430 324,413	78,875 1,081,334 1,160,209	60,057 1,403,713 1,463,770	24,421 1,140,235 1,164,656	41,891 2,353,029 2,394,920	19,720 2,996,700 3,016,420	46,966 5,927,619 5,974,585	00.0 00.7 00.5	00.5 02.6 02.1	00.4 03.9 02.7	00.2 02.8 01.9	20.0 4.4 32.0	00.0 04.3 03.3	00.1 08.3 05.9
Grand Total Exports . . Imports . . Total . . .	16,973,574 41,387,540 58,361,114	14,113,310 41,025,523 55,138,833	16,248,888 36,648,770 52,897,658	19,913,843 59,782,756 59,896,598	18,856,955 54,087,682 72,944,637	20,985,617 67,115,447 88,101,064	30,878,944 71,580,247 102,459,191	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0

TABLE XII.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED.

(1905—1913)

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels of European type		Junks		Total		Percentage of Increase
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
1905	5,244	1,883,051	1,122	64,538	3,583	53,035	9,949	2,000,624	100
1906	5,549	2,661,190	969	54,875	3,756	51,444	10,274	2,767,509	138
1907	5,605	2,965,210	1,121	55,015	4,344	68,446	11,070	3,088,671	154
1908	3,750	2,884,457	828	40,421	3,933	55,420	8,511	2,980,298	149
1909	3,803	2,957,085	894	36,203	3,186	40,760	7,883	3,034,048	152
1910	4,169	3,211,350	1,057	43,968	3,099	41,154	8,325	3,296,472	165
1911	4,219	3,464,934	1,793	66,559	3,940	58,554	9,952	3,590,011	179
1912	4,182	3,735,892	1,870	63,058	4,618	89,403	10,670	3,888,353	194
1913	4,187	3,942,119	1,699	59,122	4,094	75,742	9,980	4,076,983	204

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF POSTS AND PARCELS.

(Ending March, each year)

Japanese Fiscal Year	Ordinary Mail Matter			Parcels		
	No. of Offices open to Public	Delivered	Collected	No. of Offices open to Public	Delivered	Collected
1905-6	481	22,447,842	20,454,592	144	209,130	77,604
1906-7	486	32,451,962	31,173,720	282	355,174	157,056
1907-8	436	33,027,789	31,641,690	268	438,516	228,035
1908-9	427	37,614,979	35,659,758	275	601,765	362,762
1909-10 . . .	438	43,277,820	40,722,812	293	750,967	489,173
1910-11 . . .	447	53,181,471	47,083,570	338	928,097	661,625
1911-12 . . .	465	63,421,597	54,209,410	465	1,116,352	787,236
1912-13 . . .	485	71,739,771	61,725,019	485	1,351,692	982,578

TABLE XIV.—MONEY ORDERS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices open to Public	Domestic Money Orders		Foreign Money Orders	
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
1905-6 . . .	109	Yen 6,107,902	Yen 3,581,123	Yen 21,840	Yen 25,551
1906-7 . . .	264	10,645,819	6,270,554	22,545	41,779
1907-8 . . .	258	14,383,830	9,574,999	20,158	53,167
1908-9 . . .	272	22,607,990	16,120,371	35,372	55,040
1909-10 . .	290	24,498,779	18,799,689	40,409	64,509
1910-11 . .	334	28,233,886	22,451,489	55,313	77,470
1911-12 . .	463	29,173,756	23,978,756	76,961	110,990
1912-13 . .	484	29,899,304	24,387,150	92,692	126,643

TABLE XV.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal Year	Number of Offices open to Public	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposit in yen at End of Fiscal Year
1905-6	109	25,808	350,239
1906-7	264	48,834	835,743
1907-8	258	59,838	1,159,558
1908-9	272	80,587	1,675,658
1909-10	290	106,644	2,331,661
1910-11	334	138,986	3,206,465
1911-12	463	223,599	4,365,996
1912-13	484	437,518	5,083,735

TABLE XVI.—STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPHS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices open to Public	Length of Line	Length of Wire	Number Despatched	No. Received	Number of Messages in transit
		<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>			
1905-6 .	86	2,883	5,895	804,953	765,335	1,386,915
1906-7 .	117	3,048	6,448	1,040,642	994,398	1,916,623
1907-8 .	146	3,193	6,783	1,191,209	1,149,378	1,922,436
1908-9 .	172	3,215	7,046	1,362,147	1,328,602	2,189,012
1909-10 .	259	3,360	7,738	1,626,433	1,587,689	2,505,388
1910-11 .	309	3,390	7,742	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667
1911-12 .	370	3,432	8,278	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373
1912-13 .	440	3,940	10,029	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046

TABLE XVII.—STATISTICS OF TELEPHONES.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices dealing with Telephones	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Number of Users	Number of Messages
			<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>		
1905-6 .	13	6	78	832	1,065	4,748,307
1906-7 .	22	8	129	3,048	2,362	8,498,882
1907-8 .	39	15	159	4,050	3,296	11,407,440
1908-9 .	64	21	198	5,479	4,031	12,562,851
1909-10 .	73	27	249	7,793	5,506	16,781,141
1910-11 .	217	30	304	10,124	6,448	21,260,918
1911-12 .	278	35	2,469	15,645	8,024	29,071,310
1912-13 .	354	47	2,629	18,660	8,961	36,417,940

TABLE XVIII.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

(The Fiscal Years 1907-12.)

Year	Length of Lines open to Traffic (average)	No. of Stations	Rolling Stock			No. of Passengers	Quantity of Goods carried	
			Engines	Passenger Cars	Freight Cars		Parcels (Kin)	Freight (Tons)
	<i>Mile</i>							
1907-8 .	637.9	101	104	158	955	2,625,772	6,594,395	391,175
1908-9 .	637.9	101	109	159	1,034	2,172,741	7,884,478	737,693
1909-10 .	636.9	100	109	159	1,036	1,930,442	8,044,876	712,137
1910-11 .	671.0	105	115	159	1,186	2,024,490	9,057,591	888,723
1911-12 .	767.6	121	133	191	1,335	2,429,687	10,326,418	1,063,111
1912-13 .	837.0	131	138	209	1,445	4,399,022	11,984,452	1,105,362

TABLE XIX.—RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

(The Fiscal Years 1907-12.)

Year	Receipts from Traffic				Operating Expenses	Loss (-) or Profit (+)
	Fares	Freight	Miscellaneous Income	Total		
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907-8 .	2,298,900	1,166,271	57,550	3,522,721	3,599,709	- 76,998
1908-9 .	2,594,494	1,795,343	114,360	4,504,197	4,685,776	- 181,579
1909-10 .	2,302,063	1,842,994	99,147	4,244,204	4,204,206	+ 39,998
1910-11 .	2,613,452	2,404,879	124,115	5,142,446	4,804,066	+ 338,380
1911-12 .	3,008,391	2,621,465	128,262	5,758,118	5,124,168	+ 633,950
1912-13 .	3,820,185	2,816,482	180,596	6,817,263	5,964,395	+ 852,868

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED BY
PROVINCIAL CHARITY HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital	Actual No. of Patients				No. of Visits	Average No. of Visits per Day
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total		
Suigen Charity Hospital . .	3,856	15,253	—	19,109	108,988	297.8
Seishū Charity Hospital . .	2,061	8,207	3	10,271	58,874	160.9
Kōshū Charity Hospital . .	3,962	19,572	20	23,554	144,471	394.7
Zenshū Charity Hospital . .	5,128	17,517	6	22,651	143,822	392.9
Kōshū Charity Hospital . .	3,252	10,291	9	13,552	92,585	252.9
Saishū Charity Hospital . .	205	832	—	1,037	6,562	79.0
Taikō Charity Hospital . .	9,392	13,768	13	23,173	156,219	426.8
Antō Charity Hospital. . .	97	1,464	—	1,561	8,724	94.8
Shinshū Charity Hospital . .	4,062	17,396	—	21,453	134,086	366.3
Kaishū Charity Hospital . .	3,645	10,564	3	14,212	121,204	331.1
Heijō Charity Hospital . .	11,632	14,088	16	25,736	161,548	441.4
Gishū Charity Hospital . .	1,776	8,782	11	10,569	104,363	285.1
Sosan Charity Hospital . .	88	534	—	622	3,485	37.9
Shussen Charity Hospital. .	1,828	9,323	—	11,151	67,512	184.5
Kōryō Charity Hospital . .	87	1,421	—	1,508	9,075	70.9
Kankō Charity Hospital . .	2,646	17,069	—	19,715	151,050	412.7
Kyōjō Charity Hospital . .	1,944	6,667	—	8,611	52,664	143.9
Kainei Charity Hospital . .	842	951	9	1,802	15,008	99.4
Total	56,503	173,699	90	230,292	1,540,240	4,473.3
1911.	36,556	170,078	20	206,654	1,396,074	3,824.9
1910.	10,256	54,825	13	65,094	492,189	—

TABLE XXI.—SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FOR JAPANESE.

(At the end of March, each year.)

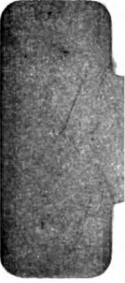
Description	Fiscal Year	No. of Schools	Number of Students			No. of Teachers	No. of Classes
			Male	Female	Total		
Elementary Schools	1907	54	3,996	3,431	7,427	226	198
	1908	79	5,321	4,612	9,933	288	250
	1909	102	6,712	5,918	12,630	363	321
	1910	128	8,347	7,162	15,509	455	382
	1911	176	10,179	8,919	19,098	578	497
	1912	199	11,630	10,252	21,881	691	584
Middle School	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	1	154	—	154	8	3
	1910	1	205	—	205	21	5
	1911	1	346	—	346	28	9
	1912	1	456	—	456	34	12
Girls' High Schools	1907	4	—	177	177	32	9
	1908	4	—	295	295	39	13
	1909	3	—	397	397	37	14
	1910	3	—	515	515	41	17
	1911	3	—	625	625	44	21
	1912	3	—	738	738	48	22
Commercial Schools	1907	1	100	—	100	10	4
	1908	1	84	—	84	10	4
	1909	2	143	—	143	20	8
	1910	2	170	—	170	16	7
	1911	3	313	—	313	30	13
	1912	4	352	—	352	34	14
Other Schools	1907	1	38	—	38	10	1
	1908	1	28	—	28	17	1
	1909	1	30	—	30	20	1
	1910	6	225	34	259	40	16
	1911	4	233	58	251	35	13
	1912	7	326	102	428	47	24
Kindergarten	1907	6	277	233	510	13	13
	1908	6	270	263	533	14	13
	1909	7	271	244	515	21	13
	1910	9	305	301	606	19	18
	1911	8	304	310	614	17	17
	1912	9	371	306	677	20	19
Total	1907	66	4,411	3,841	8,252	291	225
	1908	91	5,703	5,170	10,873	368	281
	1909	115	7,310	6,559	13,869	469	360
	1910	149	9,252	8,012	17,264	592	446
	1911	195	11,375	9,912	21,287	732	570
	1912	224	13,135	11,398	24,532	874	675

TABLE XXII—GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR
KOREANS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENTS
AND OTHERS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Name of School	Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students			No. of Teachers			No. of Classes		
			Male	Female	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total			
Common Schools	1907	Public	50	4,615	—	4,615	52	172	224	129	
		Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1908	Public	50	8,085	130	8,225	63	233	296	212	
		Private	48	2,529	—	2,529	3	80	83	—	
	1909	Public	90	12,049	546	12,595	100	362	462	332	
		Private	44	2,855	—	2,855	5	107	112	—	
	1910	Public	101	13,836	1,146	14,982	123	421	544	404	
		Private	72	5,011	128	5,139	42	162	205	103	
	1911	Public	236	26,224	2,384	28,608	292	791	1,083	756	
		Private	74	4,477	260	4,737	67	145	212	173	
	1912	Public	341	37,948	3,115	41,063	396	1,076	1,472	1,100	
		Private	24	1,774	725	2,499	41	73	114	64	
Higher Common Schools (High School)	1907	Public	1	116	—	116	5	10	15	5	
		Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1908	Public	1	158	—	158	5	11	16	6	
		Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1909	Public	2	248	—	248	13	14	27	8	
		Private	2	227	—	227	16	11	27	9	
	1910	Public	1	58	—	58	3	4	7	2	
		Private	2	795	—	795	43	17	60	24	
	1911	Public	1	66	—	66	3	6	9	3	
		Private	2	777	—	777	47	17	64	22	
	1912	Public	1	74	—	74	4	3	7	4	
		Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Girls' Higher Common Schools	1909	Public	1	—	162	162	4	3	7	4	
		Private	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1910	Public	1	—	175	175	7	5	12	5	
		Private	1	—	219	219	7	6	13	7	
	1911	Public	1	—	126	126	10	3	13	5	
		Private	1	—	84	84	5	4	9	5	
	1912	Public	1	—	116	116	15	5	20	5	
		Private	2	—	118	118	11	12	23	9	
Industrial Schools	1909	Public	4	154	—	154	4	4	8	—	
		Private	3	152	—	152	15	15	30	—	
	1910	Public	15	916	—	916	56	28	84	22	
		Private	5	250	—	250	18	11	29	12	
	1911	Public	4	145	—	145	8	5	13	9	
		Private	17	1,073	—	1,073	73	29	102	34	
	1912	Public	1	107	—	107	5	2	7	3	
		Private	16	1,000	—	1,000	60	25	85	33	
Special School (Law School)	1907	Public	1	106	—	106	—	6	6	2	
		Private	1	121	—	121	6	4	10	3	
	1909	Public	1	138	—	138	10	11	21	4	
		Private	1	116	—	116	11	12	23	4	
	1911	Public	1	64	—	64	21	2	23	3	
		Private	1	67	—	67	15	1	16	3	
	Total	1907	Public	60	5,315	—	5,315	72	224	292	160
			Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908		Public	56	8,974	130	9,104	92	280	368	246	
		Private	48	2,529	—	2,529	—	80	80	—	
1909		Public	100	13,215	708	13,923	152	428	580	376	
		Private	48	3,007	—	3,007	20	122	142	—	
1910		Public	126	15,774	1,321	17,095	241	511	748	493	
		Private	79	5,319	347	5,666	70	184	254	124	
1911		Public	257	28,156	2,510	30,666	439	842	1,281	822	
		Private	77	4,650	344	4,994	80	157	237	184	
1912		Public	361	39,789	3,231	49,023	533	1,124	1,657	1,163	
		Private	28	1,980	843	2,823	62	89	151	80	

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